



R. A. McLEMORE
DIRECTOR

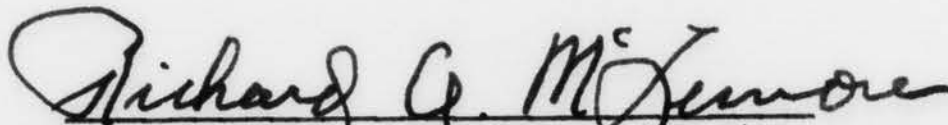
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RICHARD A. McLEMORE, Director
Mississippi Department of Archives
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Jackson, Mississippi

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



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

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript

Perry County

Volume LVI

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

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NOMENCLATURE

PERRY COUNTY was formed in 1820, seven years after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won his famous victory over the British in the Battle of Lake Erie, and it is thought that the new county was named for the popular hero.

NEW AUGUSTA, the county seat, was moved across the river from the original Augusta and of course called "New." It has been impossible to determine the significance of the name Augusta. This was in the year 1902. (1)

RICHTON, the largest town, was first situated at Beaver Dam where the little stream ran a water mill, called Rich's Mill for Mr. S. C. Rich. When the town moved to the present site to be on the railroad the name was changed to Richton.

RUNNELSTOWN was named for Joseph Runnels who still resides there. (2)

(1) Watkins, A. T. L., New Augusta, Miss.

(2) McCoy, J. L., Richton, Miss.

HINTONVILLE was given its name by the Jeff Hinton family and the majority of its population is named Hinton.

BEAUMONT was named in 1900 by John McCoy for Beaumont, Texas where oil had recently been discovered bringing that name to public attention. (1)

BARBARA and AGNES were named for Barbara Thomas and Agnes Pearce who were post mistresses in these towns. (1)

Some of the towns had been mill sites and were either named like Tallahala, Little Creek and Gay Creek for their location on the creek, or for the mill owners as Benmore for Mr. Ben More. Captain Joe Denham turned his name backwards to name Mahned. Others were Wingate, Foley, Rhodes, Glazier, Kittrell, Lancaster and Ferguson. The communities are Brewer, Union, Belleville, Prospect and Good Hope. The two latter show a little more imagination in the naming. (1)

The churches usually take their name from the towns they are in as the Richton Baptist, Richton Methodist, Richton Presbyterian, New Augusta Baptist, and New Augusta Methodist. The Runnelstown Church, Fairhope, Prospect or Corinth, Oak Grove, Cypress

(1) McCoy, J. L. Richton, Mississippi

Creek, Beaver Dam, Union, Clear Water, Pleasant Hill and Marshall are called from their location or the community they serve. Arlington and Sweet Water are negro churches. St. John's, Andrews Chapel and Ebenezer are from Biblical source. (1)

The schools at Richton, Runnelstown, Hintonville, New Augusta and Janice are consolidated and named for the town where they are situated. Brewer, Good Hope, Clay Hill, Dykes, Tucker Bay, Oak Grove, Bluff Creek, and Deep Creek are grade schools and were named for their neighborhoods or some family near them. Loper line and New York are two names of unknown origin. (1)

The name of Sunset Cemetery at Richton is symbolic. It was chosen at a mass meeting of the citizens, Dr. E. M. Gavin presiding. The Odom, Edwards and Hinton cemeteries are private burying places for these large families. New Augusta, Old Augusta, Union and Frisco are called from the towns of those names. The cemetery at Mahned is the oldest in the county. Many of the early settlers are buried there. (2) (3)

(1) McCoy, J. L., Richton, Miss.

(2) Wilson, Mrs. L. A., Richton, Miss.

(3) Ruffin, Mrs. J. F., New Augusta, Miss.

There is very little romance expressed in the names of the Perry County roads. Even the ones which are old and have an interesting history were names from the town between which they stretched as the old Paulding-Mobile Road, Ellisville-Augusta Road, and the Richton-Avera Road. The Hattiesburg Road comes through Richton and is called the Sandhill Road on the other side. State Highway No. 15 runs nearly the whole length of Perry County and is the only primary road. The Cochran Road takes its name from some families living on it. (1)

Choctaw Bluff, near New Augusta, was on the line of an old Choctaw Indian trail thus its name. Indian Hill is on the Sandhill Road. The very old Choctaw Indian, Henry Thomas on his way to visit his son near Richton, sat down to rest there and died, thereby naming the hill. (1) (2)

The De Soto National Forest occupies most of the southern part of the county and has four look-out stations named Paret, Leaf, Bluff Creek and Beaumont. (3)

Among the most prominent and numerous families are the Stevens, Walley, Hinton, Edwards, Runnels, Watkins, Myres, Kennedy, Dorsett, Griffin, Lott, Newell,

(1) Brown, Phil, Richton, Miss.

(2) Myers, Mrs. Betty, New Augusta, Miss.

(3) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture - Forest Service Map East half Leaf River Ranger District.

Clark, these names with the McLaurin, McCallum, McCoy, McSwain, McCormick show the strong English and Scotch-Irish strain. The Spanish Domination seems to have left no trace in the family names and the French very little except for the Rounsaville and Cartee families. The Shoemakers show probably Germanic origin and the Andersons Danish. The only Italian family is the Inbraguglio. (1)

Leaf River, formerly called Hastahacia by the Indians, is the only river running through the county. Several large creeks, Bogue Homa, correctly spelled Bok-humma, meaning Red Creek and Tallahala, meaning Smooth Rock, were named by the Indians as was also Buck Creek because of the deer killed there. Beaver Dam was named because of the beavers that made their home there. Thompson, Gaines, Pearce, Colmans, Dickes and Harverson Mill Creeks were named for families. Black Creek, Cypress Creek, Milky Creek, Hickory Creek, Piney Woods Creek and Water Prong Creek have descriptive names, as have also Big Branch, Flat Branch, Pinelog Branch and Fox Branch. Whiskey Creek and Shut-eye show more imagination. (1) (2) (3) (4)

(1) Eishel, Mrs. L. C., Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Watkins, A. T. L., New Augusta, Miss.

(3) Brown, Phil, Richton, Miss.

(4) Walley, Lawrence, Richton, Miss.

McSwain Lake was named for the McSwain family.
 Perry Lakes was named for Perry County. Origin of Moffit
 is unknown. (1)

(1) Watkins, A. T. L., New Augusta, Miss.

Reference

Watkins, A. T. L.	New Augusta, Miss.
McCoy, J. L.	Richton, Miss.
Wilson, Mrs. L. A.	Richton, Miss.
Ruffin, Mrs. J. F.	New Augusta, Miss.
Brown, Phil	Richton, Miss.
Myers, Mrs. Betty	New Augusta, Miss.
Fishel, Mrs. E. C.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Walley, Lawrence	Richton, Miss.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture - Forest Service Map
 East half Leaf River Rager District

PERRY COUNTY, FORMATION

Perry Co
compiled
by Katherine S. Young
2nd copy

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CHAPTER I
FORMATION

The territory which now forms Perry County was once part of the vast Choctaw Indian country. From the date 1512, when Spain laid claim to all this vast vague wilderness, seven flags have floated over it. (1)

Spain claimed this territory until 1699, at which time the French Dominion began and lasted until 1763. The English claimed it until 1778, when Spain again came into possession but only held it two years. The flag of the United States first floated over it in 1798 and continued until 1861. In this year the Confederate government was set up and remained for four years, during which time the Bonnie Blue flag flew. The Magnolia State flag has been over it since 1861. (2)

In 1805, this county had not been opened to white settlement by treaty, but in June of that year President Jefferson commissioned Silas Dinsmore and James Robertson to negotiate a treaty with the Choctaw Indians. They first met at Ft. Stephens, Alabama, to arrange for a meeting in November. On November 16th, they met at Mt. Dexter and the treaty was signed which gave to the United States the territory which now comprises Wayne, Greene, Marion, Lawrence, Pike, Covington, Perry, Jones, Lincoln, Lamar, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, and Walthall. The United States paid the Choctaws \$50,500 cash

(1) Dunbar Rowland,

Mississippi The Heart of The South
Vol. 1, p. 165

(2) Ibid.

PERRY COUNTY, FORMATION

a perpetual annuity of \$3000 per year and other sums ^{previously} personally paid. (1)

The territory thus acquired was thrown open to settlers in 1809, and pioneers from other counties and states began to come into this new land.

On December 21, 1809, Wayne County was established out of the Mississippi portion of old Washington County. (2) On December 9, 1811, Greene County was carved from a part of Wayne and on February 3, 1820, a slice was taken from the western side of this county to form Perry County. (3) This was just seven years after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won his famous victory over the British in the Battle of Lake Erie, and it is thought that the new county was named for the popular hero. At this time George Poindexter was governor of Mississippi.

The territory to be included in Perry County was as follows: "Beginning on the line of demarkation where the line divided the 13th and 14th ranges intersects the said line to where the 5th parallel township crosses the same, thence east with said township line, to where the line divides that divides the 8th and 9th ranges crosses the same, thence with line of demarkation, thence west to the beginning. Afterward, township 1, in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 south of the parallel, and townships 5, range 14, north of the 31st parallel was added to the county, making a total of 31 townships. (4)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of The South
Vol. 1, p. 409

(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of The South
Vol. 2, p. 851

(3) Ibid. p 725

(4) Ibid. p 809

Under an act of the legislature of the state of Mississippi, approved March 4, 1892, entitled "An Act to divide the County of Perry into two Circuit and Chancery Court Districts and for other purposes," the county of Perry was divided into two districts for the purpose of holding two circuit and two chancery courts in said county. That part of the county west of the line dividing ranges 11 and 12 to be known as the second district. ^{The other half to be called the first district} By another act of the legislature April 19, 1906, Forrest County was created from the second judicial district and Perry County was reduced to the present area. (1)

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Perry County has always been a rectangle except that Pearl River cut into the southwest corner before Forrest County was formed, and Forrest now cuts into it in the same manner.

As first created, the county contained 936 square miles, but after it was divided it has only 644 square miles, being eighteen miles east and west and thirty-six miles north and south.

Perry adjoins Jones and Wayne counties on the north; Greene and George on the east; Stone and George on the south, and Forrest on the west.

County Seats

The original county seat was at AUGUSTA, on the Leaf River near the center of the county. The significance of the name has been forgotten. A cluster of three houses, homes of white

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of The South
Vol. 2, p. 720

people, called by the Indians "Three Smokes", was the nucleus of the town of Augusta, the first county seat. The Carter and Hodge families were two of the founders and were there as early as 1812. From this beginning a village of importance grew before the War between the States. The first land office of Mississippi was there and functioned from May 18, 1819, until January 2, 1860. Several mail routes branched out from this village (see chap. 17 Transportation). The large mercantile business of Ben Stevens and an inn that he and his wife kept for some years were the only buildings there besides the homes of the pioneers. (1)

All that is left of Augusta now is the ruins of the courthouse and jail where the famous gang leader, James Copeland, was confined, and the old Steven's "Burying Ground", which was in the yard of a two-story combination church, lodge, and school. The home of Captain Ben Stavens burned in the years after the War between the States, as did most of the homes of the early settlers, and the descendants either took up their residence in New Augusta or left the section. (2)

The first company of volunteers for the War between the States was raised at Augusta by Dr. Kennedy and George Denham; both were killed in the service. Captain Joe Denham, brother of George Denham, was also in the Confederate army. He was sent home after the battle of Vicksburg to protect the women and children of the community. (3)

(1) J. F. Ruffin, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

The present seat is NEW AUGUSTA. In 1878, the courthouse at Augusta burned and with it most of the original records. In 1905, it was decided to move the county seat near the depot of the Mobile, Jackson, and Kansas City Railroad, and in 1908, the present brick building was erected three miles from where the original courthouse stood. This village was called New Augusta and is on State Highway 24, on land originally homesteaded by a Mr. Carter in 1812 or 1815. (1)

The Carter home was a log structure, built about a quarter of a mile northwest of New Augusta on the Ellisville-New Augusta road. At this time there were no mills to saw lumber or kilns to burn brick, so the houses were rudely constructed of hand hewn logs, about twelve inches in diameter. They were split halfway, leaving a smooth surface on the inside. The houses were usually two large rooms with a wide hall between them, and were covered with boards rived by hand from some special specie of tree which would split easily. The fire places were made of sticks and clay held together by dried grass or hay. Kitchens were built away from the main house and often with dirt floors. There were no stoves so they cooked on the fire places or out doors, using pots of iron with long legs and hooks which held them off the fire. Baking was done in a big shallow pot with a close fitting lid so that hot coals could be placed on both top and bottom of the baker. These people lived on things either grown or raised at home, together with fishing and

(1) Mrs Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

hunting. They visited very little in town. Mobile was their nearest market and this trip had to be made with oxen, often taking six or eight weeks, according to the condition of the weather. This made it necessary to carry everything to market and bring back large quantities of supplies. Often several wagons went along together, not only for company, but for safety and help. In case of sickness or robbery, a caravan was safer than a lone wagon. The country was not thickly settled and often it would be days before they saw a neighbor. (1)

Their mail came about once a week by relay. One rider would take it so far and meet another, exchange pouches, carrying it as far as he could in a day. (2)

The first school was built down below where the jail now stands, and it too, was made of split logs. The seats and desks were also made of split logs. Maps, charts, blackboards, pencils, tablets, and chalk, were unheard of. Slates were used for writing, and the most important book was the Blue Back Speller; reading, English, and a book of numbers and figures ^{was} a days task, and after a pupils turn of reading, etc; he was given a copy to write as many times as he could until it was time to be dismissed. School was opened just as soon as the pupils could ^{often} get there and it was/dark before they reached home. Better schools, ~~and better~~ buildings were later erected. Some had as many as three rooms; evidently these were planned by northern people, as they had glass windows and were heated by stoves in-

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

stead of fire places, as were the first ones. The teachers were all from the north, and were well trained. (1)

Some years later lumber was obtained for building by floating rafts of logs down the river to Moss Point, where they were sawed into lumber and brought back on the boat which was then operating between Moss Point and Augusta. The homes and kitchens were then floored with lumber instead of the old dirt floors. Corn shuck mops were used to scrub these rough floors and often sand was sprinkled on ~~first~~, which served a double purpose, that of cleaning and also polishing the rough surfaces. (2)

One day near the close of the War between the States, word came that five thousand Federal troops, under the command of a man by the name of Davidson, ^{was} coming. There was very little time for preparation before the army arrived. They camped from Friday until Tuesday in Mrs. Carter McSwain's house, where the Methodist church now stands. Small parties went out in all directions, but expeditions were directed from there. All cows, chickens, pigs, and sheep that could be found were destroyed. The trunks, dresser drawers, under beds, between mattresses, and all conceivable places, where things could be hid, were searched, and findings were either taken or destroyed. Only the women, children, and old men were left in the town and were helpless to resist the soldiers, so they kept hidden as much as possible while the soldiers were in the town. (3)

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

As before stated, on March 4, 1892, the legislature passed an act dividing the county into two districts. New Augusta was the capital of the first district and Hattiesburg the capital of the second. Thus for fourteen years Perry had two county seats, in fact, until Forrest was created, after which New Augusta became the only county seat of Perry. (1)

First County Officers

During the first year the civil officers of Perry County were as follows: Jacob H. Morris, chief justice of quorum; John Kenkins, John Green, Jacob Carter, Grovin P. Moffitt, associate justices; Alex McKenzie, Eli Moffitt, Benjamin H. L. Hartfield, William Hudson, John Moffitt, Seth Granberry, Lewis W. Ball, Henry Easterling, William Reynolds, justices of peace; John McDonald, tax assessor; George Harrison, ranger; Joel Lewis, surveyor; John Barlow, constable; William Tisdale, coroner; Martin Chadwick, sheriff. (2)

Between 1821 and 1827 the following men were officers; Griffin Holloman, J. J. Morris, John Mapp, Abner Carter, judges of probate; Lewis Rhodes, sheriff; Anthony Pitts, Adam Ulmer, Jonathan Taylor, George Dameron, Sterling Brinson, John Deace, David Wiley, James Simmons, Sherod Byrd, Isham H. Clayton, James Overstreet, Uriah Millsapp, justices of peace; Hugh McDonald, treasurer; George Harrison and Lewis Rhodes, assessors and collectors. (3)

(1)

Act of Legislature
March 4, 1892

(2)

Department of Archives and History
Jackson, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

Early Settlements and Settlers

RIGHTON, the largest town in Perry County, situated in the northeast corner on State Highway 15, was named for S. C. Rich. The first settlement was on Beaver Dam Creek, about a mile and a quarter northeast of its present site. It consisted of a water-mill, store, and postoffice, and was then called Rich's Mill. This land was formerly owned by Joseph S. Palmer and wife, Mary Jane; Nancy and R. P. Bradley, H. M. McCallum, Berry Rich, G. L. Hawkins, and R. B. Griffin. After the town was moved to its present location, Anguish and Elizabeth Henderson became the owners of the old site. The ancient mill is still operated as a grist mill and the lake is in the proposed recreational center which has been certified but not yet started. It is said the town was moved to be on the railroad. (1)

In 1880, Nance C. Bradley owned a grist mill and cotton gin at Rich Mill, but sold them later to Stean Rich, who still operated them. Charlie Rich was the first postmaster. Rich's Mill was the scene of the Sullivan-Kilrain heavyweight, seventy-two round prize fight, over forty years ago. M. C. McCallum owned the first lumber mill at this settlement in 1890; in 1895, Hugh McCallum came to Rich's Mill, bought the McCallum mill and opened a store. Hugh McCallum also served as sheriff of Perry County. (2)

In 1902, the name of the town was changed from Rich's Mill

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

PERRY COUNTY, FORMATION

to Richton. On March 17, 1902, John McCoy moved to Richton from Augusta; he was a clerk in Hugh McCallum's store. Thelma McCoy Wally was the first white child born in Richton. Willie Wally came there in 1902, from Grafton, Mississippi, and was its first physician. He also built a drug store. (1)

In 1903, R. N. J. Hendrix and a Mr. McIlwain came from Waynesboro and operated a store and turpentine still. The bank was built in 1903; Captain Ben Stevens was president; W. H. Graves, cashier; P. M. Brown, assistant cashier. The Mobile Jackson and Kansas City Railroad was completed the same year and Cecil Punch was the agent. The depot still stands, with Dan Sparks now in charge. W. M. Dorsett came from Lucedale, R. B. Griffin from Moss Point, and G. M. Kennedy from Hattiesburg. They organized a mercantile business and called it Dorsett and Company. C. H. Stevens and J. F. Ruffin owned a store; C. C. Dearman and T. W. Myers were the clerks. In 1930, C. H. Stevens died and the business was taken over by B. M. Stevens. (2)

In 1903, W. D. Mills came from Grafton and built a livery stable; he owned eight horses, two mules, two wagons, four buggies, and two surreys. Mills sold the business in 1905 to Hugh Dabbins, of Hattiesburg. In 1906, Dabbins sold out to S. F. McCormick, who later established the Ford Motor Company in Richton. In 1904, J. B. Cantrell and a Mr. Graham came from

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

McLain and built a hardwood mill. Captain Gus Anderson and Pete Anderson arrived in 1904, rebuilt the Hugh McCallum mill and called it Richton Lumber Company. (1)

In the Perry County Review dated November 6, 1908, we find this item "Ten years ago, Richton was not even a dream,"

In another issue there was a letter from R. P. Bradley, of Waynesboro, Supervisor of Beat 4, which is as follows:

"I once owned every foot of ground upon which Richton now stands, way back at a time that I would gladly have given the timber on the land to any man who would have cleared it for me, and thanked him besides, some of these acres today being worth as much as \$1,000, while not an acre in the lot could be had for less than \$50.00. It was back in the seventies when I became possessor of this property, at a time when the most sanguine hope never included such a thing as a railroad. Then the woods abounded with wild game, deer, turkey, and some bear and this wild meat the people killed went a long ways toward provisioning them." (2)

In 1903, the population of Richton was 510. In 1905, the 13th day of November, the town Council of Richton, Perry County, Mississippi, was duly organized with the following officers: W. D. Mills, mayor; Willis Walley, R. J. Hendrix, W. H. Grace, J. B. Cantrell, P. M. Anderson, aldermen; G. E. Yarborough, clerk, at a salary of \$5.00 per month. It was ordered by the Board that chapter 99 of the Code of Mississippi governing

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Perry County Review
Nov. 13, 1908

minicipalities be adopted. (1)

The description of the town boundaries was as follows:
 "Beginning at the northeast corner of Sec. 3, thence due east to the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, thence south on said road 180 yards, thence due east to the line of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 5 west, Range 9 west, thence due south to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 5 north, Range 9 west, thence due east 255 yards, thence due south to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 4 North, Range 9 West, being one mile, thence due west to the range line dividing ranges 9 and 10, being about 1155 yards, thence due north on said line to the point of beginning being in all about 470 acres." (2)

In 1907, the corporate limits were extended. There was as electric light plant, telephone company, and a separate school district was established. Dr. Willis Walley served as town health officer. By 1915, the population had increased to 2800. (3)

Later, when the mills had cut out, many businesses and families moved away, houses burned and were not rebuilt, and the population shrank again to 900. But the Stevens store, under new ownership and management, has stayed and served the community. The town and this section is now developing a

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- (1) Minute Book of the Town of Richton
 (2) Ibid.
 (3) Mrs Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

new resource, the Tung Oil Industry. (1)

The following men served as mayor for the town: W. H. Grace, 1908; D. W. Walley, 1911; C. C. Smith, Jim Allums, G. S. Burnett, A. G. Brown, W. E. Carter, C. G. Ball. The present mayor is B. M. Stevens. (2)

The present marshal is Austin Odom, who has served two previous terms. Other marshals were R. J. Hendrix, Archie Ezell, Lawrence Dunham, Bert Loper, and Lawrence Walley. (3)

ENON, one of the early settlements, was in the district now Forrest County. The first large school in Perry County was organized therein 1851 (see chpp. 14, Education). Captain Ben Stevens enlisted his company for Steeds Battalion, of the Confederate army, at Enon. At that time there was a lodge, church, and school at this settlement. (4)

JAMES E DEARMAN was one of the early settlers in Enon. He had a blacksmith shop., Later he moved to Augusta, and operated a ferry boat on Leaf River. (5)

The MYERS family came to Mississippi from South Carolina about 1810, when Porter Myers was ten years old. Daniel Myers came first in order to get things ready; that is, raise a crop of corn and build a house for each of the families. The following year David Myers came and brought the women and

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- (1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.
 (2) Minute Book of the Town of Richton
 (3) Ibid.
 (4) Perry County Herald, New Augusta, Miss. March 6, 1936
 (5) Ibid.

children, slaves, and livestock. (1)

Daniel Myers settled on the west side of the river and David on the east side in the Enon community. They operated grist and saw mills, and lived the typical pioneer life in rude log cabins, to which they added rooms as their families grew. All necessities of life were grown or made on the farms. Now, all that is left of these busy home places is a cedar tree planted more than ninety years ago, when Dr. T. L. Myers was born. (2)

JOHN R. REED, an unusually well educated man for that period, was another early settler. JOHN McCALLUM was the first white child born in Perry County. (3)

INDIAN SPRINGS was settled around 1820. The settlement was named for the medicinal springs nearby, which had been used for many years by the Indians. Among the early settlers were WILLIAM CARTER, COLE BENNETT, DAVIS HAWTHORNE, WILEY ALLEN, RANK BATSON, CAGE COURTNEY, HAMP NICHOLS, and JOE NICHOLS. The people were very scattered at this date, but the village continued to grow. A pay school was started, the parents paying a certain amount for each pupil they sent. In 1889, a free school was started and was paid for by the county (see chap. 14, Education). Also in 1889, a Missionary Baptist church was organized. At present, this community is thickly

(1) Colin Myers, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

settled by ~~well-to-do~~^{prosperous} farmers, who have large holdings of improved fields. (1)

In 1816, STEVEN LEE entered lands in the northwest corner of Perry County. Following him, in 1817, came ELI MOFFITT, WILLIAM BINUM, DANIEL JOHNSON, LEWIS BLACKMAN, and CHRISTOPHER COLLINS. JOHN and PATRICK MONROE arrived in 1818. These men formed the settlement of RAWLS SPRINGS. Later settlers were THOMAS GRANTHAM, who arrived in 1834, JOTHAM GRANTHAM, WILLIAM LOTT, JAMES EDMONSON, BENJAMIN and JOHN HOOD in 1836, and EZEKIEL GRANBERY and TANDY K. MARTIN in 1837. Within the bounds of the village are three mineral springs. These waters are still popular and a hotel has been built there. (2)

MONROE was another early village in this vicinity. It was about a mile from the present town of Eatonville. In 1836, WASHINGTON BURKETT purchased the lands known as Monroe. The old Providence Baptist Church was built by Stephen Lee, and is the oldest church in that part of Perry County that became Forrest County. At one time the town contained several stores and a post office, which was abandoned when rural routes were established. There is little left now of the settlement. The Burkett home was sold by the heirs and is now Vickers Plant Farm. Some of the early settlers were O. C. RHODES, WILLIAM JENKINS, ELIJAH STEPHENS, EVERETT LEEM ELIJAH LOVELESS, and LEVI TRAVIS. (3)

(1) Mrs. R. Draughn, Mrs. E. Odom, and Geo. Carter, Richton, Miss.

(2) Tract Book of Original Entries
Forrest County, Miss.

(3) Mrs. Mollie Burkett, Hattiesburg, Miss.

In the extreme north, near the Jones County line, was the settlement of **CARLISLE'S MILL**. It was named for the owner of the land, **JOHN CARLISLE**, who in 1853 sold this property to **HUGH McDONALD**. The name was then changed to McDonald's Mill. McDonald was born in Perry County in 1831, was a wealthy slave owner, and one of the first legislators from the county. He also served as probate judge and clerk of the county court. His wife was postmistress of Carlisle's Mill before the War between the States, and a charter member of the McDonald Mill Presbyterian church. After Hugh McDonald's death, this property, including residence, grist mill, gin, and all machinery was sold to **MRS. L. E. MORRIS**, and the place became known as Morrison. (1)

A steam saw-mill, cotton gin, and grist mill were installed, a store established, and Mr Morris was appointed first postmaster. (2)

Other early settlers were **LOUIS YARN**, **JOHN PARKER**, **VINCE REYNOLDS**, the **MORRIS** and **McCOMB** families. Francis Marion Morris was a member of the board of supervisors in Augusta, and was acting as chairman when Perry County was divided. It was through his suggestion the new county was named Forrest. (3)

BEAUMONT was named in 1900 for Beaumont, Texas, by John McCoy, whose attention was attracted there by the oil boom. It is situated where Highways 15 and 24 join. The principal industry is a veneer mill, owned by Chicago interests. (4)

(1) Hugh Lee and Mrs. W. M. Reynolds, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

BENMORE was formerly a mill site and named for the owner, Mr. Ben More. The mill has been gone for a long time, and recently the cut-over land belonging to it was bought by a Chicago corporation, represented by George Rieser. They have cleared, plowed, and planted in tung trees over three thousand acres, and every year will add to this acreage. They plan to have their own crushing mill and make it the largest tung industry in Mississippi. (1)

RUNNELSTOWN, on the Hattiesburg-Richton road, is in the northwest part of the county. It is built on land once owned by **J. L. RUNNELS**, for whom the town was named. J. P. and J. L. Runnels bought timber, and as there were no saw-mills nearby, they hauled the logs to Tallahala Creek and rafted them down to Moss Point. Later two large saw-mills were established in this vicinity. (2)

After the timber had all been cut and they had moved away, the town suffered the usual decline and now the principal objects of interest are the modern consolidated school, to which a new gymnasium is being built, and a flowing artesian well. Early settlers of this locality were **MRS. JASON SAPP** and son, **GREEN**, whose home is one of the oldest in the county; **JOSEPH RUNNELS**, the **HENSARLING**, **MIXON**, **DRAUGHON**, and **BRADLEY** families. (3)

(1) William Bayliss, Richton, Miss.

(2) J. L. Runnels, Runnelstown, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

HINTONVILLE, on Highway 15, was named for the Jeff Hinton family, and most of the population is made up of the Hinton family. There is a large consolidated school there. (1)

MAHNEED was named in 1901, by Captain Joe Denham, and it is merely his name pronounced and spelled backwards. It was in this section that the DENHAM family first settled in the early days of Perry County. (2)

AGNESS and BARBARA, in the southern part of the county, were post offices, named for Agness Pearce and Barbara Thomas, who were postmistresses. Since there have been rural routes the post offices have been discontinued. (3)

JANICE is in the southwestern part of the county, on the Wiggins-New Augusta highway. About thirty years ago the voting precinct of Beat 5 was moved to Janice from the "Old Thomas Place", and has been there ever since. There is a large consolidated school located at Janice, also two Civilian Conservation Corps camps nearby. Ison Garraway and V. M. Walters own stores here. Some of the pioneer settlers of Janice were JOHN W. and CHARLES GARRAWAY. (4)

GOOD HOPE community is in the northeastern part of the county. This community has been settled since the early days by the WALLEY, EDWARDS, ODOM, and NEWELL families. The school and church are the local center. (5)

(1) J. L. McCoy, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) C. C. Dearman, New Augusta, Miss.

(5) Lawrence Walley, Richton, Miss.

BREWER community is in the northeastern section of the county and clusters around a school which has recently been rebuilt and remodeled to accommodate the families who have joined the Resettlement Unit there. (1)

Other settlements in the county are WINGATE, FOLEY, RHODES, GLAZIER, KITTRELL, LANCASTER, FERGUSON, UNION, BELLEVILLE, PROSPECT. ~~TALLAHALA~~, LITTLE CREEK and GAY CREEK are named for their location on the creek. (2)

(1) Lawrence Walley, Richton, Miss.

(2) J. L. McCoy, Richton, Miss.

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Forrest County, Miss.

Rowland, Dunbar

PERRY COUNTY, FORMATION

Perry Co. /
Compiled by /
Katharine S. Hyman /
Re. White. /
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PERRY COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

TOPOGRAPHY

Water Sheds

The LEAF RIVER is the only river that flows through Perry County. It was named by the Indians because of the leaves from the heavily wooded banks swirling in the many eddies. It enters the county from the west almost at the center, and flows southeast across the entire county to empty into the Pascagoula River in George County. (1)

Flowing into Leaf River from the north are several large creeks: TALLAHALA, Indian name meaning "Smooth Rock"; BOGUE-HOMA, Indian name meaning "Red Creek"; THOMPSON and GAINES, both named for families living near the streams. These creeks, with the exception of Gaines, which enters the county from the east and flows south, leaves Perry County before joining Leaf River. They enter the county on the northern boundary and flow almost directly south, draining the entire northern half of the county. (2)

THOMAS CREEK, named for Thomas McCardle, flows into Tallahala Creek from the west. MILL BRANCH flows in from the north. From the east flows FIRST BRANCH, SECOND BRANCH, and THIRD BRANCH, named by the Indians. MCCOMB BRANCH, named for William McComb; PARKER BRANCH, named for Jacob Parker; WHEELER

(1) E. Malcom Jones

Soil Survey of Perry County
U. S. Govt. Printing Office-1928

(2) J. P. Runnels, Runnelstown, Miss.

BRANCH, named for Ratio Wheeler, TIDDALE BRANCH, named for Seeb Tidale; SAPP BRANCH, named for Jason Sapp; and MOFFETT BRANCH, named for Thomas Moffett are other well known streams in the county. (1)

Into Boguchoma Creek from the northwest flows BUCK CREEK, named by the Indians because of the number of buck killed there, carrying with it the waters of REED BREAK BRANCH. From the northwest comes BEAR BRANCH, named by the Indians; and from the northeast NICHOLS BRANCH and MILL CREEK, named from A. G. Brown's mill, add their waters. (2)

Thompson CREEK receives PINE LOG BRANCH, BEAVER DAM CREEK, carrying with it the waters of FOX BRANCH, PINE BRANCH, and CRANE CREEK, flowing from the northwest. Gaines Creek has PINEY WOODS CREEK and LONG BRANCH flowing into it from the north. SAND HILL CREEK comes in from Greene County and joins it. (3)

Flowing north into Leaf River, from the southern part of the county are MILES BRANCH, into which DENHAM CREEK empties. Others are MILKY CREEK, CARTER CREEK, DICK'S CREEK, COLEMAN'S CREEK and WILDY CREEK, carrying the waters of LITTLE CREEK; HAVERSON'S CREEK, and MILL CREEK reaches Leaf River after it has left Perry County. (4)

(1) Lewis Runnels, Runnelstown, Miss.

(2) W. Pearce, Runnelstown, Miss.

(3) Asa Parker, Runnelstown, Miss.

(4) Ibid.

PERRY COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

BLACK CREEK flows across the extreme southwest corner of the county, and into it from the north comes the waters of MIDDLE CREEK, PEARCE CREEK, BIG BRANCH, CALF BRANCH, and INDIAN CREEK; DEEP CREEK and SWEET WATER CREEK enter after it has left Perry County. Coming into Black Creek from the north are also two large creeks with their tributary branches; CYPRESS CREEK, into which flow RICHLAND CREEK, SHUT EYE CREEK, and JOES CREEK; and HICKORY CREEK, into which flows FLAT BRANCH, SILVER RUN, and BEAVER DAM CREEK. WHISKEY CREEK, after receiving the waters of another FLAT CREEK and WATERY PRONG CREEK, flows out of the county's bounds towards the Pascagoula River. BLUFF CREEK also leaves the county before joining a larger body of water. These creeks and branches drain the southern part of the county. (1)

The over-flow from the rivers and creeks, when left in stagnant pools, is a mosquito hazard, and must be taken care of by the malaria control projects. The rich deposits left by the overflow are of distinct advantage to agriculture. The clear running streams are a benefit to the people for fishing, bathing, and water supply. (2)

Tallahala Creek is being used by the Masonite Plant at Laurel, Mississippi, as a drain to carry away the refuse

(1) E. Malcom Jones

Soil Survey of Perry County
U. S. Govt. Printing Office-1928

(2) Dr. H. P. Smith, New Augusta, Miss.

fluids from their operations, and this has rendered the water unfit for use by man or stock, even the fish have been poisoned (1)

Elevation

Perry County lies in the rolling coastal plain. The uplands are gently rolling, the range in elevation between the higher parts and the valleys along the larger streams being ~~300~~ hundred feet. The county is so completely intersected by a widely branching series of streams that no extensive area of undrained soil exists. (2)

The highest point is said to be in the southwestern part of the county, in section 15, township 2, range 11 west; and the lowest point is in the eastern part of the county (3) The altitude of Richton is 90 feet. (4)

The average width of Leaf River plain is about four miles and that of Black Creek about two miles. Most of the creeks, flowing south to Leaf River, have plains less than a mile wide. There are less than eighty miles of these plains. The greatest area of bottom land is in the central part of the county. The most rugged part of the county is in the northern part, extending about twelve miles south of Jones County, between Tallahala and Boguchona creeks. (5)

(1) M. D. Fallilove, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) E. Malcolm Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County, p.

(3) L. D. Young, New Augusta, Miss.

(4) Guide to Mississippi pp. 470, 476

(5) J. D. Fitzgerald, New Augusta, Miss.

Perry does not have any paririe lands but about one-fourth is flat woods. (1)

Lakes, Marshes and Bayous

Perry Lake was originally a very small body of water, located close to Thompson Creek on the east, Leaf River on the south, and Boguchoma on the west. It has a well elevated site and is located in a section called Fisherman's Paradise. The establishing of the lake is given in the following information from a paper by Malcolm Jones.

"My friends had urged me time and again to go with them, or to visit this section, to prove for myself the stories of the wonderful fishing sport to be had there. I had always too busy to accept these invitations until 1924 when a change in my work located my headquarters only thirty miles away from Fisherman's Paradise. Did my friends who lived a hundred or more miles away, and who had previously invited me envy me? I'll say they did.

"Spring of that year was not far away, my fever was going up daily and two of my friends had the same fever, so on the first warm day we arrived at Thompson Creek, in Perry County, with fishing tackle, bait, frying pans, and other necessary things for the days outing. My friends had fished this stream for years and as we cast our lines they remarked that the fish were getting less and less each year. We had been fishing only a short while before we had a strike, then for about twenty minutes we ran a race, first one and then the other catching either a white perch or a bass. I was convinced and realized why my friends had been so insistent that I try fishing in that section. We soon caught an ample supply, both for our dinner and to

(1) W. D. Fitzgerald, Runnelstown, Miss.

carry home, so we pulled in our lines and began to prepare dinner.

"During the preparation of our meal, we noticed a young man coming down the stream carrying a high power rifle and fifteen bass, which he had just shot. He told us of a party of local people who were draining and liming a small lake, about a mile north of us, and which emptied into Thompson Creek. They were taking only the large fish and leaving the little ones to die. This young man also told us that local people sometimes bruised the roots of poisonous plants, placed them in a sack and submerged them in small lakes and creeks thus causing fish for quite a distance around to be killed. The fish were being destroyed by thousands - and yet my friends wondered why the fish were getting less each year. I asked the young man if he thought there was any sport in shooting fish and he replied "Now not much what I am after is meat." He had no thought for the future, and didn't seem to realize the result which was sure to follow his destructive methods. Not did he think that in a few years time, at the rate of destruction then being done, there would be no fish for meat.

"We enjoyed the day's outing but I was worried and could not keep from wondering if there were not some way to prevent the destruction of Fisherman's Paradise.

"In mid-summer of 1927 we organized the Perry Lake Corporation with ten members, donating from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars each. We collected two hundred dollars and selected a location which was ideal for our project. Our geographic position placed us in the midst of Fisherman's Paradise with Thompson Creek only a short distance to the east, Leaf River

PERRY COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

to the south, and Boguehoma Creek to the west. The land was well elevated and the county could be viewed for miles in every direction. The topography presented the appearance of an amphitheater with a slight depression in the center, covering an area of eighty acres, and surrounded on all sides by hills except to the south, where an opening about a thousand feet wide occurred. A trickling branch ran through the center of this depression. To the west, coming out of the hills, was another branch fed by a spring. The two branches intersected just south of the depression.

"We immediately solicited the services of an engineer, with the understanding that his remuneration would be a membership. We found that we could submerge about 35 acres with an average depth from four to seven feet and in some places reaching twelve feet or more. By building the dam just above the intersection of the two streams we would have two small dams and a levee, which would convert the water from the spring branch into a lake, thereby assuring fresh water continuously during normal conditions. There was a natural dam approximately one-half mile east of the dam, which would serve for the present, and if necessary, in the future, we could easily raise it two feet and increase our lake approximately sixty-nine acres.

"Adjacent to our depression, on the east was a narrow divide, having the appearance of a saddle in the middle, and on the far side of this flowed Crane Creek. By impounding the water of Crane Creek we could have a reservoir lake of approximately six acres, with only a narrow divide separating the two lakes. As the reservoir lake would be elevated several feet above the surface of our main lake, it would be only necessary to cut a short

ditch through the saddle part of the divide to divert the waters of Crane Creek into our main lake. This would assure an adequate water supply even during a season of extremely dry weather. Water gates both at the dam and the ditch would control the flow of water as needed and also prevent the dam breaking during excessive precipitation.

"The estimated cost of our project was \$3,500.00. We were so enthusiastic over our plans, that with only \$200.00 in the treasury we took an option on one hundred acres of land, started a contractor to work on the dam, and by soliciting new members, were able, at the end of two weeks, to pay cash for the land and to meet the contractors payroll for the first ten days work. Naturally we were retarded in our operations by not having sufficient funds to begin with, in fact our biggest asset was our nerve.

"From time to time we gained new members and by February we had completed the main dam and a beautiful lake had appeared covering thirty-nine acres. Before the land was submerged, we obtained all the available information from the government and other sources, and tried to follow these instructions, all stumps, trees, and other debris were cleared from the land and lillies and other aquatic plants put out. As the source of the water did not come from ~~any~~ limestone section, agricultural limestone was placed in small piles on the hillsides, so that with each rain a little would be supplied to the lake. We were now ready to stock the lake and to secure a caretaker. For caretaker we fortunately secured a man, who knew fish and their habits, and was appreciative of outdoor life. He was one of those real sportsmen who believed in conservation of fish and game, and he practiced what he preached.

"In the beginning of spring, a short time before the span-

ing season, large and small mouth bass, bream, and white perch were obtained from nearby streams or small lakes and placed in Perry Lake. We tried to secure fish that were well matured but not too large, for we were of the opinion that one female, depositing her eggs, would do more to stock our lake than a hundred or more fry from the government. An average size was what we desired as they are the best breeders, but as a number of large ones were caught we let them go in. Two pound bass should have the maximum, but in our rush to stock our lake we let a good many four and five pounders go in. This was a mistake as one of those big fish would, especially in a new lake, destroy many small fry in a short while.

"To obtain our fish and transport them alive to the lake required great skill on the part of our caretaker and his assistants. He was instructed to employ some of the local men who were in the habit of dynamiting and destroying fish. Our object in this was to educate these people in the sportsmanship of catching fish with hook and line. Nearly all the fish for stocking our lake were caught with hook and line only a few being caught in a sieve. He taught the local people the art of casting, the kinds of bait to use, how to catch the big ones and let the little ones go. "Give them an even break, boys, and you will be rewarded later" he advised. They became interested and often assisted the caretaker without remuneration. They were slowly shown the error of their methods, and then began to show appreciation for his instruction.

"We did not permit any fishing until 1931, and then only allowed

large bass to be taken. Bream and white perch were not allowed to be fished for another season, and then only the large one to be kept.

"We planned to provide two or three small lakes for breeding and rearing different kinds of fish. Each lake to have only one species. They were to be known as Bream Lake, Trout Lake, and white perch Lake. We also planned to add new members to our association until we reached fifty, and to continue to set an example of conservation. Already the information obtained from us had brought results and Fisherman's Paradise, once almost lost is being restored." (1)

In May 1928, G. C. Norman built a house on the lake side to be used as a clubhouse, and planned to build a house for them to live in, but as the house was never built they lived in the club house. Two boats were bought that year and four were donated for use on the lake. (2)

In 1931, the lake was sold to Mr G. C. Norman for its indebtedness. He enlarged the house and made a lovely flower garden around it. (3)

In 1935, Mr. C. A. Myers of Tupelo bought the lake and still operates the clubhouse. (4)

SIMPSON LAKE, located four and one half miles east of Beaumont, near Highway 24, has almost all kind of fish that are native to that locality.

Quence, an old dead river lake, located six miles east of Beaumont is noted for its trout, brim and perch.

MOSWAIN LAKE, named for the Moswain family, is a small lake three miles east of New Augusta.

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- (1) E. Malcom Jones, Laurel, Miss.
 - (2) Lessie Maxel, Richton, Miss.
 - (3) Ibid.
 - (4) Ibid.

PEARL COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

MOFFETT LAKE is between Beaumont and Greene County line. A few very small lakes are found east of Tallahala Creek.

Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

Perry County is rich in natural springs of pure water. They are found along the banks of the streams. MOFFETT SPRINGS are one mile southwest of Runnelstown, INDIAN SPRINGS (see Chap. 1, Formation) are eight miles northwest of New Augusta, and NELSON SPRINGS are four and one-half miles southwest of Beaumont. (1)

Wells are plentiful in the county. The ordinary wells in the lowlands are usually twenty to twenty-five feet deep while the ones in the higher lands go to 85 feet. Artesian waters can be found at a depth of 450 feet, and are found all through the county. There are ~~two~~ artesian wells in Runnelstown, four in New Augusta, and one in Richton. Though the wells and springs are not known nor developed as such many of them contain medicinal qualities. One of the wells at New Augusta contains soda and all of them contain sulphur. The one at Richton also has soda. (1)

(1) Dr. H. P. Smith, New Augusta, Miss.

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*Perry
Compiled by
Katharine S. Young
Re written
and copy*

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PERRY COUNTY,
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CHAPTER III
SOILS AND MINERALS

Perry County lies within the longleaf pine soil area. It is gently rolling and has wide bottoms and terraces along the larger streams. Originally, it was almost completely covered with longleaf pine, but in the bottoms of the rivers and creeks the hardwood trees are found. The soil in the bottoms is fertile. (1)

"The soils of the county are normally light colored, lacking sufficient organic matter to darken them. Well-developed soils, derived from sandy clay formations, are characterized by sandy topsoil and friable, well oxidized sandy clay subsoils." (2)

These soils are all residual except the alluvial of the stream valleys and some patches of colluvial on the slopes. (3)

The principal upland soils are those derived from sandy clays, as the Ruston, Orangeburg, and Greenville series, and are good general farming soils. Kalmia and Cahaba are terrace soils and are also successfully used for general farming. Myatt silt loam is not suited for crop production. Leaf soils are inferior. Ochlocknee soils are found on the first bottoms and require drainage for farming. Thompson soils occur somewhat higher above the stream channels. Bibb soils are of low

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- (1) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Vol. 2 p 409
(2) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County
(3) William N. Logan, "Soils of Mississippi" Technical Bulletin No. 7

agricultural value. The Swamp includes poorly drained alluvium and muck. (1)

Upland Types

The upland soils are classed in seven series; ORANGEBURG, GREENVILLE, RUSTON, NORFOLK, CADDO, SUSQUEHANNA, and PLUMMER. (2)

Soil Series

Under each type of soil is found a series. ORANGEBURG SANDY LOAM has a surface soil of grayish-brown sandy loam, below which is a yellowish-brown or reddish-yellow heavy sandy loam. This is underlain, at depths varying from ten to fourteen inches, by yellowish-red friable sandy clay. Where the upper subsoil is yellowish-red, the material below is red friable sandy clay. (3)

ORANGEBURG FINE SANDY LOAM is a grayish-brown fine sandy loam surface soil. Fine sandy loam grades at depths from five to eight inches into reddish-brown heavier fine sandy loam. This is underlain at depths varying from ten to fourteen inches by red, friable fine sandy clay continuing to three feet or more without much change. (4)

GREENVILLE FINE SANDY LOAM is brown, fairly heavy loam at the surface, grades at a depth of six or eight inches into reddish-brown heavy fine sandy loam, and is underlain by deep-red, friable, well oxidized sandy clay. The surface soil is heavier

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- (1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

and darker in color than that of the Orangeburg soils, the color in many places grading to a chocolate brown or reddish-brown. (1)

RUSTON SANDY LOAM has a surface layer of light-brown or brownish-gray loamy sand, grading at a depth of two or three inches into brownish-yellow loam sand or light sandy loam. (2)

RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM has a surface soil of grayish-brown or yellowish-brown fine sandy ^{of}loamy texture, grading downward into yellowish-brown fine sandy loam. (3)

RUSTON GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM has a topsoil of brownish-gray sandy loam which, at depths varying from three to five inches, grades downward into yellowish-red and gravelly material. (4)

RUSTON SAND is light in texture, varies in color from grayish brown to yellow, and merges into reddish-yellow loose sand at depths varying from ten to twenty inches, the red becoming more pronounced at greater depths and the texture somewhat loamy. (5)

The surface soil of NORFOLK LOAM is light-brown or yellowish-brown loam containing considerable very fine sand, and grades in forested areas, at depths from one to three inches, into brownish-yellow friable loam. The layer of yellow silty

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid.

clay loam directly below is underlain at a depth of eight or ten inches by yellow, friable fine sandy clay, which has some faint gray mottling at a depth of thirty-six to forty inches. (1)

CADDO VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is gray very fine sandy loam at the surface, and at a depth of four or five inches is pale-yellow fine sandy loam. It is underlain, at depths ranging from ten to twenty inches, by yellow or pale-yellow, friable fine sandy clay, somewhat mottled with gray at depths from eighteen to twenty-four inches. (2)

SUSQUEHANNA FINE SANDY LOAM may consist of a one or two inch layer of brownish-gray loamy fine sand or fine sandy loam underlain by pale yellow or yellow fine sandy loam, and at depths varying from six to ten inches, by red or yellowish-red, moderately friable fine sandy clay. (3)

SUSQUEHANNA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is gray and at a depth of about six inches grades into reddish-yellow fine sandy clay slightly mottled with yellow. (4)

SUSQUEHANNA GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM is grayish, changing at a three inch depth to pale yellow gravelly sand, and at a depth of eight or ten inches to pale yellow gravelly fine sandy loam, which is underlain by reddish-yellow clay. This clay becomes stiff, dull red, and mottled with yellow at a depth

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

of twenty inches, and the yellow increases with depth. Gray or bluish-gray appears at an approximate depth of thirty inches. (1)

SUSQUEHANNA CLAY is heavy clay mottles brown and red, and changes within a few inches of the surface to mottled red and yellowish-brown. It grades into a plastic clay, mottled red and pale yellow, in many places showing some gray at a depth of about one foot. A cream colored or light gray clay commonly occurs in the lower subsoil, material of this kind being similar to Montrose clay. (2)

PLUMMER SILT LOAM is a surface soil of gray silt loam containing some very fine sand and the subsurface layer consists of light gray silty clay loam with a little pale yellow mottling. At a depth of eight or ten inches, this layer is underlain by mottled light gray and pale yellow clay, grading at depths varying from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches into bluish-gray plastic clay. (3)

Terrace Types

The terrace soils of the county are classed in four series: Cahaba, Kalima, Leaf, and Myatt. (4)

Soil Series

The topsoil of CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM consists of grayish-brown fine sandy loam, which at a depth of three or four inches, becomes yellowish-brown, and then at a depth of eight or ten inches a reddish-yellow or yellow, and heavier in texture. This

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- (1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County
 (2) Ibid.
 (3) Ibid.
 (4) Ibid.

is underlain at depths varying from ten to fifteen inches by yellowish-red, friable, sandy clay, which here and there may be reddish-yellow with pale yellow mottling in the lower subsoil. (1)

CAHABA SILT LOAM consists of brownish silt loam, underlain by yellowish-red silty caly or fine sandy clay, somewhat stiff in the lower part and in places mottled with yellow and some bluish tints. (2)

The topsoil of KALMIA SAND is grayish-brown loose sand, grading downward at a depth of two or three inches into brownish yellow loose sand, which abruptly changes in color to orange or yellow. This continues to a depth of thirty-six inches or more. (3)

KALMIA LOAM is brown light loam, from three to five inches deep, then yellowish brown loam, to depths varying from eight to twelve inches, and below that yellow, friable clay containing some fine sand. Directly beneath this the lower subsoil of pale yellow clay continues to a depth of three feet or more, and in places is mottled with gray and is more or less compact. (4)

KALMIA FINE SANDY LOAM consists of a brownish gray or light-brown light fine sandy loam, grading at a depth of six or eight inches into brownish-yellow fine sandy loam. At

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

depths varying from ten to fifteen inches the subsoil of pale yellow or yellow friable fine sandy clay begins. (1)

KALMIA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM consists of a brownish-gray very fine sandy loam to a depth of three or four inches and light gray or pale yellow very fine sandy loam to a depth of six or eight inches, where occurs the subsoil of pale yellow friable fine sandy clay, which contains light gray or bluish-gray mottlings at depths of thirty or forty inches. (2)

KALMIA GRAVELLY SAND consists of grayish-brown gravelly sand, underlain by a subsoil of yellowish-brown gravelly sand, which grades to yellow in the lower part of the subsoil. In places the substratum, fifteen or twenty feet deep, consists of beds of gravel and sand. (3)

LEAF VERY FINE SAND LOAM topsoil is gray Very fine sandy loam from eight to twelve inches deep, which becomes pale yellow and heavier with depth and somewhat mottled with gray. This layer is usually underlain, beginning at a depth of fifteen or twenty inches, by heavy, plastic clay, mottled with yellowish-red and gray or with red, yellow, and gray. (4)

LEAF SILT LOAM topsoil consists of a light brown silt loam, underlain at a depth of four or five inches by yellow silt loam or silty clay loam. At a depth of ten or twelve inches the material is reddish-yellow silty clay, which in turn is

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

directly underlain at depths varying from sixteen to twenty-four inches by plastic clay, mottles with red, gray, and yellow, resembling the subsoil of the Susquehanna soils. (1)

The surface soil of MYATT SILT LOAM consists of gray or slightly mottled gray and brown silt loam, grading at a depth of three or four inches into light gray silt loam. This is underlain by light gray clay loam or clay containing some fine sand, which with increasing depth becomes heavier and more plastic, and of light gray or bluish-gray color, mottled with pale yellow. (2)

Bottom Land Types

The first bottom land soils are classed into three series: Ochlocknee, Thompson, and Bibb. (3)

Soil Series

The series under this type are as follows:

OCHLOCKNEE SILT LOAM, made up of a rich brown, mellow silt loam, which grades at a depth of six or eight inches into brown silty clay loam, underlain by brown or chocolate-brown, friable silty clay. (4)

OCHLOCKNEE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, in the better drained areas along the stream banks and on hummocks and other higher positions, consists of rather light brown very fine sandy loam, which grades downwad into yellowish-brown fine sandy loam material or loamy very fine sand. In many places the subsoil in these depressions shows considerable gray or bluish-gray. (5)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid.

THOMPSON SAND consists of yellow or pale yellow sand recently deposited on the banks of some of the larger streams; usually it is about three feet deep. Some thin layers of light gray sand occur, and in places heavier light brown material may be reached within the three-foot depth. (1)

THOMPSON VERY FINE SANDY LOAM topsoil is made up of brownish gray very fine sandy loam, which, at a depth of four or five inches, becomes yellowish-brown or pale yellow and heavier in texture. The subsoil, below a depth of twelve inches, consists of yellow heavy fine sandy loam or fine sandy clay somewhat mottled with gray. (2)

THOMPSON FINE SANDY LOAM is a brownish-gray topsoil and grades at a depth of four or five inches into pale yellow fine sandy loam. At a depth of about twelve inches this is underlain by pale yellow heavy fine sandy loam or fine sandy clay. The lower subsoil is somewhat mottled with gray. (3)

THOMPSON SILT LOAM consists of a topsoil of grayish-brown silt loam to depths ranging from eight to twelve inches and a subsoil of yellow or pale yellow fine sandy clay or fine sandy loam. The lower subsoil, at a depth of thirty or thirty-six inches, is in many places mottled with gray. (4)

BIBB SILT LOAM consists of a light gray or light brown silt loam underlain at a shallow depth by silty clay loam,

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

which is light gray in color, and mottled with reddish-brown. From a depth of six or eight inches below the surface, a bluish-gray silty clay subsoil continues to a depth of thirty inches or more. The lower subsoil is mottled with pale yellow. (1)

Value and Location

Susquehanna ~~Very~~ Fine Sandy Loam is nearly equal in value to ~~Susquehanna~~ Fine Sand Loam, and agricultural practices are similar. It is fairly extensive in Perry County, occurring along the slopes of Carter Creek, south of Beaumont; on the divide between Thompson and Gaines creeks, east, northeast, and southeast of Benmore; along Yellow Creek; south of New Augusta; near Dykes School; at Rhodes; south of Red Hill School; and along Milky Creek and its eastern fork. (2)

Susquehanna ~~Gravelly~~ Sandy Loam occurs on slopes and elevated areas, usually in patches of less than one mile square and widely separated. It is found south and northwest of Oak Grove Church; about four miles east of Corinth; and near Kittrell. This soil is not high in fertility but grows crops quickly. It is suited for cotton and early vegetables. Longleaf pine and scrub oaks are native of this soil. (3)

Susquehanna ~~Clay~~ is extensive in southeastern Perry County, on the upper water sheds of Whiskey Creek. It is difficult to plow and is best suited to forests and pastures. (4)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

~~Orangeburg~~ Sandy Loam occurs on nearly all level ^{or} undulating ridge areas and usually extends for some distance down the adjoining slopes. Tracts from ten to one hundred acres are well distributed over the county. The largest areas are in the southwestern part near Oak Grove Church, and in a region five miles south of Richton. (1)

This is a very productive soil and is mostly under farm production. The best crops are corn, cotton, velvet beans, and oats. Longleaf pine is its native growth, but hickory, red oak, and dogwood are found there also. (2)

Orangeburg Fine Sand Loam is found all over the county but is most extensive near Richton. Most of this soil may be farmed with little or no terracing. It is one of the better soils of the county, and at least half of it is under cultivation. The native trees are the same as Orangeburg Sandy Loam. (3)

Greenville ~~Fine~~ Sand Loam is not extensive, usually it is found in small patches within the areas of ~~Orangeburg~~ soils. This soil is the strongest of the sandy soils in Perry County and is nearly all under cultivation. It maintains growing crops in good condition through dry periods. (4)

Norfolk Loam is found on level or undulating areas. The native growth is longleaf pine, most of which has been cut.

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

With a moderate amount of fertilizer, it will produce good crops of cotton, and fair yields of corn. (1)

Caddo ~~Very Fine Sandy Loam~~ is an inferior farm soil, owing to drainage conditions. It makes good pastures of native grass and lespedeza and will support a heavy stand of longleaf pine. (2)

Plummer ~~Sandy Loam~~ is not extensive in Perry County. It is found only in small areas of a few acres each. It is unsuitable for crops and the native growth is mainly grasses, slash pine, and black gum. (3)

Kalmia ~~Fine Sandy Loam~~ is the predominant soil on the terraces of the county and is most extensively developed in Leaf River bottoms. It is also on Tallahala and Boguchoma creeks, and in the level terrace of Thompson Creek, on the east side of the Waynesboro-Richton road. The forest growth is mostly longleaf pine with some slash, hardwood, sweet gum, maple, holly, oaks, and birch. Small shrubs are the gallberry, blackberry, blueberry, smilax, and yellow jasmine. This soil is good farm land, though only five or six per cent is under cultivation. With the necessary terracing, crops of corn, velvet beans, cotton, oats, sugar cane, sorghum, sweet potatoes, and cowpeas can be grown. (4)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

Kalmia ~~Very Fine Sandy Loam~~ is most extensively developed on lower Thompson Creek and Tallahala Creek, or in the northern part of the county. Only a small part of this land is under cultivation, and crops grow very slowly on it. Artificial drainage is necessary to make it usable and this would be impracticable. (1)

Kalmia ~~Loam~~ is developed in stream terraces and occurs chiefly in three places: along Boguchoma, on the Jones County line; near the mouth of Gaines Creek, close to the Greene County line; and on Thompson Creek, on the Wayne County line. There are some small patches along Black Creek in the southwestern part of the county. By ditching, this land may be cultivated and is more productive than the sandy soils and easier to work. (2)

Kalmia ~~Sand~~ is found extensively on the terraces of Leaf River, usually in strips about one-fourth of a mile wide and next to the bottoms. On account of early productiveness and ease of clearing and cultivation, this soil is successfully farmed. Sweet potatoes and peanuts yield well there. It is also good for truck crops. (3)

Kalmia ~~Gravelly Sand~~ is not extensive in Perry County and is found on level terraces of the larger streams, mainly Leaf River and Thompson Creek. The tree growth is shortleaf pine.

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

The gravel deposits are used for road surfacing material. (1)

Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam occurs in well drained positions on terraces. It is most extensively found along Tallahala Creek, but occurs occasionally in similar formations throughout the county. The original forest growth was longleaf and shortleaf pine, with some oak, hickory, and other hardwoods. Most of the timber has been cut. This is one of the better soils, and about seventy per cent is under cultivation. Corn, cotton, and velvet beans are the principal crops. (2)

Cahaba Sandy Loam occurs on terraces. The principal areas are at New Augusta and near Little Creek, on the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad. It is sometimes found in the mapped areas of Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam on the Leaf River terraces. It is a productive soil but heavy to cultivate, suited to corn and oats. (3)

Leaf Very Fine Sandy Loam is found on terraces mainly along Leaf River. The largest areas are near the mouths of Boguehoma and Tallahala creeks. Forest growth consists of pine, small oak, and other hardwood. None of this land is cultivated in Perry County, but in other places it has produced corn, oats, and cotton. Native grasses and lespedeza grow well on this soil, which is better adapted to pasture and timber land than crops. (4)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

LEAF SANDY LOAM is found in the terraces of Black Creek, in the southwestern part of the county, and along Boguehoma. A variation of this soil occurs on level, broad terraces of Leaf River, north of New Augusta. None of this soil is farmed in Perry County, though elsewhere it is farmed in lespedeza and rice. (1)

Myatt Sand Loam is found in small detached patches in terraces adjacent to Gaines Creek valley, along the south side of Leaf River, and in other parts. Native growth is slash pine, maple, dogwood, oak, and black gum. It is not suited to staple crops, but in other regions is used for lespedeza and rice. (2)

Ochlocknee Sandy Loam is the predominant soil of the first bottoms along Leaf River, Boguehoma, and Black creeks. These bottoms are from one to three quarters of a mile in width along Leaf River, and about one-fourth mile along Boguehoma and Black creeks. Tree growth consists of beech, magnolia, holly, pine, ironwood, and various other hardwoods. Some of the marketable timber has been cut. The early settlers used this soil to some extent, but it has now been abandoned for general farming. (3)

Ochlocknee Very Fine Sandy Loam is a recently deposited alluvial soil and occurs extensively along Tallahala Creek, with small areas elsewhere. Native growth is slash pine, sweet gum, black gum, oak, dogwood, summer huckleberry, blackberry, yellow

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

jasmine, smilax, and titi. (1)

Thompson Sandy Loam occurs extensively on nearly all level areas in the northeastern part of the county, and in the bottoms along Thompson Creek. Water oak, swamp pine, magnolia, holly, beech, maple, sweet gum, black gum, bay, willow, and other hardwoods grow on this soil. ^{with} drainage, it would grow oats, corn, hay, and meadow grasses. (2)

Thompson Very Fine Sandy Loam is rather extensive in this county. It is found in large areas in the bottoms along Tallahala Creek, also along Cypress and Pearce creeks in the southern part of the county. This land is suitable for corn, oats, hay, and meadow grasses. (3)

Thompson Fine Sandy Loam is found on high first bottoms where less overflow occurs than the areas of Ochlocknee soil. The largest tracts are in the bottoms along Gaines and Piney Woods creeks in the northeastern part of the county. Native growth includes magnolia, sweet gum, oak, star annise, holly, and black gum. None of this soil is under cultivation. (4)

Thompson Sand occurs in small areas in the sharp bends of streams, or along cut-offs. It is mostly covered by a good growth of sweet gum, slash pine, tulip poplar, ironwood, oak, and bay. It is not suitable for farming. (5)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid.

Bibb Silt Loam is found along many of the small streams of the county, and to some extent in the poorly drained parts of larger creek bottoms. Forest growth consists of sweet gum, bay, holly, and other hardwoods. In cleared places, lespedeza, bermuda, and carpet grass make excellent pastures. Very little of this land is cultivated. (1)

Two variations are included in the same map area: Bibb Fine Sandy Loam and Bibb Very Fine Sandy Loam. (2)

Swamp is shallow or muck peat, dark mucky loam, and very fine sandy loam (Johnston soils). Swamp areas are found in the narrow bottoms of small streams or drainage ways which have no definite channels and are nearly always saturated with water. Native growth is bay, black gum, holly, maple, star annise, titi, smilax, sphagnum moss, and other swamp vegetation. (3)

Minerals

There are no metallic minerals found in Perry County. Of the non-metallic minerals, there is a small amount of FULLERS EARTH. (4) Small deposits of BRICK CLAY are ~~as~~ scarce in the county, they are utilized only by a few brick kilns for individual use. (5)

(1) E. Malcom Jones, Soil Survey of Perry County

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Perry County Pamphlet, Sixty Miles from the Gulf Coast

(5) ~~Miss~~ Carrie Russell, Richton, Miss.

Oil

Until recently, it was thought that there was no gas nor oil in this county, but in the spring of 1938, the Gulf Refining Company and the Sun Oil Company began to geologize the county. The results they did not divulge, but the fact that the company then bought oil and mineral leases in the county seem to indicate that the report was encouraging. (1)

A seismograph was brought to Henderson Mill, the old site of Richton (see chap 1, Formation), and several cores were taken there and every half mile for some distance north. This apparatus was used in other parts of the county, but no reports were given to the public. (2)

Two sixteenth sections, school land, were put under lease, as was a large percentage of privately owned land. (3)

The Sparta-Wilcox trend, one of the worlds richest oil formations has been found to run under Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The southern line in Mississippi is from fifty to seventy-five miles from the gulf. John Todd, geologist, at a meeting of the Houston Geologist Society, at Houston, Texas, gave this information. (4)

"For many months, persons actively engaged in the search for oil in this section, have been convinced that a large field will be discovered in the territory bounded roughly on the North,

(1) Anguish Henderson, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Hattiesburg American, Monday, Jan. 23, 1939

by a line through Collins, and on the south by another line in the vicinity of Lucedale." (1)

"Mr. Todd believes the south Mississippi oil-producing sands lie in a belt about 50 to 73 miles inland from the Gulf Coast. It is in such an area that many salt domes have been located already and the suspected domes have been charted by geophysical crews." (1)

Perry County lies entirely within this area.

(1) Hattiesburg American, Monday, Jan. 23, 1939.

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Russell, Carrie

Richton, Miss.
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PERRY COUNTY, SOILS &
MINERALS

Perry County
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CHAPTER IV

FLORA

Originally, Perry County was a vast forest of longleaf pine, with a few scattered clearings which were cultivated by the early settlers. It is now almost entirely denuded of its pine, and the most important problems are reforestation and preservation of the second growth. The soil of the county is primarily a tree growing soil.

All the stands of virgin pine have been cut by large lumber companies, who have closed out and moved their mills away, leaving barren cut-over wastes.

In all the most accessible places the fallen wood and the wasted trees left by the mills have been taken for firewood, and the stumps have gone to the turpentine plants. The second growth has been cut for pulp wood and ties, even the very young trees have been bled for turpentine. There is still some hardwood growth along the river and creeks and in the swamps. (1)

Forest Trees and Types

The native conifers lead all other trees in commercial value in Perry County.

SHORTLEAF PINE (yellow pine) occurs mixed with hardwoods. The leaves are in clusters of two or three, from three to

PERRY COUNTY, FLORA

five inches long, slender, flexible, and dark blue-green. The wood of the old trees is rather heavy and hard, of yellow, brown, or orange color, also fine grained and less resinous than that of the other important southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construction, veneers, paper, pulp, excelsior, and cooperage. (1)

LOBLOLLY PINE (*Pinus taeda* L), a fast growing member of the yellow pine group, seeds up abandoned fields rapidly, particularly in sandy soils, where the water is close to the surface. The resinous wood, coarse-grained and not very durable, is used for building material, box shooks, barrel staves, basket veneers, pulpwood, lath, mine props, piling, and fuel. (2)

LONGLEAF PINE (*Pinus palustris* Mill) forms one of the most striking features of the southern forest. When five to ten years of age, the single upright stem with its long, dark, shiny leaves, forms a handsome plume of sparkling green. The older trees have tall, straight trunks, one to three feet in diameter, and open, irregular crowns, with a spread of one-third to one-half the length of the tree. (3)

Longleaf pine is confined to the southern counties of the state. It has been extensively logged, bled for turpentine, repeatedly burned, and ranged over by razor-back hogs until in many sections it has been almost exterminated or replaced by other pines. The leaves are from ^{ten} eight to fifteen

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 3.

(2) Ibid. p. 4.

(3) Ibid. p. 5.

inches long, in clusters of three, and gathered towards the ends of the thick, scaly twigs. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, and durable. Naval stores, consisting of tar, pitch, resin, and turpentine, are obtained almost exclusively from this tree and its close relative, the slash pine, by bleeding the trees for their raw gum. (1)

SLASH PINE (Yellow Slash, Cuban Pine), because of its abundant seed production and rapid growth, has naturally replaced longleaf pine over large areas. It produces crude gum in such large amounts and at such early ages, that it has been, for the past thirty years, heavily worked for turpentine in all sizes down to saplings. The leaves, which occur in clusters of two or three in a sheath, are from eight to twelve inches long. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, durable, and very resinous. It is sawed into lumber and sold without discrimination as longleaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices. (2)

SPRUCE PINE (Cedar Pine) grows in swamps and may be easily recognized by its dark, almost smooth bark, which is unlike that of any other kind of tree found within its range. It is nowhere abundant, but is scattered among the hardwoods ^{which} ~~that~~ predominate in such places. It is a large tree, reaching

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 5.

(2) Ibid. p. 6.

a height of 120 feet and a diameter of two or three feet. It has comparatively small horizontal branches, which form a narrow open crown. This pine resembles considerably the true white pine of the mountains, for which it is not uncommonly mistaken. (1)

The wood is light, soft, brittle, close-grained, and not very strong. When sawed into lumber, the wood warps easily. It is rarely used for any purposes except firewood, but is well adapted for use in making paper pulp. With the growing scarcity of timber and close utilization of our forest trees, this pine will likely be ^{of} more value in the future because of its large size. (2)

CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum* Rich) is a tree found exclusively in deep swamps which are usually flooded for long periods at a time, and on wet stream banks and bottom lands. The leaves are about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, arranged in feather-like fashion along two sides of small branchlets, which fall in the autumn with the leaves still attached. (3)

The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, and is particularly durable in contact with the soil. Hence, it is in demand for exterior trim of buildings, greenhouses, planking,

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 8

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. p. 9.

boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles, and crossties. (1)

WHITE CEDAR (*Juniper*) grows among the bald cypress and deep swamp hardwoods. The leaves are minute, scale-like, over-lapping, four-ranked, of a bluish-green color, and entirely cover the ends of the slender, drooping twigs. The wood is light, soft, close-grained, slightly fragrant, especially in contact with water. These qualities make it in demand for boat and canoe building, cooperage, shingles, and fence posts. (2)

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana* L.) is a very valuable tree found in all classes and conditions of soils, from swamp to dry rocky ridges, seeming to thrive on barren soils, where few other trees are found. The two kinds of flowers are at the end of minute twigs on separate trees. The heartwood is distinctly red, and sapwood white, this color combination making very striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets, and interior woodwork. The wood is aromatic, soft, strong, and of even texture, and these qualities make it desirable for lead pencils. It is very durable in contact with the soil, and on that account is in great demand for posts, poles, and rustic work. (3)

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra* L.) occurs on rich bottom lands and most fertile hillsides. In the forest, where it grows singly, it frequently attains a height of one hundred

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 9.

(2) Ibid. p. 10.

(3) Ibid. p. 11.

feet with a straight stem, clear of branches for half its height. In open-grown trees the stem is short and the crown broad and spreading. The bark is thick, dark brown in color, and divided by rather deep fissures into rounded ridges. The fruit is a nut,

borne singly or in pairs, and enclosed in a solid green husk, which does not split open, even after the nut is ripe. The heartwood is of superior quality and value. It is heavy, hard, and strong, and its rich chocolate-brown color, freedom from warping and checking, susceptibility to a high polish, and durability make it highly prized for a great variety of uses, including furniture and cabinet work, gun-stocks, and airplane propellers. Small trees are mostly sapwood, which is light colored and not durable. (1)

PECAN (*Hicoria pecan* (Marsh) Britton) is found native in this county. The pecan is the largest of the hickories, attaining heights of over one hundred feet and when grown in the open, form a large rounded top of symmetrical shape. The outer bark is rough, hard, tight, and broken into scales; on the limbs it is smooth at first, but later tends to scale or divide as the bark grows older. (2)

The flowers appear in early spring and hang in tassels from two to three inches long. The fruit is a nut, four-winged or angled, pointed, from one to two inches long, and

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p. 12.

(2) Ibid. p. 13.

one-half to one inch in diameter, borne in a husk which divides along its grooved seams when the nut ripens in the fall. (1)

The wood is strong, tough, heavy, and hard and is used occasionally in making handles and parts of vehicles, and for fuel. (2)

WATER HICKORY (*Hicoria aquatica* Britton), as the name indicates, is found in the low swamps and overflow lands. The bark is over a half-inch thick, separating in loose, plate-like dark brown, reddish scales. The leaves are compound, of seven to thirteen slender scythe-shaped leaflets, coarsely toothed on the margin. The flowers are imperfect, with both kinds on the same tree. The fruit is usually clustered, one and one-fourth inches long, an inch or more wide, and decidedly angled and compressed. The wood is heavy, strong, close-grained, rather brittle, dark brown, with a thick zone of white or light colored sapwood. It is used chiefly for fuel. The wood of all the hickories is particularly short-lived when used in contact with the ground. (3)

WHITEHEART OR WHITE HICKORY (Mockernut Hickory) is common on well drained soil. The leaves are large, strong-scented, hairy, composed of seven to nine oblong, pointed leaflets, which turn to a beautiful yellow in the fall. (4)

The wood is heavy, hard, tough, and strong; it is white ex-

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p. 13.

(2) Ibid. p. 13.

(3) Ibid. p. 14.

(4) Ibid. p. 15.

cepting the comparatively small, dark brown heart, hence the name of white hickory. It is used for vehicle parts, handles, and picker-sticks. It furnishes the best fuel. This and the other hickories are very desirable both for forest and shade trees. (1)

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HICKORY (*Hicoria leioderms*) is found chiefly on alluvial land. The fruit is broadly pear-shaped, smooth, and one-half to one and three-fourths inches long, about one and one-fourth inches in diameter, husk about one-fourth of an inch thick, usually split nearly to the base by two lines when ripe. The kernel is small and sweet. The wood is similar to that of other hickories and is used for similar purposes. (2)

SMALL SHELL BARK OR SCALY BARK HICKORY (*Hicoria carolinenseptentrinalis*), found on bottom lands, forms a tree sometimes eighty feet high, with a trunk two to three feet in diameter, and short small branches growing into a narrow, oblong head, while on dry hillsides it seldom exceeds twenty to thirty feet in height and a foot in diameter. (3)

The fruit is broader than long, slightly depressed at tip, three-fourths to one and one-half inches wide, dark red brown. The husk is thick and splits freely to the base. The nut is nearly oval, compressed, prominently four-angled, nearly white

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 15.

(2) Ibid. p. 16.

(3) Ibid. p. 17.

or pale brown, with a thin shell containing a light brown sweet seed. The wood is hard, strong, very tough, light reddish-brown, with thin, nearly white sapwood, and is used in making tool handles and for fuel. (1)

RIVER BIRCH (Red Birch) is the only native birch found at low elevations in the county. It is at home along water courses, and inhabits the deep, rich soils along the borders of streams, ponds, lakes, and swamps which are inundated for weeks at a time. (2)

The bark provides a ready means of distinguishing this tree. It varies from reddish-brown to cinnamon red in color, and peels back in tough, papery layers. Unlike the bark of other birch trees, the thin papery layers are usually covered with a gray powder. The wood is strong and fairly close grained. It has, to some extent, been used in the manufacture of wooden-ware, in turnery and for wagon hubs. (3)

BEECH (*Fagus grandifolia*) is one of the most beautiful of all trees, either in summer or in winter. The simple, oval leaves are three to four inches long, pointed at the tip, and coarsely toothed along the margin. The bark is, perhaps, the most distinctive characteristic, as it maintains an unbroken, light gray surface throughout its life. So tempting is this smooth expanse to the owner of a jackknife that the beech has been well designated the "Initial Tree". (4)

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 17.

(2) Ibid. p. 22.

(3) Ibid. p. 23.

(4) Ibid. p. 23.

The wood of the beech is very hard, strong, and tough, though it will not last long on exposure to weather or in the soil. The tree is of no great economic importance as a lumber tree, though the wood is used to some extent for furniture, flooring, carpenter's tools, and novelty wares. (1)

CHINQUAPIN (*Castanea pumila*) is frequently found in Perry County. It is usually eight to ten inches in diameter and twenty-five to thirty feet in height. Sometimes the small trees from dense thickets. The nut is rounded, dark chestnut brown, shiny, and the thin coat lined inside with fine whitish hairs, contains a sweet kernel which is prized for food. The wood is light, hard, strong, coarse-grained; it is suitable for fence posts, crossties, and fuel. (2)

IRONWOOD (*Ostrya virginiana*) gets its common names from the qualities of its wood and the hop-like fruit. It is found mostly on rich lower woodland slopes and stream bottoms. The wood is strong, hard, durable, light brown to white, with thick, pale sapwood. It is often used for fence posts, handles of tools, mallets, and other small articles. (3)

HORNBEAM (*Carpinus caroliniana*) is a small, slow growing, bushy tree, with a spreading top of slender, crooked, or drooping branches. It is found along streams and in low ground. The leaves are simple, alternate, oval, long-pointed, doubly toothed

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 23.

(2) Ibid. p. 24.

(3) Ibid. p. 25.

along the margin, two or three inches in length. They resemble those of the black or sweet birch, but are smaller. The wood is tough, close-grained, heavy, and strong. It is sometimes selected for use for levers, tool handles, wooden cogs, mallets, wedges, etc. (1)

WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*) is one of the most important timber trees. It commonly reaches a height of sixty or one hundred feet and a diameter of two to three feet; sometimes it becomes much larger. It is found in a large variety of soils. The leaves are alternate, simple, five to nine inches long, and about half as broad. They are deeply divided into five to nine rounded, finger-like lobes. The wood is useful and valuable. It is heavy, strong, hard, tough, close-grained, durable, and light brown in color. The uses are many, including construction, ship-building, tight cooperage, furniture, wagons, implements, interior finish, flooring, and fuel. (2)

POST OAK (*Quercus stellata*) is most often a medium sized tree, with a rounded crown commonly reaching a height of fifty to eighty feet and a diameter of one to two feet. The bark is rougher and darker than the white oak and broken into smaller scales. The wood is very hard, heavy, close-grained, light to dark brown, durable in contact with the soil. It is used for crossties and fence posts, and along with other oaks of the white oak class for furniture and other purposes. (3)

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 26.

(2) Ibid. p. 27.

(3) Ibid. p. 28.

OVERCUP OAK (*Quercus lyrata*) occurs in river bottoms and rich low grounds, but is nowhere very abundant. The large rounded or somewhat flattened acorn, one-half to one inch long, is nearly covered by the ovate or nearly spherical cup, which is thickened at the base, but gradually grows thinner to the thin, often irregular, split margin of the cup. The name of the tree comes from this characteristic. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and durable, and is used for the same purpose as that of the white oak. (1)

WILLOW OAK (*Quercus phellos*), often called water oak, is most often found in lowlands and along the borders of rivers and swamps, but often also on rich sandy uplands. It is a beautiful and long lived tree and desirable for roadside, lawns, and parks, for which it has been widely planted. The bark is generally smooth and of a reddish-brown color; with age, the bark becomes slightly roughened and divided by narrow ridges. The wood is not separated commercially from that of other species of the red oak group. It is used locally for crossties, bridge planks, barn sills, and general construction. (2)

WATER OAK (*Quercus nigra*) is found native along the borders of swamps and streams and on rich bottomlands. It has been planted along the streets as a shade tree. When fully grown, this tree reaches a height of eighty feet and a diameter of one to three feet. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong,

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 29.

(2) Ibid. p. 32.

light brown in color, with lighter colored sapwood. It is not used to a great extent for lumber, but the trees are cut and utilized for piling, crossties, and fuel. (1)

BLACK JACK OAK (*Quercus marilandica*), occurrence of black jack oak is said to indicate poor soil. It is certain that it often occurs on dry or poorly drained gravel clay, or sandy upland soils, where few other forest trees thrive. This, perhaps, accounts chiefly for its slow rate of growth. The leaves are of leathery texture, dark green on the upper surface, lighter underneath, broadly wedge-shaped, four to ten inches long, and about the same width. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong; it is mostly used for firewood. (2)

TURKEY OAK (*Quercus catesbaei*) is also found in Perry County. The leaves are deeply divided into three to five, or rarely seven lobes, spreading and tapering from the base, and average about five inches in length as well as width. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, rather close-grained, and light brown tinged with red. It is used largely for fuel, but is cut to some extent for lumber. (3)

BLACK OAK (*Quercus velutina*) usually grows to about eighty feet in height and one to three feet in diameter. The leaves are bipinnate, simple, five to ten inches long and three to eight inches wide, shallow or deeply lobed, the shape varying greatly. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, close-grained, and

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 33.

(2) Ibid. p. 34.

(3) Ibid. p. 35.

checks easily. It is a bright red brown with a thin outer edge of paler sapwood. It is used for the same purposes as red oak, under which name it is put on the market. Its growth is rather slow. (1)

TEXAS OAK (Spotted Oak) inhabits the rich bottom lands as well as drier uplands. The leaves are simple, alternate, six to eight inches long, and four to five inches wide, mostly seven-lobed, and each one slightly lobed or deep-toothed. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, close-grained, and light reddish brown in color. It is used as other red oak. The old trees are mostly cut for fuel, because they are usually decayed and very ^{full of branches} ~~limby~~. (2)

RED OAK (Southern Red Oak), commonly known as red oak and referred to in books as Spanish oak, usually grows to a height of seventy or eighty feet, with a diameter of two to three feet, though larger trees are not infrequently found. The freedom of this tree from disease, its thrifty growth, large handsome form, and long life, makes it very desirable for shade or ornamental use. (3)

LIVE OAK (*Quercus virginiana*) is a tree of striking character from its wide-spreading habit; sometimes reaching more than one hundred feet in spread. It has a short, stout trunk, three to four feet in diameter, dividing in several large limbs with nearly horizontal branches, forming a low, dense, round-

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 36.

(2) Ibid. p. 37.

(3) Ibid. p. 38.

topped head. Its height is commonly from forty to fifty feet. It grows to largest size on rich hammock and low ridges. It is one of the most desirable trees for roadside or ornamental planting in the Coastal Plain. It is of moderately slow growth, but long-lived and handsome. (1)

The leaves are simple, evergreen, thick, leather-like, oblong, smooth above and pale and silvery white beneath; from two to four inches in length and one to two inches in breadth. The wood is very heavy, hard, strong, and tough, light brown or yellow, with nearly white, thin sapwood. It was formerly largely used, and is now occasionally used for ship's knees in building wooden ships. (2)

SOUTHERN HACKBERRY (Sugarberry) occurs most abundantly and of greatest size in rich alluvial soil. The bark is pale gray and covered with prominent excrecences. The leaves simple, oblong-lanceolate, one-sided, two and one-half to five inches long, thin, with the edges smooth. The sweet character of the fruit has given rise to the name of sugarberry, and makes it sought as food by birds and animals. The wood is soft, weak, close-grained, and light yellow, and is used occasionally for flooring and furniture, but chiefly for fuel. (3)

OSAGE ORANGE (Bois D'Ara) is usually a small tree. The leaves are alternate, smooth edged, three to five inches long, two to three inches wide, and become a bright clear yellow color

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 39.

(2) Ibid. .

(3) Ibid. p. 45.

before falling in autumn. The wood is heavy, exceedingly hard, very strong, flexible, coarse-grained, very durable, bright orange color, burning brown on exposure. The wood is largely used for fence posts, railway ties, ^{and} wheel stock. The bark is sometimes used in tanning leather. The wood of this tree is the most durable of any in this country when used in contact with the ground. (1)

SASSAFRAS (*Sassafras varifolium*) is a small aromatic tree, common throughout the county on dry soils. The leaves are very characteristic. It is one of the few trees having leaves of widely different shape on the same tree, or even on the same twig. Some are oval and four to six inches long; others have one lobe, resembling the thumb on a mitten; while still others are divided at the outer end into three distinct lobes. (2)

The wood is light, soft, weak, brittle, and durable in contact with the soil. It is used for posts, rails, boat-building, cooperage, and for ox-yokes. The bark of the roots yields the very aromatic oil of sassafras, much used for flavoring candies, and various commercial products. (3)

SWEET GUM (Red Gum) is a large valuable forest tree, occurring on rich river bottoms and in swamps. The simple, alternate star-shaped leaf, with its five to seven points or lobes, and is very aromatic. In the fall its coloring is

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 47.

(2) Ibid. p. 54.

(3) Ibid. .

brilliant, ranging from pale yellow through orange and red to a deep bronze. (1)

The fruit at first glance reminds one of the balls of the sycamore, but on closer inspection, proves to be a head. The wood is heavy, moderately hard, close-grained, and not durable on exposure. It is extensively used for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp, and veneers for baskets of all kinds. Veneers of the heartwood are largely used for furniture, sometimes as imitation mahogany or circassian walnut. (2)

SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*), the largest hardwood tree in the county, reaches its largest size along streams and on rich bottom lands. It is a very rapid growing tree. The leaves are simple, alternate, four to seven inches long, and about as broad, light green and smooth above, and paler below. The fruit is a ball about an inch in diameter, conspicuous throughout winter as it hangs by its flexible stem. The wood is hard, and moderately strong, but decays rapidly in the ground. It is used for butcher's blocks, tobacco boxes, furniture, and interior finish. (3)

PRICKLY ASH (Toothache Tree) occurs most abundantly in rich damp soil on the edges of woodlands. The bark is gathered for its medicinal qualities, being used for toothache and rheumatism. The leaves are compound, composed of seven to

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 55

(2) Ibid. p.

(3) Ibid. p. 56.

eleven leaflets on a prickly leaf stem. The wood is light, soft, close-grained, and light brown in color, with yellow sapwood. (1)

RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*), or swamp maple, is usually a medium sized tree, quick growing, and relatively short-lived. The leaves are two to five inches long and have three to five pointed, saw-toothed lobes. In autumn the leaves turn to brilliant shades of red, orange, and yellow. The red flowers in dense clusters appear in early spring before the leaves, the buds turning a deep red sometimes before they open. The wood, close-grained, heavy, is used in the manufacture of furniture, for turnery, woodenware, and also for fuel. (2)

SOURWOOD (*Oxydendron arborescens*) is found on both rich and poor soil. The leaves are from two to five inches long, simple, alternate, decidedly acid to the taste. The small, white or cream colored flowers provide storehouses of nectar from which bees make excellent honey. The wood is heavy, hard, very close-grained, compact, and brown in color, sometimes tinged with red. It is used to some extent for turnery, handles, etc. (3)

SOUTHERN BLACK GUM (*Nyssa biflora*) is found along the swampy borders of streams. The bark is about one inch thick, deeply furrowed, and gray to very dark reddish-brown. The leaves are simple, oblong, elliptic, or rarely ovate, pointed at the tip,

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 65.

(2) Ibid. p. 66.

(3) Ibid. p. 72.

and rounded at the gradually narrowed base. The wood makes a beautiful material for interior work and takes a lovely finish. (1)

RED ASH (Green Ash) is a common tree, most abundant in broad valleys along streams. The leaves are opposite, compound, ten to twelve inches long, with seven to nine stalked leaflets, which are pointed and slightly toothed on the margins. The wood is heavy, hard, rather brittle, and coarse-grained, light brown, with thick and lighter colored sapwood, streaked with yellow, and is much used in carpentry and wagon building. (2)

Flowering Trees

MAGNOLIA (Evergreen Magnolia) is one of the best known trees in the state. No other tree in our forest excels it in the combined beauty of the leaves and flowers. It grows naturally in the rich, moist soil on the borders of the river and creek swamps of the county. It has been widely cultivated for its ornamental value. In its natural habitat, it attains heights generally of sixty or eighty feet, and diameters of the trunk up to four feet. The dense pyramidal head, or crown, is made up of numerous small spreading branches. The leaves are evergreen, thick, leathery, elliptical or oval, dark green and shiny above, rusty or silvery beneath, and from five to eight inches long, and two to three inches wide, with prominent midribs. They remain on the tree for about two years. (3)

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 75.

(2) Ibid. p. 78.

(3) Ibid. p. 49.

The large handsome flowers appear at intervals during the summer. They are very attractive with their large pure white petals surrounding a splash of bright purple in the center from the stamens, and have a pleasing fragrance. The "sweet magnolia" of the South well deserves the place given it in story and song. The wood is moderately heavy and strong, and of a creamy color. It is used somewhat for ornamental purposes. (1)

BIG LEAF CUCUMBER TREE (*Magnolia macrophylla*), found in deep rich soil, is a small tree, thirty to fifty feet high, eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. The leaves are oblong, rounded at the tip, narrowed and heart-shaped at the base, bright green and smooth above, silvery gray and downy below, especially along the midrib and primary veins, twenty to thirty inches long, and nine to ten inches wide. This tree may be easily recognized in passing by its astonishingly large leaves, which are much larger than those of any of the other magnolias. The flowers are large, ten to twelve inches across, creamy white, and fragrant. (2)

SWAMP BAY (Sweet Bay) is common on low marshy ground. The leaves are simple, oblong, pale green above and white beneath, four to six inches long, one to four inches wide, and remain on the tree without change of color until spring. The very fragrant flowers, with nine to twelve creamy-white petals on slender smooth stems, measure from two to three inches across. (3)

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 49.

(2) Ibid. p. 50.

(3) Ibid. p. 51.

YELLOW POPLAR (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), or tulip tree, received its name from the yellow color of its hardwood and its attractive tulip-like flowers. It is one of the largest and most valuable hardwood trees of the United States. It grows in Perry County along streams in the deep moist soil. The leaves are simple, four to six inches in length and breadth, four-lobed, dark green in summer, turning to a clear yellow in the fall. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, light yellow or brown, with wide cream-colored sapwood. It is extensively cut into lumber for interior and exterior trim. (1)

BLACK LOCUST (Yellow Locust) occurs in all soils and conditions of moisture except in swamps. It thrives generally in thickets on clay banks or waste places, or singly along fence rows. The leaves are pinnate, or feather-like, from six to ten inches in length, consisting of from seven to nineteen oblong thin leaflets. The flowers are fragrant, white or cream colored, and appear in early spring in graceful pendant racemes. The wood is yellow in color, coarse-grained, very heavy, very hard, strong, and very durable in contact with the soil. (2)

HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*) prefers a rich moist soil, but is also found on the higher and drier situations. It is much less abundant now than formerly, due to the large amount gathered and shipped to the cities for Christmas decorations. It is a small evergreen tree, seldom exceeding thirty feet in height

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 52.

(2) Ibid. p. 64.

and twelve inches in diameter. The numerous short, slender branches form a dense, narrow pyramidal head of striking dark green color effect, especially when laden with the conspicuous red berries. The leaves are simple, alternate, oval, thick, and leathery, two to four inches long, and armed with shiny teeth; they stay on the branches for about three years, then drop off in the spring. The fruit which ripens in the late fall, stays on the branches over the winter, and is a red, sometimes round berry. The wood is light, tough, not strong, and nearly white. It is valued and much used for cabinet work and wood-turning. (1)

DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*), sometimes referred to as flowering dogwood, is found growing under the larger forest trees. It is a small tree, usually from fifteen to thirty feet high and six to twelve inches in diameter. The flowers which unfold from the conspicuous, round, grayish winter buds before the leaves come out, are small, greenish-yellow, arranged in dense heads surrounded by large white or rarely pinkish petal-like bracts, which give the appearance of large spreading flowers, two to four inches across. The fruit is a bright scarlet berry, and is relished by birds, squirrels, and other animals. The dogwood, with its masses of early spring flowers, its dark red autumn foliage, and its bright red berries, is probably our most ornamental native tree. (2)

- (1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 61. (page not on original manuscript)
 (2) Ibid. p. 71.

RED BUD (Judas Tree) is a small tree occurring under taller trees or on the borders of fields on hillsides, and in valleys. It ordinarily attains a height of twenty-five to fifty feet and a diameter of six to twelve inches. Its stout branches usually form a wide flat head. The bright, purplish red, pea-shaped flowers are in numerous clusters along the twigs and small branches, and appear before or with the leaves in the early spring. (1)

Fruit and Nut Trees

WILD PLUM (*Prunus americana*), a small tree, commonly grows in thickets, where it attains only large shrub size. The value of the tree lies in its fruit from which jelly and preserves are made, and its handsome form and foliage, pure white fragrant flowers, and showy fruit which make it desirable for ornamental planting. The fruit, or plum, which ripens in late summer, is red or orange colored, about an inch in diameter, and contains a stone or pit that is flattened and about as long as the pulpy part, and varies rather widely in its palatability. (2)

SOUTHERN CRAB APPLE (Narrow-Leaf Crab), a small tree, rarely thirty feet high, occurs abundantly in the county. The leaves are simple, toothed, wedge-shaped at the base, and rounded at the tips. The flowers are about an inch in diameter, very fragrant, rose-colored, and in clusters of three to five. The fruit is a flattened globe, pale yellow-green, three-fourths

- (1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 61.
 (2) Ibid. p. 57.

to one inch in diameter, and is used for preserves and jellies. (1)

PERSIMMON (*Diospyros virginiana*) prefers dry open situations, and is most abundant in old fields, though some are found in rich bottom lands. The fruit is round and pulpy, orange colored or brown, about one inch or more in diameter, and containing several flat, hard, smooth seeds. It is strongly astringent while green, but quite sweet and delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is relished by opossums and other animals. (2)

RED MULBERRY (*Morus rubra*) prefers rich soils and is nowhere abundant. It is a small tree, rarely fifty feet high. It often grows in the shade of other trees. The fruit is sweet and edible, greatly relished by birds and various animals. (3)

BLACK CHERRY (Wild Cherry), a medium sized tree, usually grows to about seventy feet high and one to two feet in diameter. It occurs in low, rich ground. The fruit is dull purplish-black, about as large as a pea, and is borne in long hanging clusters. It ripens in late summer and is edible, although it has a slightly bitter taste. (4)

HAWTHORNE (Haw, White Haw, Red Haw) represents a considerable number of different species and varieties. Members of the group occur on the poorest and richest soils. The fruit of most species ripens in the fall, and one or two varieties yield a fruit highly prized for making jelly. (5)

(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32. p. 60.

(2) Ibid. p. 76.

(3) Ibid. p. 46.

(4) Ibid. p. 58.

(5) Ibid. p. 59.

PEARS TREES grow from thirty to forty feet in a pyramidal shape. The blooms are in large clusters. The fruit is used in more different ways than any other fruit we have. They are grown over the entire county and there are hundreds of bushels sold in the years of good crops.

PEACH TREES are small trees with slender, slick leaves. The bloom appears before the leaves and is pink. The fruit is used for eating and canning in many different ways.

The FIG TREE is a shrub tree, with large deeply lobed leaves. Its fruit is very delicious, and is used mostly for preserving. Almost every farm in the county has some fig trees.

POMEGRANATE TREES grow from fifteen to twenty feet high. They have simple leaves, and the flowers have five scarlet or white petals. The fruit has a tough, leathery, gold colored, but partly reddened exterior. The interior has numerous seeds, each surrounded by a reddish pulp. The pulp is the edible part.

The APRICOT TREE attains a height of thirteen to sixteen feet. Its blossoms are white with a tinge of red. Its lobular, velvet-like fruits are a favorite dish for dessert, and is also used for canning and preserving.

SATSUMA TREES are small, with smooth oval-shaped leaves, and have white blossoms with orange colored centers. It is a very delicious fruit.

HUCKLEBERRY grows in swampy places of the county. It is a shrub tree, growing from ~~there~~ to twelve feet high. The blooms are white with a tinge of pink. The fruit is small berries and grows in clusters. ^{berries} They are used for canning and eating purposes.

TUNG TREES are nut bearing trees with large heart-shaped leaves, and white or pinkish-white blossoms. The nut grows three to five to each husk, and from it oil is extracted to be used in paints, cellophane, waterproofing, and many other purposes. It grows best on sloping land. All Perry County is suitable for its growth. (1)

Highway and Shade Trees

The many varieties of OAK are the favorite highway trees for this area. For special beautifying projects GRAPE MYRTLE, CAMPHOR, and HONEY LOCUST are used. CHINABERRY is one of the most popular shade and yard trees. CATALPA has a beautiful white blossom, but is not seen so often. MIMOSA is another beautiful tree, and here and there are some ACACIAS in the yards. (2)

Economic Value

The Masonite Company, of Laurel, realizing the drastic need of conservation, if their business were to continue, have bought twenty-five thousand acres in the county, and employed a warden to protect, from fire and depredation, the young growth. (3)

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Lawrence Walley, Richton, Miss.

The cutting of the forest has naturally hastened the process of soil erosion, but the problem has not been taken up to any great extent. Terracing has become mandatory on all farming projects, as has fertilization and soil building. (1)

A few years ago, the people of Richton, in order to enable more people to make a living, decided to ship no more coal into the town, but to depend on wood for fuel. This practice was followed until the firewood nearby became scarce and the price ran up each year, rendering coal a necessity again. (2)

There is still a few houses built every year of pine logs, usually in the spots where there is some pine left for a wind-break. The thick woods in the swamps serve in winter as a shelter for stock and provide all that is necessary in many cases, and there they find enough green food to take them through the winter. (3)

It has lately been realized that the acid soil and climatic conditions of Perry County are very suitable for the growing of tung trees. The grove planted by C. S. Bentley, now owned by Jimmy Pope, has shown the way, and a company in Chicago has purchased over thirty thousand acres at Benmore, and have planted over three thousand plants, and plan to plant at the rate of fifteen hundred to two thousand each year. Other groves have also been planted (see chap. 16, Industry). (4)

(1) Austin Odom, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) William Bayliss, Richton, Miss.

Conservation Agencies

There are three Civilian Conservation Corp camps in Perry County. Camp F-8 is situated in the northeast corner of the county, near Richton, Camp F-5 is near New Augusta, and Camp F-7 is near Janice. These forestry camps prevent and extinguish fires in the woods or on farms when requested, re-plant the forest reserve, and make better roads. These duties are being accomplished most efficiently. (1)

Forest Reserve

The DESOTO NATIONAL FOREST occupies nearly all the southern part of Perry County. It is in the Leaf River District, and contains 216 square miles. It is protected from fires by four look-out stations: one at Beaumont; one at Bluff Creek, in the extreme southwest corner; one called Leaf, near the Greene County line; and one at Parot. (2) The Leaf River District has been stripped almost completely of all trees, with the result that an enormous job of planting confronts the forest service, in order to restock this area. Recent planting surveys disclosed that sixty-five percent of the area is plantable. The DeSoto Nursery, which is in Forrest County, furnishes the seedlings to this district. The plans call for the planting of ten thousand acres per year for ten years. (3)

Interesting Trees

The OAK TREE that marks the spot where Davie Hawthorne

(1) C. G. Smith, Richton, Miss.

(2) Forest Service Map, Leaf River District of DeSoto National Park.

(3) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

was hanged in 1894, at Old Augusta, Mississippi, measures four and one-half feet in circumference. (1)

A beautiful WATER OAK, hundreds of years old, measures sixteen and one-half feet in circumference. Its branches spread about eighty feet across. It was under and around this tree that the Davidson raid^{ers} pitched their tents in 1865. (see chap. 8, Wars). The tree ~~now~~ stands in the back yard of the home of M. D. Fullilove at New Augusta. (2)

Eight miles northeast of New Augusta, in the yard of D. W. Nichols, there is a gigantic PECAN TREE, towering high into the air. It has withstood many seasons, being one hundred years old, and is still bearing. Descendants of the Nichol's family say that the seed was brought from Whistler, Alabama, in 1837. (3)

A unique WATER OAK, located in the street at New Augusta, just opposite the Hugh Garraway residence, measures nineteen feet and seven inches in circumference four and one-half feet from the base. Just above this point it has five distinct trunks. The tree is estimated to be about eighty years old. (4)

A quaint and beautiful TWIN WATER OAK stands in front of Captain Steven's old home in Augusta. The size of one oak is eleven feet and three inches in circumference and the other is ten and one-half feet. It is said to be seventy-five years old. (5)

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Mrs. M. D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

(3) D. W. Nichol, New Augusta, Miss.

(4) Hugh Garraway, New Augusta, Miss.

(5) Mrs. Peazle B. Ruffin, New Augusta, Miss.

A WATER OAK located at the home of Mrs. Daisey Story, in New Augusta, is very tall and measures about five feet in circumference. From this tree another tree branches out for about six feet, which makes a complete seat, and then grows upward. The second tree is about three feet in circumference. There is a large wisteria vine growing in these trees. (1)

A beautiful RED OAK TREE is growing near the home of Mrs. R. E. Nixon, Route 2, Hattiesburg. This tree looks as if it had been topped and kept trimmed, but has never been pruned. It is about seven feet in circumference, and makes a beautiful shade. (2)

A SPRUCE PINE was brought from Mobile, Alabama, forty-five years ago by Edith Conway, who set it out on her property in Beat 5. This tree is noted for its beauty, the branches being used for decorations for weddings and other special occasions. The foliage is very pretty, dark green in color. This property is now owned by Eugene Breland. (3)

Wild Flowers

The woods and swamps of Perry County are a constant challenge to the lover of flowers. They make a parade of color and fragrance from early spring through the fall, and even in winter the berry of the holly and yew give color to the landscape. First to appear is the beautiful red of the SWAMP MAPLES

(1) Mrs. Daisey Story, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) Mrs. R. E. Nixon, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(3) Kate Breland, New Augusta, Miss.

and the YELLOW JASMINE, then the RED BUD, DOGWOOD, and pink WILD AZALEAS. VIOLETS and other small flowers fill the fields and meadows, and the MAGNOLIA and BAY perfume the air of the forest. Others too numerous to mention, follow and keep the roadsides beautiful and interesting. With such profusion in nature to aid them, it is easy for the home owner, with care and a little expense, to make their property an asset to their community. (1)

BUTTERFLY WEED blooms all summer, dying down in winter. It grows about three or four feet high, with clusters of flowers six to eight inches across, which are of rosy-violet color. They grow in the woods or around old fences. (2)

BLUE BONNETS is a small weed, with a rough forked leaf. It grows in a bunch and has a stem about eight inches high, with a small blue flower in the top. It is found along highways and in open woods. (3)

BONNET LILLIES is a water plant, and has a round leaf and large blue flower. It is found around ponds. (4)

BLACK-EYED SUSAN grows in damp places and along fences. Its bush is about three or four feet high, and the flowers are yellowish-orange with a black center. (5)

BUTTER WEED blooms all summer, dying in winter. It grows about three to four feet high. The flower spikes are six to

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) *author not given*, "Flowering Plants" Bulletin No. 1171
P. not given

(3) Ibid. P. not given

(4) Ibid. p.

(5) Ibid. p.

eight inches long and a rosy-velvet color. They are found in flatwoods. (1)

CANDY WEED is found in the woods and it is often used for border flowers. Its leaves are slender, from two to three inches long, and less than an inch wide. The flowers are numerous and are a beautiful yellow. (2)

CALIFORNIA POPPIES are bright and rich in their tints of yellow and orange. The plant averages a height of two or three feet, has a silvery foliage, and produces its yellow flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. They grow in open woods. (3)

CATTAIL earns the name by having bushy brown flowers that resemble a cat's tail. It blooms out in August and September, and is found in low marshy places. (4)

CACTUS is a small thorny leaf plant that grows close to the ground, the leaves are almost round and about three inches across. The plant has golden yellow flowers with a reddish-purple center. (5)

DAISIES grow about twelve inches high and are of two varieties, yellow and blue. (6)

DEER TONGUE grows in damp woodland places and bears a small purple flower on its numerous stems. (7)

(1)	<i>author not given</i>	"Flowering Plants," Bulletin NO. 1171
(2)	Ibid.	P. <i>not given</i>
(3)	Ibid.	P. "
(4)	Ibid	P. "
(5)	Ibid	P. "
(6)	Ibid	P. "
(7)	Ibid	P. "

DYE PLANT grows to about three feet in height with reddish flowers. It is found mostly in open woodlands.

BUTTERCUP is a well known plant. The flower stems reach a height of three feet and the flowers grow all along the stems.

FERNS grow in damp, low places and have beautiful long fronds sometimes two feet high.

GRANCY GRAY BEARD is a very ornamental plant, especially in the spring, when it is covered with white tassels. These flowers resemble a white beard, thus its name.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP is a small pansy-like plant bearing small blue and yellow flowers. It is found on hillsides and in open woodlands.

JOSEPH'S COAT is so named because of its red, yellow, and green foliage. It grows in sunny places.

MARIGOLD is found in open woodlands and has showy flowers shading from yellow through orange. It grows to a height of two feet.

MEAT EATING PLANT, so called because the flowers are so shaped ^{so} that when an insect falls in, it cannot get out and is absorbed by the plant. The leaves are long blades sometimes twelve inches high.

MILKWEED grows in fence corners and uncultivated places in fields. The flowers shade from yellow to light orange.

"NIGGERHEADS" resembles yellow daisies in its form. The flowers are bright orange with velvet ~~xy~~ black centers, from which it takes its name. (x)

(-/-) *author not given* "Flowering Plants," Bulletin No. 1171
P. *not given*
Note all above references from this bulletin.
Bulletin not available and page numbers not given in original manuscript

PRIMROSE is a small plant bearing dainty, pale pink flowers. This plant makes a most attractive show when cultivated in gardens.

PITCHER PLANT is a peculiar small plant with flowers which resemble little greenish-yellow pitchers.

SWEET WILLIAM grows freely in open woodlands, and its purple heads of flowers about four inches across. The flowers have a very delicate fragrance. This is one of the most beautiful of the woodland flowers.

SHEEP SORREL has beautiful foliage and dainty, light rose flowers. It grows in damp places, makes a rapid growth, and flowers quickly after coming up.

PEPPERMINT grows in damp places and has a white flower. The leaves are aromatic.

SHAME FACED BRIER grows in damp places in fields. The foliage is fern like and folds up when touched. The flowers are pink, fuzzy balls.

WILD IRIS grows in damp places and has long blade-like leaves. The flowers are white with yellow centers.

WILD HOLLYHOCKS are well known all over the county. The stately stalks are sometimes five or six feet tall and bear rose colored flowers all along this tall stalk. They make attractive garden flowers, but need a damp rich soil. (✓)

(✓) *not given* "Flowering Plants", Bulletin No. 1171
P. not given

Note all above flowers came from this bulletin. Bulletin not available and page numbers not given in original manuscript.

WILD COMFORT is found in low, damp places, and resembles okra. It has milk-white flowers with a purple center.

WILD ROSE grows in woodlands and is a slender thorny plant bearing lovely pink, single roses with yellow centers. These roses have a most delightful fragrance.

WILD WATER HYACINTH form a lovely rosette of curious, shining green leaves on the surface of the water, on which they grow. From this rosette the flower stalk rises and bears the most exquisite lilac-rose blossom. This plant makes a valuable addition to fish ponds.

WATER LILIES grow on the ponds and lakes of the county. They have flat, broad leaves, which spread over the water. The flowers are long stemmed and pale blue in color.

WILD NARCISSUS grows in old fields and lowlands. It is a bulb and has small, white flowers with yellow centers.

WILD VERBENA is an everblooming plant found all through the county. The foliage is fine fern like fronds and the flowers are small, deep purple in color. Beds of verbenas make a very attractive addition to flower gardens.

VIOLETS are perennials, blooming in the early spring. Violets grow in rich woodlands. They bear purple and white, fragrant flowers.

GOLDENROD is noted for its rich golden heads of flowers which decorate the fields and roadsides in the fall. These flowers are sometimes borne on stalks six feet long.

LADY SLIPPER thrives in the shade and is noted because of the odd shape of the flowers and their beautiful color, rose-purple, with peculiar markings. (✓)

(✓) *not given* "Flowering Plants", Bulletin No. 1171
All above flowers from bulletin P. not given

Shrubs

YUPON is perhaps the most used wild shrub in the gardens of the county. It makes a beautiful show with its evergreen leaves and bright red berries.

ELDERBERRY is not so well known but is beautiful with its huge, flat heads of lacy flowers in the spring, and the dark red berries in the fall. These berries are sometimes used for wine. When used in a hedge in the garden, they will insure numerous ^{food} bird visitors as they are a favorite with birds.

SUMAC is a tall growing shrub, which makes a great show in the fall with its red heads of seed and red foliage.

Vines

YELLOW JESSAMINE is perhaps the earliest vine to bear flower in the spring. The flowers are a golden yellow and are very fragrant.

WOODBINE is another early blooming wild vine. The leaves are dark green and the flowers dark red tubes with yellow centers.

MORNING GLORY is a common free growing vine, bearing light blue flowers. It is found in cultivated fields and is considered a nuisance.

SOUTHERN SMILAX is found in the woods and is much used for decorations in weddings, etc. (1)

Gardens and Flowers

The homes of Perry County are made attractive in many sections by the variety of flowers and shrubs planted about them.

Mrs Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

These cultivated flowers are of all kinds, shrubs, bulbs, vines, ~~And~~ annuals, and perennials.

Mrs. C. S. Bentley of Richton, has a beautiful garden surrounding her home. The rose garden is on the western side of the house and contains a number of fine varieties of roses. The rose plots are all bordered with annuals to give added bloom and color all the summer. The eastern side is planted to japonicas and azaleas. (1)

Yupon, juniper, redbud, bush honey-suckle, red, white, and pink crape myrtle, and many other shrubs add beauty of bloom and foliage to this garden. Lillics, jonquils, and narcissus are among the bulbs used to give early spring beauty to the garden. Trellis' covered with purple and white wisteria, rose of Montana, white clematis, honeysuckle, and English ivy make graceful ornaments, where they ^{will give} ~~add~~ for the best affect.

Mrs. Wirt ~~Myers~~, of New Augusta, has an old-fashioned flower garden, which contains all the old-time favorites. The flowers are planted in beds bordered by verbena. Mrs Myers grows roses, chrysanthemums, and dahlias of gorgeous beauty. One of her dahlias is a rare variety, and came from California. (2)

Another feature of the garden is a trellis, covered with coral vine, with a large oak for the background. In front of the trellis grows crape myrtle, althoa, hydrangea, perennial phlox, lark spur, and poppies; at both ends of these plots are trellis' covered with clematis. The garden makes a beautiful picture. (3)

(1) Mrs. C. S. Bentley, Richton, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Wirt Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

(3) ^{ibid.}

Garden Clubs

The HOME AND GARDEN CLUB, of Richton, was organized in October, 1935, and held its first meeting November 1st. Mrs. W. A. Parker was elected president, Mrs. Joe Palmer vice-president, Mrs. D. Thoms secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Phillips program chairman, and Miss Rovena Edwards reporter. This is a very live organization, and has promoted two annual flower shows, at which thirty varieties of blooming plants were shown, and prizes awarded for excellency of blooms and arrangements. In addition to beautifying their own homes and helping and encouraging their neighbors to do the same, they have extended their project work to in the cemetery. (1)

Beautification

With the help of the Works Progress Administration, the public grounds of Perry County have been beautified, which included the courthouse grounds, public parks, and both the white and colored school grounds. A great many of the trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers were procured from the woods, but interested citizens also donated plants from their own gardens. These plantings were made in a scientific manner to insure continuous growth. (2)

The Woman's Club of Richton sponsored a project of beautification for their park along the Gulf Mobile and Northern railroad tracks. The plants and shrubs were donated by ^{the people of} Richton ~~per-~~son and club members. (3)

(1) Mrs. Mack Davis, Richton, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Nell Ruffin, New Augusta, Miss.

(3) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

During the Civil Works Administration, there was a project to beautify the streets and highways of Beat 3. Grape myrtle, magnolia, and live oaks were planted along the ~~streets~~^{streets}. The future plans call for the planting of dogwood trees along the highways and in the parks. (1)

(1) Austin Odom, Richton, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

References

Bayliss, William	Richton, Miss.
Bentley, Mrs. C. S.	Richton, Miss.
Breland, Kate	New Augusta, Miss.
Davis, Mrs. Mack	Richton, Miss.
Fullilove, Mrs. M. D.	New Augusta, Miss.
Garraway, Hugh	New Augusta, Miss.
Hughes, Mrs. Reba (Historian-Historical Research Project WPA)	Richton, Miss.
Mixon, Mrs. R. E.	Hattiesburg, Miss. RT. 2.
Myers, Mrs. Wirt	New Augusta, Miss.
Nichol, D. W.	New Augusta, Miss.
Odom, Austin	Richton, Miss.
Ruffin, Mrs. Pearle B.	New Augusta, Miss.
Ruffin, Mrs. Nell	New Augusta, Miss.
Smith, C. G.	Richton, Miss.
Story, Mrs. Daisey	New Augusta, Miss.
Walley, Lawrence	Richton, Miss.

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Ricks, J. R. "Forest Trees of Mississippi"
Extension Bulletin No. 32
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Bulletin No. 1171

Forest Service Map, Leaf River
District of DeSoto National
Park.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 8: (SUPPLEMENT) SUBJECT: FOREST & FAUNA

CONVASSER

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R. 2

Nov. 18, 1936

7. MARKETING FARM TIMEBER:

There was a little Fordson Sawmill put up in 1923 by J. E. Hensarling. This was in the north west corner of Perry County near the home of J. J. Walters. Pine timber was cut at this place and was sold to Firm Lumber Co., Hattiesburg, Miss. and German Lumber Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., also to N.O. & N.E. R.R. to be shipped to Birmingham, Ala. 11 men were employed by this little mill.

Reference:

J. E. Hensarling,

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

In 1935 a little Person Mill was set up by Williby Walters. This was put on the banks of Tallahala in Perry County. First he pulled the pine logs out of the creek which sank to the bottom while people were cribbing their logs for rafting, then they were sawed into lumber and sold to local citizens for well curbing and Jones County for bridge lumber. Six men worked here.

Reference:

H. C. Shoemaker & J. J. Odom

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 8: (SUPPLEMENT) SUBJECT: FOREST & FAUNA

In the year of 1919 small sawmill was put up on the bank of Buck Creek in the north part of Perry County, near Jones County Line. They cut pine timber, and sold to mostly Gordon Vantine, Hattiesburg, Miss. This little mill furnished work for 15 hands.

Reference:

E. L. Shoemaker, Overt, Miss.

J. J. Odom, Hattiesburg, Rt. 2

In 1922 a Fordson Mill was set up in Perry County near the home of Mr. Allen Travis by T. P. Hensarling, about three miles below Runnelstown. Pine timber was cut at this little mill and was sold to Gordon Vantine, Hattiesburg, Miss. They worked six men.

Reference:

T. P. Hensarling

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

About the year of 1890 J. P. Runnels built a sawmill, grist mill and cotton gin combined. This was built on the Richton & Hattiesburg road, about 1 mile east of Tallahala in Perry County, now Runnelstown. There were from 25 to 30 men employed all the time. Pine timber was cut here and sold to local citizens for building homes, and to the Firm Lumber Co. of Hattiesburg, Miss., T. R. Dryfus, which is now known as The Dixie Pine Co., Hattiesburg, also to The Tallahala Lumber Co. for building their bridges and trussels for their railroad from Hattiesburg to Runnelstown. Then after the railroad was finished Mr. Runnels sold most all his lumber to this Co. and they carried it to their mill which was located Epley, Miss. In the year of 1920 Mr. R.

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Runnels' sawmill, grist mill and cotton gin all burned.

Reference:

J. P. Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Nov. 20, 1936

In 192 a little Fordson mill was set up one mile south of Runnels town near the home of H. C. Shoemaker, by C. L. Gordie & H. C. Shoemaker. They cut pine timber and sold to The Greosote Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., Gordon Vantine, Hattiesburg, Miss., Will Lee Hattiesburg, Miss. and Major Sowers Co., Hattiesburg, Route. This mill gave employment to nine men.

Reference:

H. C. Shoemaker

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Nov. 23, 1936

In the year of 1911 Mike and Claude Steward of Hattiesburg, Miss. set up a little sawmill, this was on the west side of Tallahala in Perry County near the home of J. L. Hensarling. This mill was used to cut cross ties only and they were sold to Mr. Joyce Watkins of Hattiesburg, Miss. This little mill gave employment to five men.

Reference: J.W.

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

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PERRY COUNTY

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Reference:

J. W. Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

In the year of 1930 Mr. A. C. Bryant of Hattiesburg, Miss., set up a little sawmill west of Tallahala in Perry Count, near the home of J. L. Runnels. They cut pine and oak timber and the lumber was sold to Gordon Vantine of Hattiesburg, Miss. This little mil gave employment to fift e n men.

Reference:

J. ". Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

In 1932 Grad Morgan set up a littlemill west of Tallahala near the home of Miss Phoebe Morgan in Perr County. Five men were employed, pine timber was cut here and the lumber was sold to Gordon Vantine of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Reference:

J. W. Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Nov. 25, 1936

In 1924 Claude Fraizer built a little sawmill on Mr. Jake Holliman's place in Perry County near the Jones County Line also near Boguehome Creek. Pine timber was cut here and the lumber was sold to the Gulf States Creosote Co., Hattiesubre, Miss., W. D. Walker

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Mobile, Ala. and The Pennsylvania Lumber o. in Penn. This mill cut around 5000 feet of lumber a day. This furnished ~~for~~ employment for twelve men.

Reference:

J. D. Holliman & Jake Holliman

Ovett, Miss., Rt. 1

In 1934 Mr. Philis Swartzfiger of Ovett, Miss. ran a little fordson saw mill near the home of W. D. Holliman in Whitfield Community, Perry Count. They cut pine timber and the lumber was sold to Gordon Vantine, Hattiesburg, Miss. and W. D. Walker, Mobile, Ala.

Reference:

Jake Holliman & W. D. Holliman

Ovett, Miss., Rt. 1

In 1913 T. R. Holliman set up a small steam sawmill on what is known as the Holliman Bluff on Boguehome, they cut around feet of lumber a day. Pine timber was cut and the lumber was sole to W. D. Walker, Mobile, Ala. Fifteen men were employed here.

Referen e:

Jake Holliman, Ovett, Miss., Rt. 1

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 8: (SUPPLEMENT) SUBJECT: FOREST & FAUNA

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R. 2

Dec. 16, 1936

Bently and Emery Sawmill Co. located in west side of Richton, Miss. began operation in the year of 1907, manufacturing, principally yellow pine timber, finished into dimension sawed and small timber and was sold to U.S. markets. Prices received varied from \$10.00 to \$45.00 and up per thousand feet. This company used approximately 350 employees. Skill labor received from \$125.00 to \$250.00 per month, while common labor was from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per day, ox teams and skidders were used to bunch the logs to the dummy line, then they were loaded on flat cars and hauled on the railroad to the mill. In the year of 1920 they moved the mill to Overt, Miss. There they continued operating until 1930 when the timber exhausted.

Reference:

Fred Burdette

Richton, Miss.

Richton Lumber Co. was located in the south side of Richton, Miss. and was first organized by Andersons in the year of 1903, selected on the Lorraine Hinton Place. Then this was purchased by Mansfield and Emery in the year of 1911 and continued operating until the year Sept. 1924 when timber exhausted. The class of timber manufactured was yellow pine and was finished into sawed timbers, ceiling, flooring, siding, molding etc., all of which was sold to the U.S. markets and to European markets. Prices received varied from \$10.00 to

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\$65.00 per thousand feet. The timber was cut principally from the southern and western part of Perry County and from the west portion of Greene County. They used ox teams to bunch the logs to the dummy line, then they loaded them on the flat cars and carried on the railroad to the mill.

Reference:

Fred Burdett

Richton, Miss.

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Cynthia Ikard

New Augusta, Miss.

Novo 24, 1936

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER:

Faigh Fagan Lumber Co. was built by the Faigh Fagan Lumber Co. at Belleville, Miss., six miles north west of New Augusta, just off highway # 24. It changed into the hands of L. D. Hammett in the year 1906. He operated the mill until 1920, when he sold out to J. F. Griffith and Co. The mill was then moved to Leaksville, Miss. in Greene County. They employed anywhere from 75 to 125 men. The mill cut magnolia, gum and pine obtained from different individuals of Perry and Forest Counties, one of whom was Mr. J. P. Carter, Hattiesburg, Miss. Mr. Hammett made the ascertain that he paid as high as \$50.00 per acre for good timber and made money on it. The greater part of the output was veneer used for boxes, crates, etc. It was shipped to points all over the U.S. and some to Canada and New Mexico. The cut over land was then sold to H. S. Hunterville, Lincoln,

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Neb. Three hundred acres of this was cleared and made into a farm.

Reference:

L. D. Hammett

New Augusta, Miss.

CONVASSER:

Cynthia Ikerd

New Augusta

Dec. 3, 1936

A. A. McSwain and A. J. Ikerd operated a log camp at Hintonville in 1906. They constructed four sections of timber that the storm had blown down from Blaggess Lbr. Co. This contract only specified that they cut, haul and put it in Thompson and Gaines Creeks. They used six teams of oxen, four yoke to a team. They employed about 20 men, the ox drivers were paid \$2.50 and board. Log sawyers were paid 55¢ per thousand. This was government timber. The contractors received \$271.01 per thousand to put it in the creek.

Reference:

A. A. McSwain

New Augusta, Miss.

The Three A Lbr. Co. derived its name from the first initial of the names of its owners, A.H. McSwain, A.A. McSwain and A. J. Ikerd who built and operated the mill. It was built in the year of 1905, located three miles east of New Augusta, then on the M. & K.C. Railroad. Most of the timber was

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bought from A. H. McSwain at \$5.00 stumpage. It was a 40,000 capacity mill. Logged with ox teams and employed about 35 men pay ranging from \$2.25 to \$10.00 per day. They cut practically all virgin pine. It was shipped by rail to different companies Moore & Hagerty, Hattiesburg, Miss. bought quite a lot of pole stock. It was sold at from \$50.00 to \$75.00 per thousand. A very few acres of this land is in cultivation, the rest is just lying there open.

Reference:

A. A. McSwain,

New Augusta, Miss.

PEARL ODOM,
Jan 6th, 1937
Hattiesburg, Miss.,

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FOREST & FAUNA.

In the year of 1917 Mr George Cook and Pete Anderson set up a little saw mill, This mill was located at what is known as Edwards Hill , five miles south west of Richton, Mississippi. The capacity being about 7000 feet per day, Hardwood timbers were cut , and this was bought from Mr Wiley Hinton and Mr Racine Hinto of Richton Route three, Richton, Mississippi. This route is located in the northern part of Perry County.

There were twenty five men employed in this work, they used twelve at the mill and the thirteen in the woods.

The logs were hauled by on teams and when it was too wet for wagons to get in and out they used a two wheel cart called a go-devil.

The lumber was hauled to Richton with mules and wagons and shipped to the northern markets, The prices ranged from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per 1000 ft .

REFERENCE .
B.B.PALMER. Richton, Mississippi.

MORRISTON SAW MILL.

For many years the people of Perry County did not have saw mills, therefore they rafted their timber down the river to L.N.Dantzler Co., at Moss Point, Mississippi.

One of Perry County first saw mills was set up on the west side of Tallahala Creek. Where is known as Morriston now in Forrest County (but at that time was in Perry County) In the year of 1810 a man by the name of Herrington (no one remembers his name or initials) who came from South Carolina had a little grist mill which was run by water, then he added the saw mill and a cotton gin, all was

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PEARL ODOM,
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

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run by water, the saw of the mill was set up and down instead of being flat it took from 5 to 10 minutes to saw one piece of lumber . two men could run this mill the lumber was sold mostly to local people.

In 1860 Mr Hugh McDonald bought this little mill, and at his death his son Austin McDonald took charge of the mill.

In 1880 Mrs Frank Morris bought this little mill, and a few years later in 1889 the mill partly burned then it was rebuilt and kept on operating until 1894, when Morris sold out to Captain Tyler.

In 1900 Mr Tyler sold out all the saw mill parts to different people and then he rebuilt into a grist mill and cotton gin which was run by steam, this he operated until 1902 when ~~he~~ he stopped operating and the land was put into cultivation around where the old mill stood and up to the present day it is still being cultivated. This mill , pine timber was cut and the lumber was sold mostly to local citizens and near by markets at a very low price, ranging for \$8.00 to \$15.00 per M. Ft.

REFERENCE.
Ed. Morris, Richton, Miss.,
Ada Parker, Hattiesburg, Miss.,
J. R. Runkles, " "
W. Pearce, " "
J. D. Hinton " "

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

PERAL ODOM.
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
JAN 15th, 1937

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PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT # 8 (SUPPLEMENT) SUBJECT: FOREST & FAUNA.

SAN HILLS.

A little mill was set up in 1921 by Mr Will Pitts, on the west side of Tallchola, Mississippi. i Perry County, near the home of J.W.Runnels. Pine timber was cut here, and the lumber was sold to Gordon-Vantine of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. 5 men were employed at this little mill. It operated just a little while.

REFERENCE.

J.W.Runnels, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

CYNTHIA IKERD.
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
JAN. 4th, 1937

Kennedy Brothers, Saw mill was built in 1903, located in New Augusta, Mississippi. It was a 20,000 capacity mill cutting principally pine and cypress owned by Kennedy Brothers. It was shipped by rail to Herman H. Hottler Lbr., Co Chicago, Ill., other points in the north, for \$10.00 to \$30.00 per thousand. They employed about 15 men common labor at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The mill was in operation ten years then they added on a planing mill and bought their lumber from local mills owners. The planing mill ran for 12 years working twelve men at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. The greater part of this cut from our land, this land has recently gone back to the state for taxes.

REFERENCE

J..Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss

BRAMMONT VENEER MILL.

On February 1905, Clyde Barron and Jeff Griffie organized a Veneer Mill, This was only a partnership mill, and called Griffin Veneer Mill Co., Inc.. In 1921 Griffie bought the

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CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
ASSIGNMENT # 8
Jan 15th, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH; PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT # 8 (SUPPLEMENT) SUBJECT : FOREST AND FAUNA.

MILLS

THE Barron interest, this was 16000 ft., capacity per day.

In 1923 the boiler room and dryin shed was burned, in the same year this was rebuilt.

In 1927 at the death of Mr Jeff Griffis #5 the mill was incorporated with the same capacity. It was known as the Jeff Griffis Co. In June 1933, this was when the Griffis Co., was closed by the depression, and was sold, and bought by J.C.Nichols with of Chicago, Ill., It was incorporated with Mr J.C.Nichols, of Chicago Ill., presidents, D.E.Taylor of Foxworth, Mississippi, Vice-president L.D.Nichols of Chicago, I'll., Secretary and treasure, L.D.Nichols died on Dec., 21th, 1933. In January 1934, V.L.Toussant of Chicago, I'll., was made Secretary and treasure. In 1933 R.B.Smith from Foxworth, Miss., was mill foreman, F.G.McDonald of Chicago, I'll., yard foreman. In Sept, 1933 R.B.Smith went back to Foxworth, Miss., Mr McDonald took charge of total mill operation, with sub foreman E.P.Ramsey, J.R.Smith, R.W.McLendon and P.C.James, Nickname was Tip.

All the logs were bought on open market. They are equipped with 66 Coalathe and 12 Section Cab-Dryer. Capacity of mill is 16,000 ft per day, since they been operation that mill about 75 per unit of veneer, be used by Rathborn, Hair and Ridgway Box Co., Jackson, Mississippi.

This mill is a steam power and they get the water from artesian well and from pumps.

In 1933 a company

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

CYNTHIA IKERD?
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MILLS.

In February 1935 a Commissary was added to thi Mill. This company operates on 15% markup margin for the benefit of employers. The employers of this mill is 75 men with steady running average 80 houses per week.

In September 1933 the drying shed and boiler room was destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt at once.

In November on the 8th, 1935 is the only fatal accident they have had by the lost of Oliver Bolton (Negro) falling into a hot water vat, this negro was a lost to the company as well as to the town of Beaumont, Mississippi. He was a leader among the negroes.

REFERENCE.

V.L. Toussant, Beaumont, Miss.,

SAW MILL

H.S. Carpenter Saw Mill, was built in the year of 1900. located three miles south of New Augusta, Mississippi. Capacity 20,000 ft per day, cut long leaf yellow pine, practically all timber was obtained from his own homesteaded land. H bought some from near by ers. The lumber was all sold to local trade. He employed 7 men from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. This mill operated three years and was to Kennedy Bor., New Augusta, Mississippi.

REFERENCE

Mrs Alice Carpenter. New Augusta, M

PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.,
Jan 5 th 1937

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FOREST & FAUNA.
MAJOR SOWERS SAW MILL

This mill was built, by Major & Sowers , and caller Major & Sowers Mill Co, built a large saw mill one mile north of Runnelstown, Mississippi on the Hattiesburg road. They started operation in April 1922, they continued until January 31, 1929 when their timber exhausted. Long leaf pine timber was sawed and the lumber was sold to United States markets.

The price ranged from \$10.00 to \$75.00 per thousand feet., Number of employees were about 350,. Skill labor received from \$125.00 to \$250.00 per month, while common labor was from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

The timber was sawed down with a cross cut saw and cut in short lengths then they were bunched with ox teams and hauled on the dummy line to the mill.

Then in the last of January of 1929 when they wer cut out, the mill was sold to different people , just where they could sell out to.

The houses were also sold and torn down and carried away. The dry sheds were sold to the New Augusta School to built a gym with.

REFERENCE.

O.C. ADAIR
J.P. Runnels
Pat Rogers
Rt 2 Hattiesburg, Miss.,

SUPERVISOR OF PERRY COUNTY

Carrie Russell

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 8 FOREST AND FUNNA
July 15, 1936

LESSIE MAXELL ** CANVASSER
Richton, Mississippi

1. FOREST RESERVES

a. De-Sota National Forest.

Hernandez De-Sota, an adventurous Spanish explorer, in search of gold, first touched foot in 1541 on what we know as Mississippi soil. He entered the State near where the city of Columbus now stands. In his travel north-westerly across the state encountered many and varied conditions. He crossed over the upland treeless prairie, then into dense stands of timber for which Mississippi was to be noted in years to come. Wild life was abundant, both bird and animal; streams were a line fish and even progress was slow, and ever lasting food was available.

Some 158 years later D'Iberville, a French Canadian navigator landed his party on Ship Island, off the southern coast, and later moved to the mainland, and established Mississippi's first settlement on Back Bay, which is now the town of Biloxi. Surrounded by Magnificent Pines, little trouble was experienced by this party in securing adequate material for homes and fortifications. Seventeen years later Bienville, also a French Canadian and an associate of D'Iberville settled at Natchez on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi river. Overland trails began to appear, supplementing travel by water, passing through dense stands of hardwoods, tall stately pines, river bottom lands and the majestic long leaf pines of the coastal plains. One of the oldest of these trails was the celebrated Natchez Trace which

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wound its way from Natchez to Nashville, up and down over and across through hardwoods and pines tall stately, the symbol of strength, security and faith from which a rugged civilization rested its shelter, erected its fortification and built its altar. The early settler struggled to overcome the handicap of a tree growing soil. He built his log cabin, split rails, deadened large areas of timber in order to plant his crop. The over abundance of the natural resources of the land invited waste fullness and extravagance, and down through the colonial period the pre-war plantation days and on through the era of the flourishing lumber industry in the state, each succeeding generation drew heavily on the natural abundance without making provision for a continued supply.

To preserve and restore these forests in Mississippi the Federal Government established in 1933 a nation at first, now known as the De-Sota in honor of the explorer. This forest with a gross area of 2,834,901 acres, contains all types of timber land to be found in the state of Mississippi varying from the coastal plains forest of longleaf pine on the Gulf coast to the pure hard wood forests of the Mississippi bottom land. It is unique in National Forest organization in that its seven range districts extend over a territory 309 miles in length, north and south, and 162 miles East and West only two of the ranger districts joining each other. In the central part of the state the Bienville ranger district borders on the northern edge of the range of long leaf pine, the remainder of timber stand being largely loblolly and short leaf,

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which is restocking the cut over lands sufficiently, it being necessary to replant only 3 to 4 % of the area. At the Ranger headquarters at Forest, the Forest Service owns 200 acres of virgin loblolly pine, one of the few samples of the rapidly disappearing original stand of this type remaining in the country. Eighteen miles south-west of Forest is burns lake a small spring-fed lake nestling in a virgin stand of tall pine. This lake is very popular locally, affording swimming and fishing in an area almost devoid of lakes.

The most recent addition to De-Sota national Forest is the Delta Unit in the Delta country immediately north of Vicksburg. Extensive stands of valuable hardwoods, including white oak and ash, grow in abundance. During part of the year the area is inaccessible due to inundation by the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers, some portions being under water to a depth of ten feet. This district is resplendent with historic evidence dating back prior to advent of the white man in America. Numerous Indian Mounds are found which indicate that the country was formerly thickly settled by Indians. The mounds were apparently built to get above high water, the country being especially desirable to inhabit because of the abundance of game. One of these mounds, elliptical in shape, is surrounded by the ruins of a fortress which according to the story was built by early Spanish explorers and is today known as Spanish fort.

One of the most fascinating problems on the entire Forest erosion

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control, as found on the Holly Springs ranger District in Northern Mississippi. This area consists of low rolling hills covered by a mixed stand of hard woods and short leaf pine. Immediately the land is cleared of this timber covering, the soil begins to erode and gradually forms gullies which eventually cut away to form uncontrollable ravines reaching a depth of 75 feet and covering areas from 25 to 50 acres. This erosion is being controlled by knocking down steep slopes of the gullies, planting locusts in the ravines and immediately along the edge, and replanting the old fields with shortleaf pine. Two areas have been set aside on this district for research studies of erosion control methods, the principal problems being the rehabilitating of denuded land through forestry measures and the effects of such measures with respect to maintenance of soil and ground water values, reduction of flood stages and regulation of stream flow.

The entire state of Mississippi abounds in picturesque out-of-the-way places reminiscent of earlier days, and each ranger district has its share of historically interesting points. Immediately adjacent to the Biloxi District is the old home of Jefferson Davis, President of the confederacy. At Holly Springs there still stands the building which during the war served for a time as the head-quarters of General Grant. The Homochitto District abounds with legends of the scenery days, and old plantation homes and slaves quarters are pointed to with interest. The city of Natchez close by, still glories in its remaining evidences of pre-war grandeur and annually sets aside one week during which the past is brought to life and colonial

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customs reign.

The south portion of the Delta unit was the scene of maneuvers which took place during the siege of Vicksburg by Grant in 1863 and a large national military park is now located in Vicksburg. These colorful and interesting historical features appeal, but the chief abjective of the De-Sota national Forest is the restoration and preservation of the timber and soil resources of the state for the benefit of its social, economic and industrial life. On the Homochitto District in the south western part of the state is found one of the most favorable set of conditions for growing pine in the entire country and offer one of the most promising opportunities for demonstration forestry practice over a short period of years. The timber stands consisting mainly of loblolly short leaf and some long leaf pine, with occasional mixtures of hardwoods, puts on an astonishing growth each year. Cases are on record of trees growing to the unbelievably diameter of 24 inches in 25 years. A large portion of this country was logged over during the past twenty years, with the remaining portion of virgin timber being rapidly logged off at the present time. The top ography consist of small steep ridges about three hundred feet in elevation, cut up by numerous creeks.

This district is located in a bold settled country, there being evidence of Spanish land grants along the Homochitto river. Old cotton fields abandoved about the time of the war between the states now contain fine stands of second growth loblolly pine, most of its 24 to 30 inches in diameter. Recently abandoned fields are rapidly

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being covered over with heavy stands of pine large areas abandoned after initial boll weevil attack, in 1905-1906 are now restocked with pole size trees, 8 to 10 in in diameter. These second growth stands very widely in density and composition but most of them badly need some form of forestry treatment to return them to full productivity.

The Choctaw Experimental Forest, an area of 1000 acres of cut-over, restockingshort leaf loblolly pine hard wood forest has been set a side for research on the many problems that are involved in restori-
ng well stocked forest stands and ultimately, in managing forests for sustained yields.

Fifty four miles east of the Homochitto District is a group of three ranger districts the Leaf River, Chickasawhay and Biloxi, all very similar in type, timber cover and topography. 20n the Souther-most district of longleaf and slash pine, the Biloxi, reproduction is coming in rapidly on all the cut-over land with the result that larger areas of it appear as if planted. The 5200 acre Harrison McNeill experimental Forest, located on this district, is dedicated primarily to a study of the restoration and management of young stands of longleaf and slash pine. This involves investigation into the problems of forest fires in retalion to natural reproduction, range grazing and fire hazard reduction, also silvicultural processes such as thinning pruning and ultimately harvest cutting.

The leaf River and Chickasaw hay District have been stripped almost completely of all trees, with the result that an enormous job of

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planting confronts the Forest Service in order to restock this area. Recent planting surveys disclose that 65% of this Area is plantable and this replanting is now being accomplished at the rate of sixteen million seedling a year.

b. State parks- No Authentic Information available at this camp.

c. Forest Nurserory (National Forest).

De-Sota nursery DeSota National Forest. one of the most interesting projects on the DeSota National Forest is the 35,000,000 tree nursery being constructed on the Leaf River ranger District near Brooklyn, Miss. The De-Sota nursery second largest pine tree nursery in the south is in charge of (Nursery man) Jack T. May. All construction is being done under the super-vision of Foreman H. P. Sullivan.

The 1936 corps of longleaf, slash, shortleaf, and loblolly Pine together with 50,000 Black Locust has been planted this year.

This crop will be harvested in November, December, and January.

An area of 84 acres is included in the nursery. Seeds planted in rows 6 inches to 8 inches apart on beds 4 feet wide and 408 feet long. An over-head oscillating sprinkling system effectively waters each bed. The water is furnished by two 700 feet deep wells and is pumped to the beds under 150 lbs. per square inch pressure. Power for pumping is to be furnished by electric motors fed from the high tension transmission lines of the Mississippi power company.

The De-Sota nursery is set up to furnish the seedlings at an estimated

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averag~~em~~ cost of \$1.75 per thousand for the following areas:

Leaf River- 10,000 acres per year for 10 years.

Chickasawhay- 100,000 acres per year for 10 years.

Bilnville- 3,000 acres per year for 5 years.

Holly Springs -1,500 acres per year for 10 years.

Plans call for completion of planting areas now acquired with in the next ten years.

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

a. Short-Leaf pine. In maturity the tree has a tall, stright stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about 100 feet, and a diameter of about 4½ feet. The leaves are in clusters of two or three from 3 to 5 inches long, slender, flexible, and dark blue green.

The cones are burrs, and 1½ to 2½ inches long. The bark is brownish red broken into rectangular plates; it is thinner and lighter colored than that loblolly pine. The wood of old trees is rather heavy and hard, of yellow, brown or orange color, fine grained and less resinous than that of the other important southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishings general ~~rem~~ construction, veneers, paper, pulp excelsior, cooperage, mine props and other purposes.

Loblolly Pine. The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed, and often attains a thickness of as much as 1½ to 2 inches on larger sized trees. The leaves, or needles, 6 to 9 inches long, are borne three in a cluster. The cone is about 3 to 5 inches long. The resinous wood is coarse grained, with marked contrast as in the other yellow pines, between bands of early and late wood. The wood of second

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growth trees has a wide range of uses where durability is not a requisite, such as for building material, lath mine props, piling and fuel.

Long-Leaf Pine. The leaves are from 10 to 15 inches long, in clusters of three. The cones are 6 to 10 inches long. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, and durable. Is used for all kinds of building and construction. Naval stores, consisting of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, are obtained almost exclusively from this tree and its close relative, the slash pine by bleeding the trees for their raw gum.

Slash Pine. The trunk is straight and the leaves which occur in clusters of 2 or, more often three in a sheath are from 8 to 10 inches long. The cone are mostly 3 to 6 inches long. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, durable, and very resinous. It is sawed into lumber and sold with out discrimination ~~as~~ as long leaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices.

Virginia Pine. The twisted and spreading leaves are borne two in a cluster. They vary from 1½ to 3 inches in length and are shorter than any other pine native to the state. Cones average about 2 inches in length and as they persist on the branches from 3 to 5 years a tree top with many dry, open cones is characteristic of the species. The bark is thin, reddish brown, and broken into shallow plates. The wood is very knotty because of the persistence of the side branches. It is light and soft, but fairly durable in contact with the soil, so that it is being used to some extent for posts, poles

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and piling. It is much used for paper pulp and fire wood.

Spruce Pine. It is a large tree from 80 to 120 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The leaves occur in a cluster of two and mostly from 2 to 3 inches long. Cones are 1½ to 2 inches long. The bark on young trees and on the upper part of the trunks is smooth, pale grey, becoming noticeable dark on the lower part of the older trees. The wood is light, soft brittle, close grained, and not very strong. It is rarely used for any purpose except fire wood, but is well adapted for use in making paper pulp.

Cypress. Leaves are about one half to three quarters of an inch in length and the bark is silvery to cinnamon red and finely divided by numerous longitudinal fissures. The fruit is a rounded cone, or ball, about one inch in diameter. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heart wood, and is durable in contact with the soil. Is in demand for exterior trim of buildings, green house planking, boat and ship building, shingles, post, poles and crossties.

White Cedar. The wood is light, soft, close grained, slightly fragrant in contact with water, is in demand for boat and canoe building, cooperage, shingles and fence post.

Red Cedar. Heart wood is distinctly red, and the sapwood white making very striking effects when finished as cedar chests closets and interior wood work. Also used for lead pencils, posts, poles and rustic work.

b. Hardwoods.

1. Black Walnut, 2. Pecan, 3. Hickories, 4. willows 5. Cottonwood

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6. River Birch. 7. Beech, 8. Chinquapin, 9. Iron wood, 10. Hornbeam
11. Oaks, 12. Elms, 13. Southern Hackberry, 14. Red Mulberry,
15. Osage orange 16. Magnolia, 17. Yellow Poplar 18. Sassafras,
19. Sweet Gum, 20. Sycamore, 21. Red bud, 22. Locusts, 23 Holly,
24. Frickly Ash, 25. Maple, 26. Buckeye, 27. Linder or Bosswood,
28. Dogwood 29. Sourwood 30. Gums, 31. Southern Silver Bell, 32. Ash. 33. Catalpa.

c. Fruit bearing trees; how used.

1. Wild plums (Jelly and preserves)

2. Black cherry (fruit is eatible although it has a slightly bitter taste).

3. Hawthorn (Jelly)

4. Southern crab apple (Preserves)

4. Economic Value of Forests.

Forest vegetation is composed of plant communities or limite of vegetation, developed and arranged in accordance with definite biological laws and is not an aggregation of trees and other ~~ANDX~~ plants brought together by chance.

a. Where forest vegetation is present there is a constant process of building up of the soil rather than deplenting it. The twigs which are pruned off naturally the dead leaves and needles which fall to the ground and the decayed bits of old over mature trees all tend to build up the soil by putting back into it that which has been taken away. The roots of the forest vegetation tend to break up and open up the soil so that there is a better opportunity for the soil to take up and retain moisture. The soil is kept in place and thus the

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valuable plant producing top-soil is retained ofr future plant growth.

b. The net-work of roots produced by forest plant growth ~~tendth~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ to bind the soil together and prevent soil erosion.

When rain falls on a forest community, the individual drops of water are deflected by branches twigs and leaves and finally fall to the surface of the ground where the accumulation of littar and duff tend to soak up the moisture much the same as a sponge. On the other hand rain which falls on barren soil, tends to build up little streams of water which gradually grow larger and in doing so they ~~x~~ carry soil praticles with them eventually cause both sheet and gully erosion, where by the top-soil is carried away and no plant producing soil remains.

^D
c. With in large forested areas, extreme temperature are not as noticeable as those noted on barron areas. The continual evaporation of moisture by the trees causes a slight lowering of temperature. High winds are seldom as noticable in forested areas as in open. The forest community is warmer ~~IN~~ in winter and cooler in summer by some few degrees than are those areas which are open and exposed.

d. By maintaining woodlots on our farms, we can keep land in production which probably other wise would be idle. Also through proper managment it is possible to grow a continuous supply of fence posts, and through present day closer utilization ready markets are fast becoming available for numerous products.

5. None

6. None

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7. None

8. Protecting the woods.

The Federal Forest Service in cooperation with the State Forest Service through public relations by education are gaining a foothold in the fight against forest fires. Both organizations have a system of look out towers located at advantageous points which are in turn connected with a telephone system. Better roads have been built in many communities adjacent to forested areas to facilitate the suppression of fires by crews of men. CCC Camps contribute their bit on the various ranger districts and through out the state toward fire suppression. These men are furnished tools, supplies, and equipment of the right kinds, in adequate quantities, kept in the right place. By working unitely on such a cooperative program of fire protection for the South, including prevention, preparedness, and suppression, public and private agencies and land owners, backed by the popular will, can make and keep the forests and rangers of the south productive. Damage from either disease or insects is always possible. It is more likely to be serious with some species than others; and disease is likely to be worse in woods which have been damaged by fires, over grazing, lumbering, wind, or any other agency which has served to break the bark or roots and expose the living inner tissues.

Much loss is involved in heart rot, and about the only practical method of combating rot fungi is to cut trees, and particularly wounded trees, before they reach an age when attack is almost

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is almost certain under to heavy chipping ~~under heavy chipping~~ turpentine trees are apt to be subject to rot. The best known cure for rots is to prevent the introduction of fungi. By the use of conservative methods of turpentine, the loss from the turpentine borer can be avoided to a noticeable extent. The cutting of a few trees in a stand during the spring or summer appears to attract beetles to the neighborhood, and encourage a concerted attack on living trees. Thus unnecessary cutting of small clumps of trees within a stand should be avoided. There is no means of saving trees whose foliage shows that they have been already attacked, but prompt cutting will salvage valuable material and tends to prevent the beetles from spreading on from woodlands, the danger of bark beetles attack may be somewhat reduced by confining logging operations to the winter months.

9. Improvement and Reproduction of Home Forest.

After reproduction is established keep fire out of the woods, because fires may be expected to destroy the vegetable nature of the forest floor, to kill young growth, to weaken vitality and growth of older trees, and to lower the sale value of timber. When timber is being cut steps can be taken to insure the perpetuation of the woods and at the same time improve the quality of the stand. Lumbering operation which remove only trees of high quality, and leave dead, dying, insected attacked or diseased specimens, and inferior trees, should not be practiced. The diseased and dying trees will be a menace to the remaining healthy ones, and the inferior ones which remain scatter their seed over

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the ground, and very largely make up the future stand. In cutting therefore, or in selling the standing timber, provision should be made that these inferior species be taken down to a smaller diameter than the more valuable ones and that all defective trees be removed. In felling trees care should be taken not to throw them into the midst of a group of young trees, other wise these may be seriously broken or bent. Further, by the exercise of a little care when dragging the logs out of the woods much breakage bending, and trampling of the young growth, or "brush" can be avoided. When standing timber is sold, the lumberman should be charged with protecting this young material as fully as possible. Where the woods is made up partly of mature and partly of decadent trees which should be cut and whose crowns do not fully strade the ground, there should be young trees coming up in the openings, but because of pasturing and fires they do not start. If the woods have not been too badly abused and there is not a heavy sod of grass present, the exclusion of stock and fires will normally result in its restocking itself in time by natural seeding. Because of the sod, packed condition of the soil, or unfavorable weather conditions. it may be advisable when there is a good crop of seed on the trees to disc-barrow or cultivate the ground, or even to turn in hogs to root up the soil. Any undesirable trees of such species large enough to bear seed should be cut at the time that pasturing is discontinued.

Sprout regeneration is especially applicable to hardwood stands which are to be cut over every 20 to 30 years for posts or fuel

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and it should be remembered that sprouting is most vigorous from low stumps left during the winter or early spring produce best results. Best sprouts arise from good, clean stumps. The axe is a better tool than the saw in felling trees from sprout regeneration, and the surface of the stump should be left standing so that water will not collect and promote rot. Some woods are so run down that very little seed is produced ~~and~~ and natural reproduction can not be secured rapidly enough to be satisfactory.

Often it is desirable to grow different species than those present or to grow a greater proportion of one species than another. Some times no woods exist at all, but one is desired. In these cases artificial sowing or planting is necessary. The species of trees to be given preference in planting or sowing operations should be those which are native to the region and which are of the most rapid growth. The proper spacing to give in planting trees depends largely on the habit of the species and the character of the site. In general, the more tolerant, the trees are of shade and the more unforable the site, the closer should be the spacing. Very close spacing reduces the number and the size of the branches, which means that the trees will be of higher lumber value. It means a greater death rate among them due to competition, and a higher initial cost of planting because of the greater number of trees required per given area. It should be dipt in mine that where wide spacing are followed it is desirable to fill in between with more slowly growing but tolerant trees.

or lopping the top of the ~~tree~~

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If seed are to be sown rather than trees planted, the quantity to be used per acre depends upon a number of considerations, such as the quality of the seed, the amount of preparation given the soil, the danger of destruction of the seed by squirrels, mice, birds, etc., its price the rate of growth of the seedling, and their sensitiveness to frost, drought and other such damage. In general there is more certainty of success from planting trees grown in a nursery than from sowing seed directly on the permanent site. However nut-bearing trees develop during their first years a deep taproot with few laterals, which unfits them for growing in a nursery and later removing them to the field. The best method is to sow the nuts directly in cultivated spots in the field. Fall sowing is usually preferable to spring sowing unless there is danger of the nuts being disturbed by rodents. One year old hard wood seedling and two or three year old nursery grown coniferous seedling or transplants are the best classes of stock for planting.

Transplant stock of coniferous species usually has a better root and is sturdier than seedling stock. If purchased from a nursery man, the cost of hardwood stock will range from \$2.00 to \$10. per thousand trees, and that of conifers from \$3.00 to \$12.00. Pasturing of woods has been one of the chief causes of their deterioration, noticeable because of the almost if not complete absence of young growth. Cattle, horses, sheep, or goats, eat young seedling, particularly the hardwoods, trample them out or brush against them and break them off. Hogs eat the seed and thus

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prevent reproduction from starting, or root young seedling out of the ground and sometimes eat the roots. Hogs do a great deal of damage to longleaf pine seedling and often damage trees several feet in height. When the crown canopy of a woods is unbroken and young growth is not desired a few head of cattle are permissible. They should not however, be turned in when the ground is soft and easily compacted at the time.

Goats and sheep should be allowed in the woods only when it is desired to clear up brush of undesirable species, so as to make possible the reproduction of better ones. If the better species are already present in mixture with the poorer ones, some method of cutting, rather than grazing should be followed to clear the area of the poorer species. Horses should at no time be permitted in the woods. The actual value of woodland pasture is smaller pasturing and timber production can not be practiced on the same area except to the natural disadvantage of each. However to the farmer who pastures his woods, the loss in timber growth may be off set by the value of the shade to his stock. The woods crop, like any other, should be judged by its quantity and quality.

Any cutting designed to remove some of the trees in a stand for the benefit of the remainder is called an "Improvement" cutting. When made in stands of seedlings or small saplings such cutting are for convenience designated as "Cleaning". Cleanings are nothing more than the weeding out of the poorer species or the poorer individuals where these interfere with the better ones. The practice of lopping the top of the inferior species rather than cutting

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

Assignment # 8, FOREST AND FURNIA

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them off near the ground level can be followed. In from 15 to 20 years young stands ordinarily reach a condition which makes the trees advisable, and by so doing the final crop can be regulated and improved. The principle is the same as that applies by truck gardeners or orchardists who thin out their crops to secure the best development of a portion rather than a poor development of the whole. By growing at the beginning trees of high commercial quality are produced, but if crowding is allowed to continue, it will cause stagnation both in diameter and height growth. The best practice is to defer the first thinning until the product is merchantable and of sufficient size to pay for the operation. Cord wood and post material will ordinarily be obtained from the first things and larger sized material from the later ones. As a rule, trees of the least prospective value should be removed. Definite rules in regard to the amount of material to be removed are not possible for all conditions, but probably not more than from one-fifth to one-fourth of the trees should be removed at a time. Scattered ~~and~~ Old trees suppressing valuable young growth will often be found in those woods which have been formed from seeding by adjoining trees of such as a tree as a worn-out pasture. The first trees to start after have an abundance of room and consequently form very branchy stems and wide spreading crowns. Such trees will never be of much value for lumber and their wide spreading habit often results in the suppression and killing of younger and better formed seedling or sapling.

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It is best in such cases to remove old trees at once. In remnants of virgin stands, scattered old virgin trees though their shading are hindering the growth of younger trees. After these older trees, because they at one time grew in a dense stand have a high commercial value. They should be removed as soon as a satisfactory sale can be arranged.

References: Mr. Moody, Forestry Man.

Carrie Russell Supervisor
Perry Co.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 17th, 1937

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Assignment 25--TREE SURVEY

Page #1.

HISTORIC TREE. The Oak Tree that marks the spot where Davie Hawthorne was hanged in 1894 at Old Augusta, Miss. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet around.

LARGEST TREES. A beautiful water oak hundred years old. It measures 16 feet and 6 inches around. Its branches spread about 80 feet across. It was under and around this tree that the Davidson Raid pitched their tents in 1865. This tree is in the back yard of Mr. M.D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Mississippi.

Reference: Mrs. M.D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

LARGEST TREES. Eight miles northeast of New Augusta in D. W. Nichol's ~~yard~~ yard stands a gigantic pecan tree towering high into the air. It has withstood many seasons, being of the Nichol's family a hundred years old. It has produced many pecans and is still bearing. Decendants/claim that the seed was brought from Whistler, Ala., in 1837.

Reference: D. W. Nichol's, New Augusta, Miss.

UNUSUAL TREES. A unique water oak measuring 19 feet and 7 inches four and one half feet from the base. Just above this point it has five distinct trunks. Located in the street at New Augusta just opposite Mr. Hugh Garraway's residence. This tree is estimated to be eighty or more years old.

Reference: Mr. Hugh Garraway, New Augusta, Miss.

TWIN WATER OAK. The size of one oak is 11 feet and three inches around and the other is 10 feet and six inches around. It is beautiful and well as quaint, and stands in front of Capt. Stevens's old home in New Augusta, Miss. It is estimated to be 75 years old.

Reference: Mrs. Pearle J. Ruffin, New Augusta, Miss.

UNIQUE WATER OAK. This tree is very tall and measures about 5 feet in circumference. which makes a complete seat. Then from this tree another tree branches off for about six feet and then goes grown upward. This latter tree is about three feet around. There is a large wisteria vine growing in these trees which makes it an ideal "Lover's Seat". It is located in the front yard of Mrs. Daisy Story's home in New Augusta, Miss.

Reference: Mrs. Daisy Story, New Augusta, Miss.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 17th, 1937

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RED OAK TREE. A beautiful red oak tree is growing near the home of Mrs. R. E. Nixon, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss., This tree looks as though it had been topped and kept trimmed. Mrs. Nixon says that it has never been trimmed at all. It is about 7 feet in circumference. It makes a beautiful shade and is used as a wash shelter.

Reference: Mrs. R. E. Nixon, Rt 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

SPRUCE PINE. This pine was brought from Mobile, Ala., 45 years ago by Edith Conway and set out on her property in Beat 5 in Perry County. This tree is noted for its beauty, being used for wedding decoration and other special occasions. The foliage is very pretty, dark green in color. This property is now owned by Eugene Breland.

Reference: Miss Kate Breland, New Augusta, Miss.

Carrie F Russell HISTORIAN

PERRY COUNTY, TREES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 9: INDIANS

CONVASSER:

Lessie Maxwell

Aug. 3, 1936

Richton, Miss.

1. EARLY INHABITANTS:

a. Major and Minor Tribes:

It is along the waterways that archaeologists have found the traces of the natives who preceded the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Natchez and lesser tribes in possession of the country at the advent of European discoverers. Of the many tangible pre-historic remains found in Mississippi soil the most important are the fixed monuments, such as mounds, fortifications, shell heaps, graves and such relics as stone implements, ornaments, pottery and weapons. "It is generally conceded," says Dr. Rowland, "that Henry S. Holbert did more to throw light on Mississippi archeology than any other investigator in the state. The years of his educational work among the Choctaws also supplied him with an abundance of literary material of which he made good use, and his writings have done much to connect the historic Indians of Mississippi with their predecessors of tradition."

b. Customs and Characteristics:

The Choctaw was the largest tribe of Indians in Mississippi. They lived in the open mainly, and in log

PERRY COUNTY, INDIANS

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houses of 2 or 3 rooms. As a race they are tall, erect, moderately robust, dignified and "barbarious and ferocious." James Adair says, "and it is necessary in order to gain their confidence to take great care to keep your promises to them or they treat you with the greatest contempt and don't mind proudly telling you that you are a liar."

The Choctaws are called "flat-heads", all the males having skulls artificially flattened or compressed. As soon as the child is born, the nurse provides a cradle or wooden case, hollowed and fashioned to receive the infant lying prostrate on its back, that part of the case where the head reposes being fashioned like a brick mold a bag of sand being laid on the forehead. This continual gentle compression gives the head somewhat the form of a brick from the temples upwards; and by this means they have high, lofty forehead sloping off backwards.

They are not as neat as the Chickasaws in their dress or homes, but are ingenious, sensible and virtuous, affectionate and truthful. They are bold and fearless, yet quiet and peaceable. "They are very industrious, having large plantations and country farms; their territories," says Geo. S. Gains, "are more generally cultivated and better inhabited than any other Indians that we

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

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know of."

They are of reddish brown complexion, small black eyes, full of fire; nose inclined to be aquiline; long, coarse, lustrous hair black as a raven. Shawls or blankets were made by the women from the inner barks of trees or from grass resembling nettles, which by treading out became like flax. Skins of animals were used in like manner. The men wearing one about the body from the waist down; another around the shoulders with the right arm free, gypsy fashion. The women wearing, more often one long shawl or blanket with right arm free.

c. Traditions, Legends, Myths, and Romances:

The Choctaws were the main mound builders and the magnitude of the rampart and mound. The Choctaws were sun-worshippers. They regarded the sun as the type and essence of the Great Spirit. And as the Sun God warms, animates and vivified everything he is the Master or Father of Life, "Aba Inki" - "the Father Above."

The Choctaws love war and are acquainted with stratagem. They harass and tease their enemies, much, without being cowards. They fight coolly in close engagements. The women are so fond of their husbands as to go into war with them; ~~they~~ stand by their sides in battle with a quiver full of arrows, and encourage them, telling them not to fear their enemies but die as true men.

They are not as neat in their person or homes as the

PERRY COUNTY, INDIANS

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ASSIGNMENT # 9: INDIANS

Chickasaws but are said to be very affectionate and truthful. Their friendship is said to be worthy of imitation.

Gen. Jackson in 1830 (Pres. of United States) who knew the Indians intimately in his earlier days and understood their nature and appreciated their qualities, began the removal of the Indians from the state. He sent the commissioners to offer the Indians choice of two things. To become citizens of the United States subject to the laws of the State and United States or remove to lands provided for them west of Mississippi River, the territory where many had already gone. Choctaw Chief; La Mih (corrupted to Luce meaning begin equal)

Another incident told,; The minister found night fast approaching without a prospective place of shelter safe for the night. Along an unknown path he soon discovered an humble cabin which he recognized as the home of a Choctaw hunter. His appearance frightened the children playing near by. The Squaw appeared to learn the cause of alarm. Soon he observed an old Indian who cheerfully extended the hospitality of his humble home. After an exchange of a few words, the aged man learned who his guest was and having heard of the good missionary, mutual confidence was established. The missionary narrated the story of the Cross, the old man listened in profound silence then taking the Missionary by the

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 9; INDIANS

hand led him around the corner of the cabin where they had a full view of the setting sun: "Yonder is the sun of my life, it lingers upon the western sky, It is now too late for me to follow your new and strange words. Let me continue in the path I have trod; the Great Spirit tells me it will lead me to the Happy Hunting Ground of the Indians, and that is sufficient for me." - And who can say it was not? And what unlettered nation utterly without books, colleges, etc. has produced such men renowned as orators and statesmen in council and brave in the field of battle as: Massasoits, Phillips, Pontiacs, Black Hawk, Tecumsehs, Apushmatahahs and hundreds of others.

TRADITION OF OKLA FALAMA (THE FLOOD)

"In ancient times, after many generations had lived and passed, the race became so corrupt and wicked - brother fighting against brother, etc. - the Great Spirit became greatly displeased and sent a prophet from tribe to tribe to proclaim the fearful tidings, that the human race would soon be destroyed. None believed his words, they continued in their wickedness. The seasons came and went, finally there were cloudy days and nights; no sun by day, no moon nor stars by night. Darkness and silence with a cold atmosphere possessed the earth. Mankind, weary and distressed but not repenting, slept in darkness and awaked in darkness. The Magi of the Choctaws spoke despondently to his alarmed people.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

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Suddenly lightning flashed and peals of thunder seemed to shake the earth. Soon the wailing cries, "Oka Falama", (returned waters) were heard and finally the earth was covered with the mighty rush of waters which swept away the human race and all animals except the mysterious prophet, and his family, who had been directed to build the raft of Sassafras logs. The great spirit, who directed the building cared for him and saved him from heaving billows.

After many weeks a black bird was seen flying in circles above the raft. The prophet called to it for assistance. It uttered a low "caw-caw" and flew away and was seen no more. Some days after a bird of bluish color, red eyes and beak, hovered over the raft, the prophet spoke to it and asked if there was a spot of dry land to be seen. In seeming answer it circled around fluttered its wings and flew towards the setting sun uttering a mournful sound.

Soon a strong wind came and bore the raft in the same direction, next morn the sun appeared land was found, an island, upon which it landed, covered with all varieties of birds, animals, etc., among them was the identical black bird and named it Fulushto (Raven), the bird of ill fate to the Choctaws.

With great joy he recognized the bluish bird and because of its beauty and act of kindness he called it Puche Yushubah, (Lost Pigeon), which the Choctaws consider as a guardian bird

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 9: INDIANS

of the red man.

d. None

e. Prominent Indian Men and Women:

Ref. George S. Gaines, U.S. Assistant factor at St. Stephens from 1805-1825, to encourage trade with the Choctaws and well acquainted with the tribe.

References:

James Malone - History of the Indians

James Adair " " " "

H. B. Cushman History of Chickasaw, Choctaws and Natchez.

Dr. Dunbar Rowland Heart of the South
Vo. I.

Clabornes History.

2. Now Living In Your County:

NONE.

Carrie Russell Supervisor
Perry Co Project # 2893

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 9, INDIANS

CANVASSER
Ruby Carey
July 2, 1936

1. Early Inhabitants.

- a. In 1901 a few tribes passed through this county. Since that time there has been very few Indians that ever passed through here.
- b. There customs then were living in wigwams letting the women do all the work while the men sit in front of the wigwan, and smoked. They fished and hunted for a living, and traveled from one place to another. They were brave and honest.
- c. Columbus gave the Indians their names when he thought he had reached the Indies. The Indians could send messages by crude picture writing. The religion of the Indians was scarcely more than superstitions fear of good and evil sprits, which the tribal priests were supposed to know how to keep good humored. The Indians gave to the white man the tobacco, Irish potatoes, and corn.
- d. There are two Indian Mounds that can be found about three miles north of Runnelstown, Miss. near the home of J.D. Hinton. They are away from any kind of road. These mounds are about two feet high and thirty feet across, and both have in time past been dug into by some one supposed to be hunting Indian treasures. Trees have grown over them now.

Ref: J.J. Jones, Buford Hinton, J.D. Hinton, J. T. Purvis,

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Assignment # 9

W. Pearce, J.P. Runnels, all of Hattiesburg, Miss.

e. None

11. Now living in Your county. Canvasser, Lessie Maxell

11a. About twentyfive years ago Mr. I.J. Jones, lived in Buck Creek community. He farmed at this place and four families of Indians lived near him, and worked for him. Lidge Tomas Changle Tomas both had families. In one family there was two children, in the other there were three.

One young man's name was Kit Reed, he was a hide strecher. East Elby was on of the oldest among them, he was eighty five. They ~~lived~~ lived there about twentythree years and left when lots of people were going to Oklahoma. They loved whisky. This was about twentyfive years ago.

Information given by W.J. Jones, Richton, Miss.

b. None .

c. None.

Currie Russell

PERRY COUNTY, INDIANS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 14: SUBJECT: OUTLAW DAYS

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Aug. 4, 1936

I. Gang and Feud Leaders:

Many years ago there was a clan made up of men from different states, called the "WagesClan." They had a wigwam near Mobile, Ala. where they held their meetings.

In 1839 James Copeland joined this clan, then it was called the "Copeland and Wages Clan."

This clan was organized with an oath administered on the Holy Bible.

This clan went on stealing, robbing, killing people and burning houses in different places until May 1843 they came to Perry County, Miss., to a man by the name of Allen Brown on Red Creek. They hung around here until August. They killed people's fat yearlings and hogs in the woods for their meats.

Wages began courting Mr. Brown's daughter, and later they married. McGrath married Daniel Smith's daughter.

They all stole mules, horses and negroes and sold until they had about \$30,000.00 in gold clear of all expenses. This was to be divided between Copeland, Wages and McGrath.

Mr. Brown proposed to Wages to go into the counterfeit business, this Copeland was afraid of, so he would not have anything to do with. So in 1844 they started making counterfeit money and exchanging it for gold. While they were in

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

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Gainsville they were caught passing the money, they got loose and came back to Perry County. McGrath got into a corn stealing scrape in Hancock County and was put in jail, then he broke jail and came to Daniel Smith's in Perry County this was in 1847.

Wages and McGrath, by this time had gone through with nearly all their money outside of the \$30,00.00 that was buried, so they remained on Big Creek and Copeland with Wages most of the time. Wages had to keep up the Brown family so he decided to get away. They were all going to leave Perry County, but were going to rob and burn out several more places first.

Brown had sold his place to a man by the name of Harvey, who was connected with them. Brown took a \$40.00 note on the place, so Harvey refused to pay the note and Brown got Wages to take up the note and if Harvey did not pay it to him, for Wages to kill Harvey. So they got into a difficulty about the note and Harvey killed Wages and McGrath, so when Copeland came from a trip to Mobile and learned of this, he said it sounded like thunder in his ears. Then he was determined to get Harvey. Then Copeland began to reflect in his mind and every thing he had ever done in this state and others came before his eyes, and all was done for money, but the thought of now that Wages and McGrath were dead and all the \$30,00.00 was his, this made him cheer up.

Copeland gathered a gang to try to kill Harvey, so they went there and no one was at home and they stayed to try to catch him when he did come. So they went to Harvey's field and gathered some green corn and built a fire and roasted them and all ate what they wanted together with

PERRY COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

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figs and apples. The smoke of their fire betrayed them, so a large crowd came in on them and a part of both sides were killed including Harvey. Copeland had a map of how to find his \$30.00 in his pocket but he had forgotten about it, as he ran to get away from this gang, he lost his map. So he never did find the money. Copeland said he ran for his life and he could hear the gun shot whistle all around his head. This was on Sunday July 15, 1848.

Then the rest of the gang went to Mobile, Ala., but were caught one at a time. One of the clan was tried and convicted twice in Perry County, Miss. The first conviction was reversed by the Appellate Court and while in prison waiting a second hearing he died. Copeland still continued to hide out from place to place intending to leave the country but somehow there seemed to be a supernatural power over him, one time in particular he started and got part of the way and found he had left a large part of his money, so he turned to go back after it.

He loitered his time away until the spring of 1849 he went to a grocer store near Mobile, Ala. and had been drinking a great deal and this time he became intoxicated very much. While in the state he imagined every man he met was trying to arrest him. He had a difficulty with a man and he drew his double barrel shot gun upon him, but the man was too quick for him. He was stabbed, then he ran again, but the sheriff tracked him by the blood and brought him back to Mobile jail. Then he had an indictment in Mobile for larceny and another against him in Perry County, Miss. for murder.

He was tried in and sentenced four years in Ala. Then the s

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

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sheriff threw guard around him to secure him, after his time was out there, then he was transferred to the jail of Perry County, Miss. He remained in Perry County and Covington County jails two years before his trial.

TRIAL OF JAMES COPELAND

At the September term of said court, in the year A.D. 1857 on Wednesday of the term, it being the 16th day of the month, James Copeland was taken to the bar of the court and arraigned upon an indictment, found by the following Grand Jury at the March term, 1857, to wit: John McCallum, Lemuel Strathan, John W. Carter, Allen Travis, Lewis M. Watts, James Chappell, G. W. Davis, Wm. Jenkins, Peter McDonald, Malachi Odom, Joseph G. Young, James M. Bradley, Sr., Stephen Smith, Wm. Winton, Edmund Merritt, Sidney Hinton, Joseph T. Breland, Henry Dearman, Lorenzo Batson, and John Fairley, Foreman which indictment was as follows:

State of Mississippi, Perry County. In the Circuit Court of Perry County at March term, 1857,

The Grand Jurors for the State of Mississippi, summoned, empanelled, sworn, and charged to inquire in and for the State of Mississippi, and in and for the body of the county of Perry, upon their oath, present, that James Copeland, late of said county, on the 15th day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight with force and arms in the county of Perry aforesaid, in upon one James A. Harvey, then and there being in the peace of God and the said State of Mississippi, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said James Copeland. A certain shot gun, then and there loaded

PERRY COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

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and charged with gun powder and divers leaden shot, which shot gun, so loaded and charged he, the said James Copeland, in both his hands, then and there, had and held, to, at, against and upon the said James A. Harvey, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of the malice aforethought of him, the said James Copeland, did shoot off, and discharge; and that the said James Copeland with the leaden aforesaid, out of the shot gun aforesaid, then and there by force of the gun powder, shot and sent forth as aforesaid, the said James A. Harvey, in and upon the left side of him the said James A. Harvey then and there feloniously, wilfully and of the malice aforethought of him, the said James Copeland did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said James A. Harvey, then and there with the leaden shot so as aforesaid discharged and sent forth, out of the shot gun aforesaid, by the said James Copeland, in and upon the left side of him, the said James A. Harvey, a little below the left shoulder of him the said James A. Harvey, divers mortal wounds, of the depth of three inches, and of the breadth of one quarter of an inch of which, the said mortal wounds, the said James A. Harvey, from the fifteenth day of July in the year aforesaid, languished, and languishing did live; on which said twenty-fifth day of July in the year aforesaid, the said James A. Harvey in the county of Perry aforesaid, of the mortal wounds aforesaid died, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that James Copeland, late of the county aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, in the county of Perry aforesaid, feloniously wilfully and of his

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

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malice aforethought, was present, aiding, abetting and assisting the said James Copeland, the felony and murder aforesaid to do and commit; and the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that the said James Copeland and John Copeland, him the said James A. Harvey, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously wilfully and of their own malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi.

George Woods, District Attorney. Upon this indictment was indorsed "A true bill signed, John Fairley, foreman. The case was begun and held at the regular September term 1857. present the Hon. W. M. Hancock, presiding Judge of the 8th. Judicial District of Mississippi. George Woods, Esq., District Attorney for the Judicial District, James R. S. Pitts, Sheriff of Perry County and James Carpenter, Clerk of said court;

State of Mississippi; Vs. James Copeland MURDER-

On Monday the first day of the court it was thought that the said James Copeland was insane, so a jury was summoned to meet back on Tuesday morning for insanity.

Tuesday Morning:

The following jury of good and lawful standing were-

Porter J. Myers, Malachi Odom, Sr., J. M. Bradley, J. M. Bradley, Sr., Darling Lott, Malcolm McCallum, Angus McSwain, Q. A. Bradley, Wm. H. Nichols, W. C. Griffin, D. S. Sapp, and James Edwards, who were summoned and sworn, to see whether or not the prisoner be of

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 14: SUBJECT: OUTLAW DAYS

sound mind and whether he possesses sufficient intellect to comprehend the cause of the proceedings on the trial, so as to be able to make a proper defense; or whether the appearance of insanity if a y such to be proven, is feigned or not; and the evidence having been submitted to them in the presence of the prisoner, they retired to consider of their verdict, and in his presence returned the following to wit: "We the jury, on our oaths find the prisoner sane; that he possesses sufficient intellect to comprehend the cause of the prosecution on the trial, so as to be able to make a proper defense, and that the appearance of insanity which he has exhibited, is feigned."

And thereupon the prisoner is arraigned on the charge of murder.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Wednesday a jury was selected by the prisoner and state and were ready to have the trial next day.

THURSDAY MORNING

This day comes the District Attorney, and the prisoner is again brought to the bar in the custody of the sheriff, and the argument is resumed and concluded; and the jury are instructed by the court at the request of the counsel, in writing, and the jury retire to consider their verdict. And in the presence of the prisoner return the following, to wit: "We the jury, on our oaths, find the prisoner guilty in manner and for as charged in the bill of indictment." And the prisoner is remanded to jail to await his sentence.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 14; SUBJECT: OUTLAW DAYS

SENTENCE OF THE COURT:

Friday Morning

This day comes the District Attorney, and the prisoner, who was on yesterday convicted of the crime of murder, is again brought to the bar. And thereupon the prisoner by his counsel moves the court for a new trial, which motion was fully heard and understood by the court; and is by the court here overruled. And to the opinion of the court in overruling said motion, the prisoner by his counsel here excepts: So he was taken back to jail, to await the sentence.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

To the Sheriff of Perry County--Greetings:

Whereas, at the September term, A.D. 1857, of the Circuit Court of said county, on the fourth day of said term, James Copeland was duly convicted of the murder of James A. Harvey, by a verdict of a jury chosen and sworn between the parties; and whereas on Friday, the fifth day of said term by the order and decree of said court, the said Copeland was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he be dead. On the thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., and four o'clock P.M., at the place appointed by law. These are therefore to command you in the name, and by the authority of the State of Mississippi, to take the body of the said James Copeland, and him commit to the jail of said county, and him there safely keep, until the said thirtieth day of October, and that on the said thirtieth day of October, between the hours of ten o'clock

PERRY COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

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A.M., and four o'clock P.M., of said day, at the place appointed by law. You hang him by the neck until he be dead, dead, dead. Given under my hand and seal, this the 18th. day of September, A.D. 1857.

(Seal) W. M. Hancock, Judge.

Letter of James Copeland to his mother.

Written the night before his execution.)

Augusta, Mississippi, Oct. 29, 1857

Mrs. Rebecca Copeland:

My dear mother- It is with painful feelings indeed that I attempt writing to you on the present occasion. I take this opportunity knowing at the same time, that it is the last one of the kind which I shall ever be permitted to enjoy while here on earth. It is long and much that I have suffered while in prison since my first confinement in Mobile County, and yet it seems that nothing will pay the debt but my life. I have had my trial and was convicted upon a charge of murder, and I have received the awful sentence of death. The sheriff told me today, that tomorrow at 2 o'clock I will be hanged, according to the order of the court. Oh, my dear mother, what an awful sound is this to reach your ear. Oh, would it be other wise; but you are aware that I justly merit the sentence. You are knowing to my being a bad man; and dear mother, had you given me the proper advice when young, I would now perhaps be doing well. It is often I have meditated on this subject since my confinement in prison, and often have I recollected my good old

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father's advice when I was young, and repented a tho sand times ove , with sorrow and regret, that I have failed to receive it as good, benevolent advice, if such a course I had taken, I have no dou t but what I would be doing well at this time. But it is too late now to talk of things past and gone. The time has come when I shall ha e to take my departure from this world, and it pains my heart, to know that I have to leave you and my brothers and sister; and much am I mortified to think how distantly you have treated me while here in prison. Not the first time have you bee to see me; but I can freely excuse you for all this, and I do hop you will prepare to meet Jesus in Heaven.

Dear mother, long has the time been that life was not any satisfaction to me. I am now in the dungeon with the cold icy bands clasped around me and cold as clay. Much have I suffered, but after 2 o'clock tomorrow, my troubles will all be over or worse than they are at present. This I am not able to tell. I have been preparing to meet my God, praying diligently for mercy and for the pardon of my sins, but I do not know whether my prayers have been heard or not. The scriptures say, "that the spirit of the Lord shall not always strive with man." and again says: "He that calls upon the Lord in the last hours shall be saved." If so, I feel some spark of hope, but I tell you this hope is hanging upon a slender thread.

Dear mo her, it makes the tears trickle down my cold cheeks to have to pen this tatement to you. Dear mother, I have to close this letter. My heart is overflowed already, so when you receiv

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this you can keep it as memorial and remember that poor Jim is no more on earth; that he has bid you a long farewell.

Dear mother, it appears as though my heart will break at the very thought of this. Oh, could I but see you once more before my death, it would give my aching heart some relief; but we have to part without this pleasure.

Now my good old mother, I bid you a long farewell, forever and forever,

James Copeland.

His Body Stolen After Burial:

After observing the modes and regulations required by law- that of allowing the usual time for life to become extinct, he was examined by the physicians who had been called in, they pronouncing him dead, the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, and there being no one present to claim his body, it was placed in a wagon and carried across the river and was buried on the Denton old place.

This being done on Oct. 30, 1857, then two nights later the body was dug up by a colored man by the name of Wash Denton, who was a run away slave about 12 years old, and was found swimming across Leaf River and was caught by the Denton family and there he lived until he died, who tied the body across his horse and carried it to the home of Dr. J. B. Kennedy. The negro cut all flesh off the bones then soaked them in vinegar over night, then dried them. Then put the skeleton together with wire. The flesh was buried at the Denton Old Place.

Dr. Kennedy kept this skeleton until he went to the Minn.

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and there he was killed, then Mrs. Kennedy let Dr. McLeod at Moss Point have it, and it was kept in the Drug Store there, until the Drug Store burned, and that was the last of the James Copeland Skeleton.

THE EXECUTION:

The day arose clear and beautiful on which the sentence of the law and of outraged humanity was to be executed on the many who had so often violated their most sacred behest. The sky was blue and serene; the atmosphere genial; all nature was calm and peaceful; no man a one was agitated by the various strong emotions which the execution of the fatal sentence of retributive justice on a fellow man could not be create.

The place of execution was distant from the city of Augusta one-quarter of a mile. The gallows was erected on a beautiful elevation that was surrounded by the verdure of shrubby oak and the tall, long-leaf pine. The ground was everywhere occupied by thousands of spectators, gathered from Perry and the surrounding counties, to witness the solemn scene. It was indeed one that they will long remember.

About the hour of noon, the prisoner, after being neatly clad, was led from the jail by the officers of the law, placed in the ranks of the guard formed for the occasion and the procession moved slowly toward the fatal spot.

Soon the doomed man appeared on the gallows, the death warrant was then read to him and he was informed that he had but a short time to live.

He proceeded to address the awe-struck and silent multitude. He

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especially urged the young men present to take warning from his career and fate, and to avoid bad company. His misfortune he attributed principally to having been misled while young.

When he had concluded a number of questions were asked by the immediate spectators, in relation to crimes which had transpired within their knowledge; but he would give no direct answer, shrewdly eluding the inquiries.

The sheriff then asked him in hearing of many lookers on, if the details of his confession, previously made to the officer, were true, he replied that they were.

His hands were then tied and the cap pulled over his face, and he was told that he had but a few moments to live. He exclaimed, "Lord, have mercy on me!" and he was praying when the drop fell, and a brief struggle ended his blood stained career.

GRAND JURY:

Edmund Merritt,	Joseph G. Young
Sidney Hinton	Jas. M. Bradley, Sr.
Jos. T. Breeland	Stephen Smith
Henry Dearman	Wm. Hinton
Lorenzo Batson	John McCullum
John Fairley	Lemuel Strahan
Wm. Jenkins	John W. Carter
Peter McDonald	Allen Travis
Malachi Odom	Lewis H. Watts
James Chappell	G. W. Rawls, Foreman

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WITNESSES;

Peter Fairley	William Griffin
Alexander Fairley	Peter Fairley, Sr.
Sampson Spikes	Wm. Johnson
Westley Spikes	Chauncy B. Stevens
W. H. Nicoles	Wm. Landman
John Fairley	Gibson Waley
Laoma Batson	John Anderson
Jas. Batson	Wm. C. Griffin
David Dubusk, Jr.	Moses Fullingame (Prosecutor)
Jefferson Williams	David Dubusk

Reference:

Taken from "James Copeland Book"
Mr. Jess Kennedy
Mrs. Beeye Myers
Both of New Augusta, Mississippi

*Carrie Russell
Superior Perry. Co*

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL J. ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 17, 1937

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ASSIGNMENT #14 --SUPPLEMENT
PAGE #1

I. (a) Gang and Feud Leaders-- James Copeland

Mobile Ala., July 31, 1873
This is to certify that I was present at the execution of James Copeland, who was executed at Augusta, Perry County, Miss., the 30th day of October, 1857, and heard the Sheriff, J.R.S. Pitts, ask him, the said James Copeland, if the detailed history and list of names given as members of the Wages and Copeland Clan were correct, and he answered the Sheriff in the affirmative that they were.

REFERENCE -- T. C. Carter.
Office 58, North Commerce St., Mobile, Ala

MEMBERS OF THE COPELAND AND WAGES CLAN.
As given by James Copeland, in his Confession.

J. Baker
C.W. Moore
W.W. Ratcliff
G. Buskings
J. Harper
J. Bowings
J. W. Westley
J. Whitfield
J. Whitlom
J. Porter
J. Bulter
J. Hopking
J. Harper
W.P. Hobs
J. Gillet

J. Elva
H. Sanford
R. Cable
J. Hevard
G. Daniels
G.H. Wages
C.H. McGraffin
Chas. McGrath
J. Walter
G. Welter
A. Brown
D. Brown
N. McIntosh
E. Myrick
J. Waters, Jr.

W.C. Whelps
J.F. Wright
Jasper Whitlow
J. Dewit
E. Sharper
W. Ross
T. Powell
W. Sanford
J. Doty
J. McClain
D. Doty
S. Harden
S.S. Shoemake
J. Harden
W. Brown

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL J. ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 17, 1937

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PAGE #2

I. (a) Gang and Feud Leaders-- James Copeland. Page--2--

G. Clealand
--Moulton
--Overall
G. Young
Thos. Hix
J. Alfred
J. Kelly
A. Watson

J. Taylor
S. Teapark
J. Pool
John Copeland
T. Copeland
Henry Copeland
Wm. Copeland

Carrie F. Russell
Historian

PERRY COUNTY, DOTAL DAYS

Compiled
by
Helenie S. Young
(Perry Co.)

2nd copy
4/24/39

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Historic Homes - Relics -

PERRY COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM
DAYS

Chapter VII

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

The years between 1822, when the United States Land Office was opened in Augusta, and the War between the States, was a period of great prosperity and growth for Perry County. Money was plentiful and much of it passed through Augusta on land sale. The people who had come to the wilderness and built their homes were adding comforts and even what were called luxuries for that time. Not only land buyers, but slave buyers traveled through the country and all of them carried large amounts of gold and silver, as the nearest banks were in Mobile and New Orleans. Business deals were cash affairs.

It must be remembered that this part of the state was so much more recently settled than the Biloxi and Natchez districts and other central and northern counties, that the culture and living conditions were more primitive. Another difference was that the pine forests of this area were not conducive to plantations, and the resulting modes of life and development made an entirely different type of home and farm feasible.

This was long before the timber interests had come to denude the soil of its protective trees, and nature produced an abundance of good things for the hunters, trappers, and fishermen. Wild turkey, deer, quail, and even bears were plentiful; when the families were well supplied, the surplus found a ready sale in

Mobile.

Spinning wheels and looms were in most of the homes, and most of the ordinary necessities were made at home; with probably a trip once or twice a year to the trading centers for the luxuries they could not produce.

Historic Homes

A picture of the typical home of the early settlers is found in the history of the MYERS family. Colin Myers, son of Porter J. Myers, who was a member of the Secession Convention on 1861, and tax assessor of Perry County during 1841-1842, has handed on his father's stories of earlier days. Porter J. Myers was born in 1800, and was about nine years old when his uncle, Daniel Myers, came from South Carolina to Perry County in 1809, to prepare for the family migration, which took place the following year. Daniel Myers built a house for his family and that of his brother, David Myers, father of Procter, cleared ground and raised a crop of corn. In 1810, David came bringing the women, children, slaves, and live stock of both the families. They settled on Leaf River in what became the Enon community, David on the east side and Daniel on the west side of the river. The corn crop raised by Daniel was abundant, the wild game and fish plentiful, and the wild fruit, grapes, mayhaws, persimmons, plums, strawberries, and blackberries, which the women and children gathered, provided the families with a generous food supply.

The cattle which they had brought with them could be turned out in the cane brakes to forage, and needed no shelter even in the winter. (1)

The river provided water power for a grist mill which was soon built and also for a saw-mill erected later. (2)

The first home was a one-room cabin, which was enlarged as more children were born. The floors were dirt, and the beds were made by driving down forked sticks, across which puncheons were laid, and deer skins stretched and securely fastened. Next came a mattress of corn shucks, potato vines, or pine needles, and to crown them huge feather beds, made from the feathers of the geese, picked and prepared by the busy pioneer mothers. (3)

The Myers families had brought with them from their old homes, their looms and spinning wheels, and Colin Myers, as a small boy, used to feed the spinning machine. This machine separated the cotton seed from the lint, dropping the former into a hopper and rolling the latter out on an apron. The boy's job was to keep the machine full and running freely. Next the cotton was spun into thread, six spools at a time. (4)

At this time, a great part of the land along the river was covered with switch-cane, which was very difficult to destroy. The method used was to cut the cane in the fall, pile it, then burn it in the spring. The noise from the cane bursting into flame was like gun shots. Next, the strong matted roots were

(1) Colin Myers, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

lifted with a sharp paddle and a few grains of corn were thrown under. A fine crop of corn would result from this very fertile land. (1)

Now (1939), there is nothing left of these Myers homes. A lone cedar tree, planted about 1848, when Dr. T. L. Myers was born, is the only land mark. (2)

The oldest existing house on record in Perry County is near Runnelstown. It was built in 1825, by GREEN SAPP, assisted by his brothers, sisters, and widowed mother. There had been a cyclone through this section of the county, which had torn to pieces the house built by his father, JASON SAPP. In 1803, on a small branch south of Runnelstown, which was called Sapp Branch, they built themselves a new shelter. The boys cut small logs, and peeled them with the help of one yoke of oxen they dragged the logs to the building site. (3)

The house consisted of one large room, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and two small bed rooms, eight by ten feet, which were built at the ends of the back porch. There was also a front porch. They built a large dirt fireplace in the living room, and a small window with wooden shutters on each side of it. There were two doors to the large room. The kitchen stood about thirty feet from the house. (4)

(1) Colin Myers, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) J. L. Runnels, Runnelstown, Miss.

(4) Ibid.

When the children were grown and married, the home place became the property of Green Sapp, as he was the eldest son. He married Elizabeth Runnels, and with their children they lived there until 1858. Their furniture was very crude, and they cooked in the large dirt fireplace. Selling timber, cattle, and wool brought them their living. (1)

In 1858, the house and 120 acres of land were sold to Joseph Runnels for one yoke of oxen and a wagon. He was married to Louisa Hensarling, and they reared their family of five children there. (2)

Joseph Runnels was a good business man, selling timber, cattle, wool, and turkeys, besides his farming ventures. At that period, there were no banks in the county and he devised a unique depository for his money. In the logs at the head of his bed he made holes the size of a silver dollar, in them he placed his gold and silver coins, plugged the holes with wooden pegs, and covered the pegs with a wide board, which was used as a shelf for clothes, quilts, and books. (3)

In 1900, he sold the place to T. P. Hensarling. His being the third family reared within the walls of the old cabin. In 1908, Hensarling built a frame house, but the old log house was kept in repair and rented. In 1928, Hensarling sold the place to W. E. Anderson and moved to Texas, near some of his children.

(1) J. L. Runnels, Runnelstown, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

Anderson kept the place one year and sold it to the present (1939) owner, H. C. Shoemaker, who says he is going to remodel the old house and use it for a rent house, as the logs are still sound, and only a new roof and chimney will be needed. The old crape myrtles, planted by the original owners, still bloom each year. (1)

The DAN NICHOL HOME, on the old river road near Augusta, was built in 1851. In 1853, Dan Nichol married Priscilla Brunette Breland, and they started house keeping in this home. It consists of one large room and one shed-room. It is made of logs, with a stick and dirt chimney at the east end. The windows have wooden shutters. According to the custom of that time, the Kitchen was set back from the main house, but it has been torn down. (2)

The JOHN NICHOLS HOME is in this same neighborhood, and was built in 1832. The house has been remodeled, but stands on the original foundation. On the northwest side of the house is a pecan tree, grown from a pecan brought from Whistler, Alabama, and planted by John Nichols' eldest son in 1837. This tree still bears pecans. (3)

The CAPTIAN JOE DENHAM HOME is near Mahan, the settlement named for his family, about eight miles west of New Augusta. It was built in 1868, of virgin pine lumber, hand planed. There are four rooms down stairs, two on each side of a large hall. From the back of the hall a stairway leads to two large rooms in the upper story. The west room has three windows, the east

(1) T. P. Hensarling, Hattiesburg, Miss.

(2) Dan Nichols, New Augusta, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

room has two. Just in front of the stair landing is a large dormer window. The kitchen was originally placed some distance from the house, but later a dining room was built between the two buildings to connect them. This house is now owned by the Kennedy Brothers of New Augusta. (1)

The LAMBERT HOME, located about six miles southeast of New Augusta, was built before the War between the States. It was built by Hugh Lambert, a widower with five daughters, who married Lucinda Martin, a widow with five daughters. This was quite a houseful of girls, when two girls were born to them. (2)

The house is one large room built of hewn logs put together with wooden pegs. It has one brick chimney. The room originally had no windows, ventilation was by an opening over each door. It has front and back porches, with a small room on each end of the back porch. Later, a room was added to the south end of the large room. The kitchen is set back from the main house. (3)

Hugh Lambert and his wife lived here until they died. The third daughter of the Martin group owned and lived in the house until a few years ago. It now (1939) belongs to Mrs. J. F. Ruffin, Sr. (4)

Relics

In the J. J. Taylor home, now owned by his son Cater, are the following antiques and relics: a VIOLIN, made in Germany in 1720, which has been in this family for three generations;

-
- (1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.
 - (2) Charlie Herring, New Augusta, Miss.
 - (3) Ibid.
 - (4) Ibid.

an old GRANDFATHER CLOCK, made in 1875, originally purchased by J. J. Taylor's aunt, Mrs. Mary Harvison; a BEDSPREAD and QUILT, spun and woven on an old-fashioned spinning wheel and loom about 1854; and the OLD FAMILY BIBLE, originally owned by Mrs. Mary Harvison, with family records in it beginning in the year 1827. (1)

Mrs. A. Travis has a WALKING CANE with sword inside, brought from England about 1735, by the great grandfather of A. Travis; this sword was used in fighting the Indians four generations ago. She also has CANDLE MOULDS, which were brought from England at the same time. (2)

Mrs. Rebecca Mixon treasures a TIN TYPE PICTURE of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Runnels. (3)

A DRESS worn by Mrs. Polly Hinton, hand woven and hand made about 1825, now owned by her great grandson's wife, Mrs. A. J. Parker. (4)

A CAP AND BALL MUSKET used in the War between the States by Gaines Morgan, Sr. has been handed down to his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Carpenter. (5)

A LEATHER SHOT BAG used about 1800 by his grandfather is in the possession of A. Travis. He also has a BLACK PEPPER MILL brought from England in 1735 and a GUN POWDER CAN brought from England in 1835 by his grandfather. (6)

A BED SPREAD made about 1835 by Kate Carter, ^{great}grandmother of

-
- (1) J. J. Taylor, New Augusta, Miss.
 - (2) A. Travis, Runnelstown, Miss.
 - (3) Mrs. Rebecca Mixon, Runnelstown, Miss.
 - (4) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.
 - (5) Ibid.
 - (6) A. Travis, Runnelstown, Miss.

of G. L. Odom, has been handed down through four generations. (1)

A SUGAR BUCKET made by Lewis Hensarling in 1860, now belongs to his son, W. A. Hensarling. (2)

A MILK PIGGIN, owned by Mrs. Sarah Carter in 1865, was given to her son Albert Draughn and now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. J. G. Odom. (3)

"COTTON LEAF AND SIFTER BOTTOM" QUILT, made in 1871, is owned by Mrs. J. P. Runnels. She also has a BUTTER KEELER, made in 1825, by John Gillaneder, which has been handed down through four generations. (4)

A PORTRAIT of Pierce Mitchell, grandfather of L. A. Wilson, Sr., made before going to the War between the States has had made frame beautifully inlaid, and TWO PEWTER SPOONS, beaten out of pewter by his grandfather are the possessions of L. A. Wilson. (5)

A BIBLE brought from London, England, in 1856, by J. B. Johnston is owned by Frank Johnston. (6)

A BIBLE printed in the Irish language, bought by David Sammons in England in 1817, is now owned by his great granddaughter, Mrs. Jennie Cranford. (7)

A beautiful blue inlay CHINA DISH bought in 1824, by Mrs. J. S. Caldwell of North Mississippi, was given to Mrs. J. S. Caldwell, Jr., on her wedding day, then to Mrs. M. V. Caldwell on her wedding anniversary, is now in the possession of Buddie

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) L. A. Wilson, Richton, Miss.

(6) Ibid. (7) Mrs. Jennie Cranford, Runnelstown, Miss.

Caldwell, her son. (1)

An IRON POT, used by Jim Lambert and his wife one hundred years ago. When Lambert died and his family moved away, his daughter, Mrs. Broadness found the pot out in the yard. She has been using it for fifteen years. (2)

COAT and PANTS worn by Blake Hinton in 1825, hand woven and now in the possession of Mrs. A. J. Parker, a relative. (3)

A SALT DISH, which belonged to Sir Albert Johnston, bought in 1737, was given to his son, Joe Johnston, then to his daughter, Mrs. John Kelly, then to Mrs. Kelly's daughter, Mrs. J. B. Wallace. (4)

A beautiful CHINA DISH was bought by Ruben Vandike in 1786, who gave it to his daughter Mrs. Wayne Compton. Her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Armstrong, fell heir to it. This valuable antique is now owned by Mrs. R. F. Suffling. (5)

A PEWTER SUGAR BOWL made in 1765, and bought by her grandfather, is the property of Mrs. R. Hearing. (6)

(1) Buddie Caldwell, Richton, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Mrs. J. B. Wallace, Richton, Miss.

(5) Mrs. R. F. Suffling, Richton, Miss.

(6) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

References

Caldwell, Buddie
Cranford, Mrs. Jennie
Hensarling, T. P.
Herring, Charlie
Hughes, Mrs. Reba
Mixon, Mrs. Rebecca
Myers, Colin
Nichols, Dan
Runnels, J. L.
Suffling, Mrs. R. F.
Taylor, J. J.
Travis, A.
Wallace, Mrs. J. B.
Wilson, L. A.

Richton, Miss.
Runnelstown, Miss.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
New Augusta, Miss.
Richton, Miss.
Runnelstown, Miss.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
New Augusta, Miss.
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Richton, Miss.
New Augusta, Miss.
Runnelstown, Miss.
Richton, Miss.
Richton, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT # 15; SUBJECT " Pilgrimage "

PEARL ODOM
GYNETHA IKARD
SSIE R WALKER.
CANVASSER.
NOV 3th,

PILGRAMAGE:

1 ON the pilgrimage November 3th, 1936, we first went to the old Lambert place six miles south of New Augusta, on the New Augusta and Wiggins hiway, this is the property of J.F. Ruffin Sr. The home is one large room built of hewn logs put together with wooden pegs, it has one brick chimney, this room has two windows on front, with front and back door, with a front and back porch, back porch has shed room on west end, kitchen set back from the house.

Due to the incline weather the party turned back to New Augusta, we wanted to go on but had to wait a while the weather looked more favorable, It was decided to continue the trip.

The next stop was to the Old Colonial home of Captian Joe Denham built in 1868 made on Virgin Pine Lumber hand planed. There are four room down stairs, two on each side of large hall. there is a stair way leading from back side of the hall to two large room in the upper story, west room has three windows, east room two windows, just in front of landing there is a large dormer window, the kitchen was originally set back from the house, when the house was repaired a dinning room was built in between the two buildings to connect them. This house is now owned by, Kennedy Brothers of New Augusta, Miss.

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The next place of interest was the Mahned Recreation Area Desota Forest Park, located four miles south of New Augusta, Miss., on hiway 24 which is under construction by the C.C.C. Camps, this promet to be a great addition to Perry County.

The party then crossed Leaf River at Mahned trailed the old river road to the old home of Dan Nichols which was built in the year 1851, In the years of 1853 he married Priscille Brunette Breland they begin house keeping in this house. There are only one large room and one shed room left of the house, It is made of logs, has stick and dirt chimney at the east end of the house, and shutters for the windows, the kitchen that was set back from the house has been torn away. On this same road we visited the ruins of the old Bin McKenzie home which had gone up in flame the day before which was a colonial home.

Anglich McKinzie was the next colonial home we stoped they were on six room on first floor and two room on second, there are three dormer windows in upper floors one in each room, in the hall where the stairs come into has one dormer window, the house has back and front porch.

John Nichols was the next stop, this place was estab-

PERRY COUNTY, PILGRIMAGE

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#ISH#lish in 1832 and this is the same foundation in this house but been remodel, on the northwest side of the house is a pecan tree that was planted 1837 the pecan was brought from Whistler Ala., and planted by John Nichols oldest son, this tree is still bearing rich pecons now.

The party went by and saw the old log cabbin on the H.C.Shoeake place which was built in 1825 and is still being used for a negro house, this is at Runnellstown.

Then to the Runnellstown high school and artesian well, there we had a picnic dinner.

The attention of the party was turned to the Indian Mounds, about three and one half miles north of Runnellstown. From there to Richton, Miss High School, this school is one of the WPA building, from that to the only water mill in the county, this is located about one mile from Richton in the A.C.Henderson place, it has been in operation since 1851, the pond is where they use for for picnick in the summer and swimming pool is located just below it.

The resettlement Project was next stop they have twenty five lovely little house ther equiped with light and

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water. The project is located five miles on hi-way from Richton to Waynesbouro. Then the gravel pit was the next stop this is located one mile of hi-way ^{southeast} from Richton, to Waynesboro, this owned by Richton Investment Co., they deal in wash and bank run gravel and sell it the the Hi-way people and Gulf Mobile and Great Northern Rail Road.

On to Beaumont the Nesen Chicken Farm was the last place that we went and there we found a large flock of Barred Rock, White Rock, and Road Island Red chickens, they are using four incubator and have begin to built some large brooder houses. This ended the Pilgrimage when we got back to New Augusta.

REFERENCE.

Den Nichols,
Mr Bill Griffin.
Mrs Bettie Myers.
Mrs B.T.Rocinson.
H.C.Shoeaker
A.C.Henderson.
O.Z.Smith.
Lafe Walley.
Pink Runnells.
JESSIE Odom.
Mrs WM?S.Nesen

Carrie Russell
Supervisor
Perry Co

PERRY COUNTY, PILGRIMAGE

2nd copy 4/17/39
Perry Co.
Compiled by
Katherine Jennings

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CHAPTER VIII

WARS

WAR OF 1812

Perry County was still a part of Greene at the time of the War of 1812, and did not participate as a county, but there probably were men from the territory now Perry, who were in the Twelfth Regiment from Greene County, commanded by Josiah Skinner. (1)

The citizens of the county have a tradition that General Jackson passed through Perry County (then Greene), as is shown by the following interview: "In the southern part of Perry County, just below P. E. Fairley's, across a small branch, are the remains of a cross-way that was used by General Jackson on his way from Mobile to New Orleans, during the War of 1812. This was not his main route through this part of the country, but it seems it was used only once or twice. The old poles, used for the bridge across the branch, were still in good condition when dug out of the mud." (2)

WAR WITH MEXICO

No record of any Perry County unit has been found, but it is possible that men from the county enlisted into units from other sections and served in the War With Mexico.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 394.

(2) J. W. Thomas, New Augusta, Miss.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Perry County had no thickly populated areas nor any large towns at the beginning of the War between the States in 1861. There were a number of slave owners and, as elsewhere in the state, the plantation system was at its highest point. When the call to defend the principles the South stood for, Perry sent her men freely, but, due to the fact that the county was not thickly settled, the number was not as great as that from other counties.

Fighting Units

Perry County had five units in the various organizations enlisted for service during the years of the war. They were: Company C, Beauregard Defenders, Seventh Battalion-Infantry, from Perry and Jones counties; Company B, Kennedy Guards, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Captain Stevens Company, Ninth Regiment-Cavalry; Minute Men, Greene and Perry Squad, Third Battalion; and Company F, Third Regiment-Cavalry.

Civil War

The SEVENTH BATTALION-INFANTRY had the following field officers: James S. Terral, L. B. Pardue, lieutenant-colonels; Joel E. Welborn, major; H. M. Hartfield, adjutant. COMPANY C, of this battalion, called the BEAUREGARD DEFENDERS, was composed of Jones and Perry County men, with the following officers: W. T. Baylis, George D. Hartfield, captains; J. M. Baylis, "---- Perry", George D. Hartfield, first lieutenants; John Gillis, B. F. Rawles, second lieutenants; J. L. Bryant, third lieutenant. (1)

This battalion was organized in May and June of 1862. The final organization shows Company B from Jones and Perry counties, with W. T. Baylis, captain, and Company F from Jones and Perry, with T. Jefferson Welborn as captain. These two counties consolidated in the Georgia campaign. (2)

The battalion assembled at Quitman in May and June and elected field officers listed above. They spent the summer in camps of instruction at Quitman and Enterprise. In September, 1862, they were sent to Saltillo and attached to the brigade of General M. E. Green in Major-General Sterling Price's Army of the West. They were with Price in the battle at Iuka, September 19, 1862, and also in the battle at Corinth, October 3-4. In this battle the battalion had six killed and twenty-three wounded. (3)

The army then retreated to Grenada by way of Ripley and Oxford, during Grant's advance south along the railroad from Memphis. During the retreat, a battle was fought at Hatchie. From

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 573.

(2) Ibid. p. 574.

(3) Ibid.

Grenada they moved to Yazoo City, and there moved by boat to Snyder's Bluff, arriving December 31, 1862, just at the close of Sherman's attack. The battalion remained at Snyder's Bluff with Hebert's Brigade until the night of May 17-18. At this time Pemberton had retreated across the Big Black, so the brigade marched to Vicksburg, reaching the trenches there at eight o'clock, May 18. They were in time to meet and check Grant's victorious troops. Hebert's Brigade was on the right of the Jackson road and extending to the left on the Graveyard road beyond the main redan. The Seventh Battalion was first placed between the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Regiments, on the left of the line. They drove in the enemy skirmishers the first evening and the bombardment began, lasting forty-seven days and nights. Attacks were made at the point held by the battalion on the 19th and 22nd, but both attacks were repulsed. (1)

On June 2, the battalion was moved to the right of the brigade. On June 25 and July 1, the redans were destroyed by mine explosions and Hebert's Brigade were so closely approached by the elevated works of the enemy that they were kept busy day and night rebuilding and raising their breastworks. At last, on July 4, they stacked arms in front of the works and marched back to bivouac, where they were paroled. The battalion had seventeen killed and thirty-three wounded. Captain S. C. Pearson, and W. T. Baylis, and J. C. C. Welborn had been killed. Captain Dozier was paroled as commanding officer. (2)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 574, 575.

(2) Ibid. p. 575.

The battalion was reorganized in the parole camp at Enterprise. Hebert's Brigade was commanded for a time by Gen. W. W. Mackall, until he was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia. The brigade was listed in February in Maury's army of Mobile... In the Georgia campaign the battalion was attached to the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears, made up of parts of Hebert's and Moore's Brigades, in Gen S. G. French's Division of the Army of Mississippi, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, after his death at Kenesaw Mountain known as Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The brigade arrived at the scene of battle near Resaca, Ga., May 16, and thereafter was almost continuously engaged on the line which swung down ~~and~~ ^{and} around/past Atlanta. The various returns show Capt. W. A. Trotter, Lieut. A. J. Farmer, Capt. S. D. Harris, in command of the battalion. The casualties of the battalion were: At Cassville, 1 missing; at New Hope church, 3 wounded, 8 missing; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 5 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 4 killed, 8 wounded, 60 missing; at Smyrna, 3 wounded, 1 missing; at Chattahoochee River, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 6 missing; at siege of Atlanta, 3 wounded; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 1 missing; Total, 7 killed, 21 wounded, 82 missing. Lieut.-Col. Pardue and Capt. L. B. Borden were killed in the Georgia campaign. Captain Harris, appointed to command the battalion, was Inspector-General of Sears' Brigade.

The battalion took part in the attack of French's Division upon the works held by General Corse at the railroad cut near

PEARLY GOSSETT, CAPAS

Allatoona, October 5, 1864, during Hood's campaign against Sherman's communications. In this memorable battle the casualties of the battalion were 1 killed, 13 wounded, 16 missing.

"The division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, Ga., October 13; was next in battle before Decatur, Ala., October 26-29; moved thence to Tuscumbia, crossed the Tennessee River November 20; moved upon Columbia and took part in the flank movement toward Spring Hill, followed Schofield's corps to Franklin and participated in the attack at Franklin by Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps. Among the 'foremost of the forlorn hope' that reached the ditches of the inner line of works, after surviving a terrible cross fire of artillery, were the following of the Seventh Battalion: Company A--Corporal M. J. Allbritton; Company B--Capt. George D. Hartfield and Private M. Glover (both wounded near the inner line), Privates H. Steward, W. B. McDonald; Company E--Corporal W. W. Jordan; Company G--Capt. A. J. Thompson, wounded near second line; Company H--Private W. Carter." (1)

The brigade, of which the Seventh Battalion was a part, was with Forrest at the battles of Overall's Creek, December 4; Murfreesboro, December 7; Nashville, December 26; and crossed the Tennessee River December 26, to go into winter quarters in Northeast Mississippi. (2)

As a part of French's Division, the battalion was ordered to join General Maury at Mobile February, 1865. On March 10, 1865, the brigade was commanded by Colonel Thomas N. Adair and the Seventh Battalion by Captain Samuel D. Harris. (3)

"The remnant of the battalion were among the defenders of

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 575, 576.
(2) & (3) Ibid. p. 576.

Spanish Fort, east of Mobile, and being captured there April 8, 1865, were sent as prisoners of war to Ship Island, and from there to Meridian, where they were paroled." (1)

The TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT had the following officers: Thomas M. Jones, James A. Campbell, colonels; James L. Autry, A. J. Hays, James A. Campbell, Andrew J. Jones, lieutenant-colonels; George H. Lipscomb, James A. Campbell, Andrew J. Jones, Amos McLeMore, Julius B. Kennedy, majors; W. S. Crump, G. W. Rice, adjutants; Isaac Shelby, K. C. Divine, surgeons; J. S. Buckner, assistant surgeon; Addison Craft, Lieutenant G. B. Denham, Lieutenant Catchings, quartermasters; John Boyles, Lieutenants G. W. Rice, J. W. Grayson, commissaries; J. P. Carter, Isom Watkins, sergeant-majors. (2)

Among the companies comprising this regiment was COMPANY G, KENNEDY GUARDS, enlisted at Augusta, September 17, 1861, and commanded through the war as follows: Julius B. Kennedy, John S. Byrd, captains; G. B. Denham, John S. Byrd, first lieutenants; John S. Byrd, J. P. Carter, John M. Thompson, second lieutenants; J. P. Carter, third lieutenant. (3)

The regiment was organized by General Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, from the companies that went there in 1861. They remained at Pensacola until March 9, 1862, when they were ordered to Corinth. Under Colonel Jones, the regiment destroyed the

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 576.

(2) Ibid. p. 650.

(3) Ibid. p. 651.

navy yard and everything combustible from Pensacola to Fort McRee, after they had removed their own guns and ammunition. The regiment, as part of Bragg's army, was ordered to Chattanooga to prepare for the advance into Kentucky. There, on August 18, 1862, it was assigned to Hardee's Corp; Colonel Jones commanded a brigade of which the Twenty-seventh was a part. The brigade was in General Patton Anderson's Division. (1)

In August, the army marched through Kentucky, and August 16, captured a garrison at Munfordsville. The next battle was at Perryville, October 8, and the Twenty-seventh took a victorious part, but the victory did not extend along the whole line and General Bragg fell back to Cumberland Gap and on into East Tennessee. (2)

In November the Twenty-seventh was made a part of the brigade of Colonel Walthall, Withers' Division, Polk's Corps. As part of this command, the Twenty-seventh took part in the battle of Murfreesboro. "On the morning of the 31st, the brigade attacked, the Twenty-seventh being the last, according to the plan of battle, along the whole line to advance. They were immediately swept by a heavy fire of artillery from the front, and partly enfilading the line. Anderson reported: 'The ordeal to which they were subjected was a severe one, but the task was undertaken with that spirit and courage which always de-

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 652, 653.

(2) Ibid. pp. 653, 654.

(

serves success and seldom fails achieving it. As often as their ranks were shattered and broken by grape and cannister did they rally, reform and renew the attack under the leadership of their gallant officers. They were ordered to take the batteries at all hazards and they obeyed the order, not, however, without heavy loss of officers and men. Not far from where the batteries were playing, and while cheering and encouraging his men forward, Lieut.-Col. James L. Autry, commanding the Twenty-seventh Mississippi, fell, pierced through the head by a Minie ball.' There was some confusion in the regiment until they were reformed by the senior Captain, E. R. Neilson, who was seriously wounded afterward in another part of the field. Colonel Jones had gone to the rear for medical attention. Finally the batteries were taken. One company entire, of sharpshooters, posted in a log house near the battery taken by the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, was captured by the Twenty-seventh. The casualties of the Twenty-seventh were 11 killed, 71 wounded, 2 missing." (1)

The brigade took a conspicuous part in saving the guns by temporarily holding back the enemy in the battle on the Tennessee River, when Breckenridge was defeated. "The Twenty-seventh, under Col. James A. Campbell, participated in the charge that ran over King's Brigade of United States regulars as they were changing front, capturing four hundred prisoners and a battery. This was in the woods, between the fortified

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 654.

PEARL COOKIN, WARAS

position that Thomas held next day, and the creek. Being flanked and losing many officers and men, the Twenty-seventh and other regiments fell back in some confusion. Next morning they moved a mile to the left and then three miles to the north, and went into battle on the Chattanooga road, which they occupied and crossed in the rear of General Thomas. Here most of the skirmishers of the brigade were captured, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, then acting as field officer of the day, was wounded. At this time only three were left on the field of the ten field officers of the brigade. Colonel Campbell commended the conduct of Captains Kennedy, Company G; Baugh of F, and Boyd of E. Casualties of the regiment, 10 killed, 88 wounded, 19 missing.

"The regiment was commanded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones, Col. James A. Campbell being in command of the brigade picket line. Before the pickets were attacked Jones was ordered to put his regiment in line of battle across a bench of the mountain where they had been in bivouac, and here they were soon attacked, the enemy 'seeming to force everything before them as though there was no resistance.' At close range the regiment delivered two volleys with great effect, so that the lines immediately in front broke and fell back, but the great numbers of the assualting forces enabled them to flank the regiment and so nearly surround it that six commissioned officers and about half the men were made prisoners before they could retreat. Lieut. A. V. Snowden, Company

K, was killed; Lieutenant Johnson, Company L, dangerously wounded and captured; Captain Boyd, Company E, severely wounded. Jones attempted to rally the remainder of the men at the ridge on the northern slope, three or four hundred yards back, but they were again outflanked and under fire at distances of eight or ten paces among the rocks at their front, and were driven back with heavy loss around the point of the mountain several hundred yards south of the Craven house, where they formed line with the rest of the brigade, and, again advancing, fought with Pettus' Alabamians until 9 o'clock that night. The regiment was again in the fight on Missionary Ridge late in the evening of November 25, but was not exposed to the direct assault. Colonel Jones declared that the regiment never fought better, if so well, as it did on Lookout Mountain. Captains Kennedy, Baugh, Pegg and Boyd, Lieutenants Brown, Bailey, Poole, Major, Welch, Hannah, and especially Lieut. J. J. Hyde and Sergt.-Major Watkins, were commended for gallantry. Colonel Campbell and most of the picket line were cut off and captured in the first advance of the Federal line. Casualties of the regiment at Lookout Mountain 6 killed, 36 wounded, 166 missing; at Missionary Ridge, 5 wounded.

"In January, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was in command of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Regiments, in winter quarters near Dalton, Ga.

"In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was part of Hindman's Division, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown and Gen.

Patton Anderson, in Hood's Corps, after July 27, commanded by Gen. S. D. Lee. General Walthall was promoted to command of a division in June, and Colonel Benton commanded the brigade until Brig.-Gen. Brantly was promoted. The Twenty-seventh began the campaign joined with the Twenty-fourth under Colonel Benton, who was soon succeeded by Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine. They were on the intrenched line at Alt's Gap, May 7, and on May 14-15 engaged in the battle of Resaca, where the brigade was distinguished for the gallant defense of a position exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery as well as the assaults of infantry which were repulsed in front. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones and Capt. J. R. Poole fell, instantly killed, in this battle line. In all there were 6 killed and 27 wounded. The brigade was not seriously engaged at Cassville, New Hope Church, or Kenesaw Mountain, though skirmishing was constant, nor in the battles around Atlanta, until July 28, when McKelvaine's command advanced on the lickskillet road, driving the enemy from a hill. When moving by the right flank, a Federal attack was made which threw the command into temporary confusion. Here McKelvaine was severely wounded, and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Lyles took command. The two regiments had 430 in battle; 11 killed, 67 wounded, 16 of whom were left on the field. The Twenty-seventh served in the trenches on the west side of Atlanta (see Fourth Regiment) until August 30, when they marched to meet Sherman's flank movement, and went into battle at Jonesboro, where the brigade suffered heavy losses in

a front attack upon the Federal intrenched line. The Twenty-seventh had 4 killed and 23 wounded. Capt. J. R. Baugh, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded; Adjutant J. L. Bufkin, Capt. S. M. Pegg, Capt. J. H. Wood, Lieuts. J. J. Jumon and William Welsh severely wounded." (1)

They took part with Lee's Corp in the October, 1864 campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. After a skirmish at the gap October 15, they moved as a part of Brantley's command to Gadsden, Alabama, crossed the Tennessee River, and under Major-General Edward Johnson and Lee's Corps, went with General Hood to attack the enemy at Spring Hill. The Federals retreated to Franklin on the Harpeth River, and there Hood attacked at night on November 30. "In this terrible night battle in the trenches along the parapets Brantley's Brigade, no stronger than a single regiment, lost 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. At the battle of Nashville, December 15, Brantley's men, sent to the support of Stewart's Division, endeavored to check the Federal advance on the Granny White pike. Next day they were moved to the right of Lee's line, where they repulsed a Federal attack, when the line was broken on their left and they fell back with the army to Brentwood. The brigade crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and moved to the vicinity of Tupelo for winter quarters.

"The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 655, 656.

February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan. April 9, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantly, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward." (1)

The NINTH REGIMENT-CAVALRY shows the following organization and history: Horace H. Miller, colonel; E. J. Sanders, lieutenant-colonel; Abner C. Steede, major. "In the Atlanta campaign the companies were commanded as follows: Captain Miller. CAPTAIN STEVENS. Captain Brown. Captain Mayer. Captain Brock. Captain Mayer. Captain Thomas C. Flourney; Second Lieutenant George W. Davis. Captain C. A. Jennings and First Lieutenant Allen, Company G, were wounded near Kenesaw Mountain.

"This regiment was formed by the consolidation of Steede's Battalion and Sander's Tennessee Battalion, under the command of

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 657.

Col. Horace H. Miller, formerly of the Twentieth Infantry, which was mounted during the Vicksburg campaign. The Ninth Regiment was in camp at Madison Station, February, 1864, and a portion was sent by Gen. S. W. Ferguson on a reconnaissance toward Jackson, where Sherman's army was passing through to Meridian, 'which duty was promptly and efficiently accomplished,' said Ferguson. 'This command did not rejoin me until February 14.' The regiment is not enumerated in the organization of Gen S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, February 20. It is listed Ninth Mississippi, Col. Horace H. Miller, in Ferguson's Brigade, Jackson's Cavalry, Army of Mississippi, in Atlanta campaign. The scout company of the brigade was Capt. Thomas C. Flourney's company of this regiment. The regiment is mentioned as on the picket line near Kenesaw Mountain, June 26, 1864. Casualties, June 9, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Casualties June 9-24, 2 killed, 14 wounded. In September it is listed in Ferguson's Brigade with Eleventh and Twelfth Mississippi, and Second and Fifty-sixth Alabama. Ferguson's Brigade, in the fall of 1864, was transferred to Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry and was in Wheeler's battles during Sherman's march to Savannah and siege of that city. (See Twelfth Battalion) January 31, 1865, Capt. Benjamin Stevens commanding, in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry.

"A portion of the regiment was in the Mississippi district in March, 1865, and was assigned to the command of Col. W. B. Wade, in Forrest's Cavalry. March 15, all officers and men of

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908,

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Ferguson's Brigade, including Col. H. H. Miller's Regiment, now rendezvousing at Shubuta, ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin at Carthage, Ala. 'Colonel White, of the Ninth,' and a number of officers and men were reported among the captures of Wilson's troops at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Ferguson's Brigade was part of the escort of President Davis in Georgia, April, 1865.

"April 9, 1865, Colonel Miller, commanding Ninth, at Coffeeville, Ala., ordered to report at Demopolis. His command was used as scouts at the front toward Mobile, until the capitulation, May 4." (1)

The THIRD BATTALION-MINUTE MEN had the following field officers: Thomas A. Burgin, lieutenant-colonel; B. B. Moore, major; J. B. Hudson, adjutant; W. H. O'Neal, quartermaster; A. K. Brantly, surgeon; W. O. Dailey, sergeant-major; W. G. Gillespie, R. Craig, ordnance sergeants. (2)

Under this command, the GREENE AND PERRY SQUAD was enlisted at Augusta, August 6, 1861, with David M. Carter, first sergeant, and with an enrollment of thirty-three. (3)

"The battalion was enlisted for an indefinite period, picked men from the militia companies in the various counties, for the defense of the State, under orders of the Confederate army officers, and went into camp at Ukolona in September, 1862. The field officers were elected September 25. Early in October

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 807, 808.

(2) Ibid. p. 894.

(3) Ibid. p. 895.

they were ordered to Columbus. Gen. John Adams, commanding the Fourth District, reported January 1, 1863, Third Battalion, aggregate 399. 'They were sent to Vicksburg by order of General Pemberton November 28, 1862, and are now there in actual service of the Confederate States. These troops never were mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but have been and still are performing guard and other duties at this post. The State troops are styled by the Governor Minute Men, have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency and will compare favorably with Confederate States troops of the same length of service.' Colonel Burgin, who left Columbus in command of the battalion, was stationed at Snyder's Bluff, in command of a brigade. This battalion was the only organization of State troops listed in Gen. M. L. Smith's statement of January, 1863.

"Captain Jephtha V. Harris, of the battalion, was promoted as Brigadier-General, commanding Minute Men at Columbus, September 2, 1862. M. P. Jones was his Adjutant. January 19, Gen. Ruggles, commanding at Columbus, ordered Brig.-Gen. Harris, commanding State troops, to remove his brigade, consisting of Fifth Regiment and Third Battalion, to a suitable position about one and one half miles north of this post on the Aberdeen road. Return of Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. V. Harris, for February, 1863, Third Battalion, 246 present, 413 aggregate, stationed at Columbus. Gilleylin's Cavalry, 70 present, 86 aggregate, stationed at Cotton Gin, and Fifth Regiment." (1)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 895, 896.

The THIRD REGIMENT-CAVALRY was first organized as Minute Men or State Troops, not in the service of the Confederate States, but subject to the command of Confederate officers. (1)

This regiment had the following officers: John McGuirk, colonel; James A. Barksdale, H. H. Barksdale, lieutenant-colonels; B. M. Kilgore, F. W. Webb, majors; Wm. Joe Walker, adjutant; H. E. Williamson, F. M. Griffin, quartermasters; Perry M. Morgan, commissary; Robert F. Hubert, ordnance sergeant; Robert R. Williamson, quartermaster-sergeant; William F. Baker, commissary sergeant; R. B. Dandridge, J. F. Butler, surgeons; "-----Reid", A. F. Clayton, assistant surgeons. (2)

COMPANY F of this regiment were men from Perry County and had the following officers: H. H. Barksdale, J. L. Brannon, captains; E. J. Hardin, first lieutenant; J. E. Gillis, H. P. Bridges, second lieutenants; J. E. Holley, W. L. Brannon, third lieutenants; enrollment at organization, sixty-six. (3)

The regiment reorganized April 25, 1864. The companies of this regiment were first organized as Minute Men, in 1862, and re-enlisted for twelve months under the call of General J. E. Johnston. By an understanding between the governor and President Davis, the men were not subject to conscription. They were supposed to be paid and rationed by the Confederate States, but the pay was generally several months in arrears. (4)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 885.

(2) Ibid. p. 904.

(3) Ibid. p. 905.

(4) Ibid. p. 906.

The regiment was first mentioned as being with General Chalmers at Panola, in April, 1863; next at Holly Springs, ordered to a post near Chulahoma, April 8; detailed to defend Panola April 19; assigned to brigade of General J. Z. George, State Troops, May 30. (1)

The regiment, under General George, opposed the Federal forces under Colonel Mizner, tried to save the railroad bridge at Yockeney, but failed. Colonel McGuirk then pursued the Federal column eighty miles to Hudsonville, where he killed and wounded several and captured twenty-seven prisoners, and about the same number of horses and equipment. "July 21, General George reported that a detachment from Colonel McGuirk's Regiment had cut the railroad and taken 15 prisoners near Germantown. In July regiment was ordered to Vaiden for enlistment in Confederate service. General George reported, 'I fear half of McGuirk's Regiment cannot be gotten to Vaiden.' The enlistment was not made." (2)

In August, 1863, during the Federal raid from Big Black and La Grange, Tennessee, to Grenada, McGuirk's Regiment, consisting of two hundred men, were in General Chalmers' command, but were scattered between Panola and Grenada arresting deserters and conscripts. The regiment was with Chalmers in his desperate attempt to defeat the raiding Federal forces under McCrellis. At a battle near Salem, Chalmers was successful in driving the enemy from his position. After this battle Chalmers wrote McGuirk's

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 906.

(2) Ibid.

command: "In this affair the Second Missouri Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch), Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry (Colonel McGuirk), and the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion (Major Chalmers) bore the brunt of the conflict, and although the last two were composed almost entirely of untried men, they behaved with a gallantry equal to that which has ever distinguished the veterans of the Second Missouri Cavalry." Colonel McGuirk, who moved from his camp at Wyatt, was the first to reinforce Hovis, and was ordered to take the two regiments and command the front attack, but Chalmers also decided to attack in front. The regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, charged the Federal position at Hamer's house, drove the skirmish line from the village and compelled the retreat of the artillery from a hill. Captain Hartin and Lieutenant Kennedy were wounded in the fight. Captains Logan, Farris, Griffin, Barksdale, McKie, Webb and Lieutenants Thornton and Towns gallantly commanded the companies. The casualties of McGuirk's Regiment was 1 killed, 22 wounded; of the rest of Chalmers' troops 5 wounded." (1)

On the 10th of October, Chalmers marched on the Federals, who were commanded by Colonel Hatch; the Federal force was at Collierville. The Third Regiment (McGuirk's), took part in the attack but were not able to successfully defend their assigned position. In their attack on the cavalry camp, the regiment of

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 907, 908.

175 men, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, and he reported: "that after the First Partisans were repulsed, his regiment advanced upon the camp, firing steadily, and drove the enemy to shelter in the woods and swamp, and that he never saw men, even in the Army of Northern Virginia, deport themselves with more gallantry. He gave special mention to the conduct of Maj. B. M. Kilgore, who fell wounded while leading a charge, and to Captains Logan, Barksdale, Griffin, Gwartney and Lieutenants Towns and Thornton, company commanders. Lieutenant Turner, Company H, and Lieutenants Thornton and Tyer, Company K, collected the prisoners, 89 in number. Lieut. J. H. Alexander brought off 18 wagons with mule teams. Sergeant Grizelle, the color bearer, distinguished on this as on former fields for gallantry, fell with a severe wound as he was carrying the flag, with a captured flag in his other hand. Lieutenant White, Company D, carried the colors forward. The casualties of the regiment were 1 killed, 6 wounded." (1) Despite the gallant effort, Chalmers failed to take Collierville, and retreated. (2)

The Federals attacked Colonel R. V. Richardson at the Tallahatchie River, crossing near Wyatt, on October 13th. Colonel McGuirk recrossed the river with two regiments of about three hundred men, dismounted, and two guns of the Buckner Battery,

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 908.

(2) Ibid.

and took position to check pursuit. "A body of Federals under the famous Captain Hodgman, Seventh Kansas Jayhawkers, occupied a log house, which Barksdale and his men charged in the face of a heavy artillery fire from two batteries. The house was taken and Hodgman wounded and captured. About dark the regiment was again in action with Hovis' Regiment, repelling twice the Federal attack. It came up with a charge and yell, said McGuirk. About 9 o'clock the rear guard, volunteers from this regiment, crossed the river. The casualties were 1 killed, 6 wounded, 3 missing. Captain Logan, Acting Major; Captain Barksdale, Lieutenant Hurt (commanding Company G), were mentioned for gallantry. For their service in this expedition, including the engagements at Salem, Collierville and Wyatt, honorable mention was given to Lieut.-Col. James A. Barksdale, Major; B. M. Kilgore, Adjutant; (Captain) W. Joseph Walker, Sergeant-Major E. L. Richmond, Orderly C. C. Harris, Capt. H. E. Williamson, Quartermaster; Lieut. P. M. Morgan, Commissary; W. F. Baker, Acting Commissary.

"The regiment, under the command of Colonel Barksdale, participated with George's Regiment in the gallant cavalry charge at Collierville, Tenn., November 3, 1863, which was repulsed by the unexpected volleys from revolving rifles of the Second Iowa, at the railroad. The advance of this regiment was on the Quinn's Mill road, and the attack was gallantly made, as was testified to both by Chalmers and Hatch, the officers

commanding on each side. On the retreat, after crossing the Coldwater near Quinn's Mill, the regiment joined in the stubborn resistance which prevented their pursuers from crossing until the next day. The casualties of this regiment were the heaviest in General Chalmers' command--1 killed, 3 officers and 19 men wounded.

"November 30, the same two regiments, crossing the Coldwater at very high water, moved into Tennessee with Chalmers' expedition in support of S. D. Lee and Forrest, reaching Moscow December 4. Slemons' brigade burned the railroad trestle over Grisson's Creek, between Moscow and Lafayette." (1)

McGuirk captured twenty-six prisoners, killed one, and wounded two by a surprise attack on the Federals, commanded by Colonel Meek, near Hudsonville. (2)

The regiment was assigned to Slemons' Brigade in the organization of cavalry under S. D. Lee, in January, 1864. (3)

"February 2, 1864, McGuirk skirmished near LaGrange, Tenn. The regiment participated in General Forrest's defeat of Sooy Smith's expedition near Okolona, February 20-22, 1864, and had 3 wounded (see Second Cavalry). At the outset of the famous raid of Forrest and Chalmers through Tennessee in April, 1864, Colonel McGuirk with his regiment and the First Partisans made a demonstration from Holly Springs toward Memphis, which was so effective as to make practicable the capture of Fort Pillow April 12.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, p. 909.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

PEARY COOKS, WARS

"In critising the enlistment in State regiments to avoid conscription in the Confederate service General Chalmers wrote, January 6, 1864: 'These State companies have ^{done} more harm than good. I do not include in this remark Colonel McGuirk's Regiment--that has done good service--but both he and his officers have long since been convinced that the regiment would be more effective if it were regularly in Confederate service.'

"Regiment ordered to report at Macon to the Governor for special and important service, March 3, 1864. Aggregate of regiment, 325. Governor Clark appointed April 30, 1864, as the day for State cavalry to assemble at Tupelo for transfer to the Confederate service. 'As the regiment of Colonel McGuirk is one of those to be transferred, it is very desirable that they should be paid the amount due them for the time they were in the Confederate service, some five or six months are due them, also pay for horses killed in battle.' The Governor declared they were in as good a state of discipline and as effective as any troops, and he consented to their transfer to the Confederate service. The regiment was organized at Oxford in the latter part of April, 1864, and the Colonel commissioned April 25, 1864. May 1, 1864, the Gholson Brigade was turned over to the Confederate States, Colonel McGuirk commanding brigade. The brigade was attached for a time to Forrest's command, and then transferred to the command of Wirt Adams before Vicksburg, being ordered to

Canton, May 26.

"Gholson's Brigade was withdrawn from Adams by General Forrest before Slocum's raid to Jackson, July, 1864, but rejoined General Adams near Jackson, in time to participate in the attack upon Slocum's column about four miles west of Jackson on the evening of July 6, when McGuirk's Regiment charged and attempted to cut off the wagon train. Another attack was made in the morning of the 7th and a third, near Clinton, by Lowry's Regiment. McGuirk's Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, had 8 wounded, 1 missing. General Gholson was severely wounded and Colonel McGuirk took command of the brigade.

"Later in July the brigade was transferred to Georgia and was temporarily assigned to Walthall's Division on the Atlanta lines, July 25, and put with Reynold's Brigade. General Reynolds reported that McGuirk's command joined him just before he marched out to the battle on the Lickskillet road, July 28, and they marched out on the left of his line. Reynolds charged the Federal line, behind log works, and was repulsed after a bloody fight. He reported that Colonel McGuirk, under orders from some field officer, charged the works a second time, but was compelled to fall back with considerable loss. 'The loss in General Gholson's Brigade, some 450 strong, was 144 killed, wounded and missing.' The casualties of McGuirk's Regiment was 8 killed, including Major T. W. Webb and Lieut. S. H. White, commanding Company C. Captain E. L. Richmond was dangerously wounded,

Captains Daniel and Orr wounded and missing. Total wounded 43, including Lieuts. James Miller, R. A. Butler, W. O. Cockram, W. H. Thornton and John Griffin.

"In the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, Colonel McGuirk, of Gholson's Brigade, reported to General Granbury with his regiment, dismounted, and a battalion of engineer troops (Major Presstman)', and aided in the rout of the enemy in their front. Granbury wrote: 'Seeing them endeavoring to rally at a crossing opposite my left flank, I ordered Colonel McGuirk to advance his two battalions in double-quick time, which was executed by that officer promptly and gallantly, and in time for his command to deliver a few volleys before the enemy escaped beyond the river.' Moving his whole brigade up to Flint River, Granbury dressed his line on the position of Colonel McGuirk. September 19, General Hood, at Palmetto, ordered Gholson's Cavalry Brigade, then at Opelika, up the west side of the Chattahoochee River, opposite Newman. September 28, with Ross' Brigade, formed Ross' Division of Jackson's Cavalry. December 12, 1864, McGuirk's Regiment was enroute through Montgomery to Mobile. December 16-17, it took part in the pursuit of the Federal expedition to Pollard. January 6, 1865, regiment had been ordered to Brandon. January 20, marching to concentrate with Mabry's Brigade at Canton. February, 1865, McGuirk's Regiment ordered to report to Gen. Wirt Adams.

"Paroled under the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor made at Citronelle, May 4, 1865." (1)

(1) Dunbar Howland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908, pp. 910, 911.

Raids

There were no battles and skirmishes in Perry County. The only actual contact with the war was when Brigadier-General John Davidson, of the United States Army, led an expedition from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and crossed Perry County with five thousand men. The main wing, with General Davidson himself, crossed the Leaf River at Augusta, and another wing came through the northern part of the county. Davidson's headquarters were at the Carter-McSwain Place, where the Methodist Church now stands in New Augusta. (1)

General Davidson's report of his expedition follows, also the report of Major-General Dabney H. Maury, who met and stopped the raid:

"Nov. 27 - Dec. 13, 1864 - Expedition from Baton Rouge, La., against the Mobile and Ohio R. R. and skirmish Chick-a-sawha Bridge (Dec. 10)

"Reports:

- "1 - Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, Commanding expedition
- 2 - Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, Commanding District of the Gulf

"No. 1

"Report of Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, Com. Expedition Headquarters, Cavalry Forces, Mil. Div. of W. Miss. West Pascagoula, Miss. Dec. 13, 1864.

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

"Col: My command is arriving at this point. Our losses are only one officer and 2 men killed, 8 men wounded, and 13 missing, principally stragglers captured by the enemy. The bad weather and horrible condition of the roads impeded our march so as to destroy one of the central elements of success, celerity. We have had to lay our pontoons four times over the Amith, Pearl and Black Rivers and Red Creek; repaired and built upward 15 bridges, burned or washed away; and laid miles of corduroy over the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi, through a country so poor as to render the transportation of subsistence a matter of necessity. Our route has been through Greenburg, Franklinton, Fordville, Columbia, Augusta - part of the Leaf and Chickasawha rivers to this point. The day after my arrival at Augusta, I found the Mobile papers herewith enclosed, containing full accounts of strength and designs; and our daily marches and progress were telegraphed to Meridian, where General R. Taylor had transferred his headquarters and to Mobile. I threw over the Leaf and Chickasawha Rivers at Moody and Roberts Ferries, Gurney's Regiment, the 2nd New York Cavalry, with orders via Leakesville (a point in my original plan of route), to cut the telegraph and destroy what road he could, while my main column crossed below on the Pascagoula and struck for a lower point of the railroad. Guernsey was ordered, if unsuccessful and met by a superior force, to fall back along the east banks of the Chickasawha and Pascagoula and join the main column via Fairley's Ferry. But

the day of my march to Fairley's Ferry, the 9th of December, the rain fell in such torrents as to render the roads impassable. The rear division, Davis, was unable to make any progress and the stream rose so between the head and rear of his column as to sweep out an ammunition wagon, which could not be saved. I found from all information on the Pascagoula and Guernsey's reports, who met the enemy's cavalry moving to Leakesville that they had a force of 2,500 cavalry and artillery consisting of McCullough's Brigade, a Forrest command and the 15th Confederates and 8th Mississippi to watch and impede our progress to the road at the different crossings while they would have time to concentrate at our designed point of attack several thousand infantry from Meridian and Mobile.

"On account of the state of the roads and swollen condition of the streams and their perfect knowledge of our movements, celerity and surprise were an impossibility. To have crossed a wheel over the Pascagoula, would not only, in my opinion, have involved a loss of our artillery and pontoons, but most probably that of the whole command, without the power of inflicting compensating damage on the enemy.-----I propose to remain here until everything is put into proper trim, then turn over to General Bailey, for whom I respectfully solicit this command as an officer well qualified to have it. I am sir, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant

"J. W. Davidson, Brig.-Gen. & Chief
of Cavalry." (1)

(We do not have book and do not know author's name)
(1) War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union & Confederate Army, Series 1, Vol. 45, Part 1, pp. 787, 790.

PEARL COUSIN, WARAS

"Lieutenant-Col. C. T. Christensen

Assist Adj.-Gen. Mil. Div. of W. Mississippi

P. S. - A more detailed report, accompanied by a map of the country passed over, will be sent to you in a short time. I send over twenty prisoners of war (5 officers) under charge of Col. Bush, Second Ill. Ca., my provost-marshal.

"Very respectfully,

"J. W. Davidson, Brig.-Gen." (1)

2 - Report of Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, Com. Dist. of the Gulf,

"Headquarters District of the Gulf

Mobile, Ala.

Dec. 15, 1864.

"General:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Sect't of War, that a column of the enemy's cavalry (4,000 men with 8 guns) marched in Baton Rouge through east of Louisiana and Mississippi to a point just beyond the Pascagoula River. The avowed object of the expedition was to destroy the Mobile and Ohio R. R. and surprise Mobile. Troops were in position in time to defeat these objects. On Saturday, the tenth instance, McCullough's (2nd Mo.) Regiment and Willis' (Texas) Battalion met a detachment from the main body of the enemy which was sent across the Chickasaha River to destroy the railroad. The enemy charged with

(1) ^{Author name} ~~not known~~ War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union & Confederate Army, Series 1, Vol. 45, Part 1, pp. 787, 790.

spirit, but was repulsed with some loss.-----

"I remain General, very respectfully,

"Your obedient Servant,

"Dabney H. Maury, Maj.-Gen. Commanding,"

"Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General of Richmond." (1)

Interviews and Diaries

Mrs. Betty Myers and Mrs. Emma Garraway, daughters of Captain Ben Stevens, were small children at the time of the War between the States, but the memory of those war days is very distinct. The following is an interview with them: "All the fighting men were away from home, only old men, boys, and slaves were left with the women and children; they hid in the swamps as they were unable to cope with the armed troops. When the Union Army arrived at Leaf River they could not cross, as the ferry had been sunk as soon as news came of their approach. They fired into the town, not to kill, but as a warning, then called out 'If any woman is brave enough to come out with a white flag, we will cease firing.' Mrs. Rebecca Lewis, wife of John Lewis, who was fighting in the Confederate Army, fastened a bed sheet to her well sweep and waved it; the firing ceased.

"General Davidson came to the home of Mrs. Ben Stevens, who met him on the porch with her three little girls clinging to her skirts and the old folks and slaves clustered in the back-

(1) ^{Author name} ~~not known~~ War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union & Confederate Army, Series 1, Vol. 45, Part 1, pp. 787, 790.

PEARL COOKS, WARAS

ground. The general asked her, 'Where is your husband?'. She replied, 'With the Confederate Army in Georgia, fighting for the cause he thinks is right.' The general said, 'Madam, I respect him more than the men who are hiding out in swamps.' He then asked Mrs. Stevens to feed his officers and promised that her family would not be harmed. This Mrs. Stevens did, and did not suffer from the raid." (1)

"The most exciting time in the county, during the war between the States, was when runners brought word that 5,000 Federals, under the command of a man named Davidson, was headed that way. There was very little time for preparation before the troops were upon them. A sister dispatched their hired white boy across the river (he knew where he could ford it) with their best horse, and it was the only one saved. The main army marched through the county and crossed the river at Moody's Ferry, at McLain, which required three days time, but small parties went out in every direction, bent on destruction. The officers of the troops appropriated Mrs. Rachel Fullilove's house and directed all expeditions from there. A straggling band went across to Augusta.

"They took such horses as they could use, killed cows, pigs, and chickens and fed their army, and left destruction of property in their wake. The Denham house, along with others, was raided by stragglers. They went through all dresser drawers and trunks, destroying valuable papers and taking such trinkets as appealed to their fancies. While rummaging through the house, the soldiers

(1) Mrs. Betty Stevens Myers, New Augusta, Miss. and Mrs. Emma Stevens Garraway, Richton, Miss.

found blackberry wine in demijohns and wanted to drink it, but they were so afraid it might be poisoned that they passed it up.

"The troops were instructed to get Captain Denham, and they put forth every effort. They examined all bedding and tried to scare a negro madd into telling his whereabouts, but without success. All the while he was at Augusta with a band of old men and young boys, but knowing ~~they~~ that they were helpless before this large band of enemy, they kept quiet. Not one was allowed to leave his hiding place, because they knew there was much to be done after the invaders passed on." (1)

"J. Nelson Mc Coy was born in Monroe County, Alabama, the 11th day of February, 1829, twelve miles east of Fort Claiborne, in what was then known as the Oak Ridge settlement. His father moved to Sumter County, Ala., in January, 1833, and settled near Sumterville, on what was then known as Patton Hill, a new and flourishing little settlement, near the center of the county. In 1837, he moved to Kemper County, Mississippi, at, or near, Blackwater postoffice or settlement.

"On the 18th day of October 1848, he married Miss Sarah H. Mosely. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 35th Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Col. W. S. Barry. He was with his command during the war and never lost a day from duty except from wounds received in battles.

(1) Margaret Denham, Mahned, Miss.

"He was wounded first on October 3, 1863, at the battle of Corinth, was in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and was captured and paroled there. He was in the battle of Iuka, and battles of all General Johnston's Georgia campaign, also in the battle of Allatoona, Ga., where the new President Hayes commanded, and where General Sherman, during the action signaled him 'Hold the Fort for I am coming,' which gave rise to the song by that name.

"He was wounded in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., also in the battles around Mobile, Ala., where he received his fourth and last wound, on the 2nd day of April 1865, just one week before Gen. R. E. Lee surrendered the Virginia army.

"After the surrender, he returned to his home and family in Kemper County. He had lost three brothers in the war and most of the friends of his youth had been killed in battle.

"On the 29th day of January 1866, his wife died, leaving him and his family of small children alone and impoverished.

"On November 13th, 1866, he moved to Shubuta, and in May, 1876, was married to Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, who died at Augusta, September 1883, he having moved to Augusta in the spring of 1880.

"On the 17th day of November, 1884, he was married to his third wife, Miss Saphronia E. McDonald, who is now living at New Augusta." (1)

The following is the DIARY of Lieutenant J. Nelson McCoy's Company, copied by his first sergeant:

"The company was organized at Pleasant Ridge Academy, five

(1) E. E. McCoy, New Augusta, Miss.

miles south of De Kalb, Kemper County, on the 26th day of February 1862. I was elected 1st Sergeant of the Company after we were sent to West Point, and acted as such for the balance of the year. Holding that position and making out the pay-rolls of this company for the entire time; enables me at this late date to make up a correct roll.-----ment was organized at West Point, Miss., some-time in March 18--. The equipment of the company was complete, fine tents, cooking utensils, and every man had enough baggage to load a horse. Camp chests, trunks and large carpet bags were in abundance, but alas; such things soon came to an end. We were ordered to Corinth about the middle of April, where our fine tents were carried with many other unnecessary articles. Remaining at Corinth a few days, spending the time in necessary drilling.

"About the 28th of April the regiment was marched out two or three miles towards Farmington, where the first earth works were seen, also when and where the first fire of cannon and shells were heard; and by some it was the last. It was an amusing scene to look at the novices there assembled. On the 29th of April orders were to strike tents and move all things to the railroad that could not be carried on the march.

"This move was the last of all the fine equipments, clothing and blankets that could not be carried.

"On the night of the same date the regiment was started south and by easy marches (very hard to some) were halted near Tupelo,

Miss., where it remained for a short time. Later going to Verona, where they remained in complete idleness during the whole summer, with the exception of a little drilling.

"About the middle of September the regiment went to Guntown, then to Iuka, Miss., where the sound of battle was heard, but when our regiment reached the scene the battle was over.

"Early the next morning orders were given to retrace to Baldwin. The first day I had a hard time keeping up, the second day I fell behind and succeeded in catching up by ten o'clock at night. The third day failed to overtake the command until next at eleven o'clock where they halted near Baldwin. Had a miserable case of jaundice that rendered me unable to walk. The company then went to Corinth, (I was left behind) there they received the first baptism of blood and death.-----thing the roll, one will see the duties performed to the-----

"E. E. Spinks." (1)

"In copying this roll I have tried to copy it word for word and letter for letter just as it appears on the original, but on account of the age of the document and because a few words are missing where the paper has crumpled and left holes, it has been impossible to fill in each missing word, but with that exception, the copy is complete." (2)

(1) J. Nelson McCoy's Company, Diary, in possession of E. E. McCoy, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) E. E. McCoy, New Augusta, Miss.

The following is a copy of Captain Stevens' DIARY:

"Distance from Macon to Fairfield is 18 miles. Fairfield to Birchville is 7 miles, Birchville to Tuscaloosa is 42 miles, across the Swampy River and Blackwanges River 10th day which was 10 miles. Reached Tuscaloosa on the 15th day of April 1864. From Tuscaloosa last day, 20 miles. I camped in Jefferson County at Elyton. Distance from Tuscaloosa was 55 miles. April 22 traveled 10 miles. Encamped 3 miles from Elyton. Traveled from Elyton to Jonesboro, 14 miles on 24th. On 26th left Jonesboro to travel 25 miles. On 27th traveled 20 miles and stopped in camp on the Cahala River at Centerville Station. Passed through Scottsboro on the 1st day of May. Went to Montevallo 20 miles, passed through 6 mile town. Left Montevallo on the 8th and traveled in direction of Blue Mountain. Passed Shelby Spring on to Talladega in Talladega County. Distance each day, 30 miles. Crossed Coated River on R. R. Bridge. Left Talladega on the 11th to Rome, Ga. Today camped at Blue Mountain, passed through Oxford second day. Passed through Jacksonville in Calhoun County. Also crossed from Jacksonville Spring. Traveled 30 miles to camp. Passed through Case Spring and camped at Rome, 30 miles travel. Left Rome 15th traveled towards Dalton, 20 miles and camped next day. Next day returned to Rome 20 miles that night left Rome and went towards Dalton 15 miles and camped next day. Back to Rome and camped 15 miles. Next day went to Kingston and camped 20 miles on 18th and 19th to

Centerville. Lay in line of battle with enemy on 19th. Crossed the Etowah River on the 19th. On the 22nd whilst on pickett on the Etowah River skirmished with enemy 2 days. Left Etowah River in the vicinity of Dallas, distance from Kingston to Dallas in 30 miles. Reached Dallas on the 24th and skirmished with the enemy on the 25th. Went to Draketown and returned to near Dallas on 26th. Lay in line of battle all night on 25th. On the 27th to-night. The enemy near Dallas charging them 5 times. Got one man wounded in the arm with a ball. One wounded fell from horse. One horse killed. Captured 35 horses and equipment. 3 nights distance from Dallas to Vellanicav. 40 miles on the 28th and 29th. 30 and 31, lay in ditches. Traveled each day not a short distance. 10 miles in 4 days. On the 1st, 2^d, and 3rd traveled 10 miles in pickett duty. On the 4th traveled all night to Marietta, 10 miles, to cover the retreat of Towering. On the 5th traveled 6 miles. On the 6th 5 miles on pickett. Remained 24 hours, on the 7th 5 miles back to headquarters. On the 8th traveled 5 miles. On the 9th rested. On the 10th went on pickett and skirmished with the enemy all day and night and also on the 11th remained on pickett. Dost on 12th and 13th. On 14th traveled 2 miles. On 15th traveled 4 miles and went in the trenches. On the night of the 15th my company was ----- out as they marched. Four remained until the night of 16th skirmishing all day of the 16th. On the 17th fought the enemy severely. Lost one man and one horse wounded. Traveled 6 miles

18th picketted. On the 19th traveled 6 miles and fought the enemy. 4 men wounded in the rift. On the 20th stood pickett. On the 21st picketted. 22nd fought the enemy and had 3 men wounded. 23rd traveled 8 miles. On the 24th rested. 25th rested. On the 26th skirmished all day. On the 27th fought. Had one man wounded and stood picketted all night. On the 28th stood picketted all day and night, 29th picketted. 30th picketted. The 1st of July, skirmished and fell back 5 miles. On the 2nd picketted. On the 3rd picketted, McInnis post one man. Killed Tanner. On the 4th picketted and traveled 6 miles. 5th skirmished with the enemy and fell back across the river, Chattahoochee. 6th rested. 7th picketted. 8th picketted on the east side of the Chattahoochee River. 9th, picketted. 10th picketted. 11th was transported to Wheelan. On the night, rested. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th rested. Kept the command on the 19th, and returned on the 25th of July. Wooly was wounded on the 22nd in a charge on the enemy at Decatur, Ga.

"We went to Atlanta on the 26th from East Point. Performed patrol duty until the 1st of August. Then I was sent to catch stragglers. On the 2nd day was met at Palmetto Station. On the 6th Newman. 7th, Palmetto. 8th, East Point. Remained there on post duty until the 17th, then joined the brigade on the night. Picketted on the 18th. On 19th, started after a band. Was gone 4 days, went to Jonesboro. McDonough skirmished with the enemy.

On 20th, 21st, returned to Atlanta. 22nd, 23rd, rested. Stood picketted 24th. I went after green corn 25th. 26th, followed the Yanks from Atlanta to the river, Chattahoochee. 27th, stood picketted. 28th moved from right to left and reported to Gen. Claiborne for scouting orders. 29th, 30th, 31st, went towards Jonesboro. Sept. 1st, stood picketted. 2nd, 3rd, moved to McDonough. 4th, stood picketted, had a fight. Hollifield wounded. I saw Garraway run summons. A. D. Delk captured. One Yank killed. 5th, moved to Griffin, Ga. Mixon killed near Rome, Ga. 6th moved to McDonough. 7th, stood picketted. 9th picketted. 10th picketted. 11th, 12th picketted. 13th, moved to Jonesboro and relieved Col. Hannon right, who was on pickett. I was on command of the right 3 days. McLemore was in command of my company, Sharp having gone after his horse. Stayed on pickett at this post until the 19th. I was relieved by Col. Hannon. Col. Miller left the regiment. On the 19th, moved towards Fairburn Station and encamped 7 miles from Jonesboro. 20th moved on and found the brigade near Campbellton. 21st marched on down the Chattahoochee River and encamped near the river. 22nd, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge at Moore's old bridge and turned up the river 8 miles to Billarp and started camp. 25th moved up the river to a camp called Bear Creek, 10 miles farther and relieved Gen. Rosser's brigade who was on guard. The enemy stampeded. The 56th Cavalry Regiment capturing 3 prisoners. 24 stayed in camp. 27th built breastworks. 28th stood pickett.

James Baker and five others scouted on the 25th, 29th removed to Sweetwater Factory. 30 scouted and moved 6 miles towards Powder Springs. Oct. 1st, remained all night. 2nd the enemy made a cavalry charge on us and surprised us. We fell back 4 miles and camped. My regiment went to Sweetwater Church on pickett and remained until the 6th. Then started to rejoin the brigade and took the brigade close to Dallas. Had another fight with the enemy, the boys acted bravely. The night of the 7th, fell back 4 miles and stood pickett. 8th marched towards Savannah and camped in the valley. Frost on the morning. I slept cold. 10th, frost, had an engagement and lost several men. I was ordered to move my men 9 miles and pickett, which order I promptly obeyed getting to my post at 11 o'clock at night. 11th, kept up a pickett and wrote to my wife. 12th, rejoined to the brigade after traveling 8 miles, stood pickett that day, and the 13th moved to Cedartown, 4 miles, 14th, moved back to camp and rested until the 15th, 16th, moved 2 miles to another camp, had flour and molasses at this camp in abundance. 17th was ordered to be ready to move by night, was ordered out for service, then traveled 40 miles and camped near Sand Springs near Sweetwater Creek. 19th, traveled almost 15 miles, encamped near Billarp. Captured a train of 18 cars, 50 prisoners and 45 head of beef cattle. 20th moved 30 miles, encamped on the Tallahatchee River, after being without rations 2 days. 21st drew flour and beef and had a fine time. Passed through Draketown. Then

on to Cedartown, then went on pickett one mile from town. 22nd, stood pickett. 23rd, had brigade review and inspection, also went out to meet the enemy, but they did not come. 24th moved miles. 25th, had regimental drill. 26th drilled. 27th moved men a little distance, 20 miles and encamped. Martin came in with my horse. 28th moved 4 miles and fought the enemy on Tarpou Creek. 3 men killed and seven wounded. 29th had general inspection by Bougart, Inspector. Martin and Agnella, Lt. Officers, went home. 31st, reported for payment and stood picketted. Nov. 1st, went the night before and marched 15 miles and went to Embury and camped. 3rd fought the enemy. One man killed. My regiment was put in advance with orders to charge the enemy and drove them back. 4th a court marshall and moved 8 miles towards Possum Forts and camped. 6th remained in camp. 7th, moved in 4 miles of Cedartown and remained until the 8th there, then started towards the Chattahoochee River. Passed through Buck Landing, and after traveling 30 miles, this regiment encamped and slept in a shuck pen. On the 9th, traveled 15 miles, passed through a little town called Bourdon and encamped at the Tallapoosa River. 10th, traveled 30 miles, passed Granklin on the east side of the Chattahoochee River and encamped close to the river on the north side. 11th, traveled 18 miles and crossed the Chattahoochee River on a bridge, passed through Liberty Hill and encamped near Lagrange. 12th, traveled 6 miles and encamped at Mt. Bids, passed through Lagrange, a beautiful town on

the West Point Railroad. I got a good dinner. 13th, remained in camp. 14th remained in camp. 15th traveled 15 miles, passing through St. Mauntville and Grantville. Grantville is a nice little town 22 miles from Lagrange, east. 16th moved 4 miles and camped at Hoods Mills. 17th was ordered to move at one o'clock P. M. for Griffin, which place we reached about 11 o'clock. Remained there till about 4, then moved 2 miles. My regiment went on pickett after building some breastworks. 18th remained Picketted until evening, then traveled 12 miles, then camped. 19th marched 8 miles passing through Forsythe on the main road 30 miles from Griffin, 25 miles above Macon. 21st was ordered to rejoin the brigade 5 miles from Macon on the R. R. traveled the night of the 21st through Macon crossing the Oconer River at Macon and encamped 2 miles from Macon northeast. 22nd was ordered out 4 miles towards Clinton on pickett 6 miles from Macon. Remained on post at that point until the 24th scouting and picketting four roads. 24th, was ordered to rejoin the brigade at Clinton which I did at 12m. This evening marched 6 miles went into camp. 25th was ordered this morning to move in front of brigade, which we did at 10 o'clock. Captured 4 prisoners and horses and equipment. Moved on to Milledgeville that day, the capitol of Georgia, 21 miles from Macon. Went in camp. 26th, swam all our brigade across the Oconer River and encamped 2 miles from the river. 27th, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched 27 miles and encamped taking 275 head of beef cattle during the day, and some prisoners and horses. 28th, traveled

12 miles capturing some 30 prisoners. Had a little fight, also captured 50 head of beef cattle, fell back a few miles and went on pickett. Passed through Sandersville, a little town. 29th, started at sunrise across the Ogechee River on a bridge about 11 o'clock, 12 miles from Sandersville. Traveled about 20 miles skirmishing with enemy. Captured prisoners and 9 horses and camped 5 miles from Louisville. 30th fought the enemy, made a charge on them over night, captured 7 prisoners, killed three and lost one man. Wounded Cummings, Indian John, captured a mule. Traveled 15 miles round and round, camped 10 miles from Louisville on the Augusta Road. Had one horse killed, traveled 15 miles and skirmished with the enemy and fell back a few miles. Dec. 2nd, traveled 18 miles to Louisville and camped. Captured some prisoners. Cloudy weather. Dec. 3rd, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched towards Millen Junction of the Augusta and Savannah R. R. Moved 25 miles and encamped. Dr. Jones plantation on right. Was on pickett, was fighting this day. 4th moved at 7 o'clock towards Millen Landing. Moved on the south. Found enemy at Point Wheeler, had a hard fight with them and got repulsed as they wrought infantry against him. We fell back 3 miles and encamped near Mr. Jones's. 5th, rested in camp all day except 10 men who were on pickett. Lt. Washington was appointed this day to act as Regt. Quartermaster. Clay will brigade Quartermaster Line. At this time potatoes and beef plenty. 6th moved at 8 o'clock passing through Alexander. 7th marched 25 miles through a poor country traveling down through

Savannah. Between Savannah River and Augusta River Road and encamped 50 miles from Savannah. The enemy burned a dwelling house at this place because the owner shot a Yankee. 8th moved at 8 o'clock, traveled 15 miles, then on the Savannah River and encamped on the bank 80 miles above Savannah. Had no rations but parched corn. Ate heartily of parched corn and slept sound. 9th, drew rations, beef and potatoes at Sisters Ferry and rested in camp all day. 10th, marched at 11 o'clock, traveled 10 miles through a bad swamp, a good many men lost guns in holes. It rained that night. 11th marched at 7 o'clock towards Savannah passing through Springfield, county site of Effingham County. Went 4 miles below and was ordered back to Sisters Ferry which place we reached that night at 8 o'clock. Traveling this day 28 miles. 12th remained in camp, crossing $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest on foot. Our regiment paid \$200.00 to a widow woman whose corn our forage master had taken to enable her to purchase more corn near home. 13th rested in camp until night, then swam our horses across the Savannah River by small boats, carrying 8 horses a load by one small flat and 2 by the smaller ones. Then moved 5 miles east and camped getting potatoes and corn pone from an old farmer. The river is about 200 yards wide. 14th Company D was this day started to ferry over the wagons on a small flat. Lt. McLemore in command shot one hog in camp assigned to the regiment having no meat. Mr. Tisons farm in near our camp. Left camp at one P. M. and went to Hardeeville 20 miles and camped. 15th left

camp at 10 A. M. Traveled 6 miles and camped. 16th was dismounted and sent across the Savannah River on a steam boat, and our horses sent to the country. Traveled 12 miles passing through the town of Savannah and encamped 1 mile from town. 17th was ordered to march at daylight with 3 regiments. Col. Boyles in command of the 56 Ala. privates and myself traveled 12 miles around the breastworks and located in 6 miles of town on the Florida R. R. One regiment left in pickett at the Ogeechee River. A great deal of grumbling among the boys about having dismounted. Was ordered at sundown to support and battery at Marsh Point, which order was obeyed. We reached the battery at 8 P. M. and went into camp. Drew meal, beef, sugar and coffee that night. Sunday morning Dec. 18th, occasional firing along our line. Remained at Marsh battery to support it digging ditches. 19th skirmishing along the line. Lt. S. Richards killed. Great excitement in camp. Drew some clothing and rations, entrenching about our batteries. Part of the regiment on pickett. 20th remained at the post until 7:30 o'clock at night, and was ordered to evacuate leaving our picketts to keep up appearances until 10:30. Marched all night 20th, 21st, suffering with hunger and cold. Reached Hardeeville the night of the 21st. Camped night of 21st. A man was killed in Tanner's regiment by a captain of Jackson's escort. 22nd was ordered to move back towards Savannah which we did. Traveled 6 miles and was ordered to go into camp and wait until further orders. 20th, tonight and 21st, traveled

40 miles without resting only a few moments at a time. James Batts missing, supposed to be captured. 23rd, all quiet, cold weather. Rested at the camp. This day drew bacon, crackers and rice. 24th cold weather this day. Was ordered to 8 miles from Savannah River, which order was obeyed. Reached camp at sundown. Christmas had eats and speeches from all the commanders. 26th rested. I had a bad spell of sickness. 27th, moved 1 mile. I was still sick. 28th and 29th rested and received our horses. 30th was ordered to move from the camp and we had nothing to feed on but rice. Left Robertsville at 11 o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped. Drew corn and fodder. 31st marched at 9 o'clock. Traveled 12 miles and camped near Robertsville, Buford District, S. C. Jan 1st., 1865, all quiet, rested in camp. Drew corn and fodder, beef, and rice. 2 all quiet, plenty to eat, chicken and rice. 3rd, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched 6 miles and went into camp at Robertsville. Remained at this until 11th. During the time the brigade was paid and I was crippled from a fall from my horse. 11th left Robertsville. Marched 12 miles and camped. Bought a bee gum and had plenty honey. I rode in an ambulance. 12th marched 6 miles and went into camp. I still rode in an ambulance. Camped near Matthews Bluff. 13th was ordered to march at 1 A. M. Marched 6 miles and went into camp. 14th marched 25 miles and camped. Received notice of the number of our regiment. 16th marched 12 miles towards Augusta, Ga., passing through Barwell District,

S. C. Went into camp about 2 a. m. Brock and Sadler resigned. 17th moved at 8:30 o'clock, marched 19 miles and camped near Hamberg, S. C. Lt. Monett started home. 18th rested in camp. Drew blanket and clothing and bought me a suit of clothes. 19th, the command moved at 8:30 o'clock. Myself and ^{Lt.} McLemore stopped at the hospital. I was very much hurt to leave the command for this is the first hospital I ever was at to stay. Hoping though soon to recover. I will do the best I can. Transferred to Forrest March 1st 1865. Reached him at Monteville March 18th, went with him to Selma. Fought April 1st, 2nd, was defeated and scattered. Reassembled at Gainesville, May 9th 1865, and was paroled in accordance with the surrender previously made by Gen. Taylor, The Department Commander, and so, the end." (1)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

War with Spain was declared by the United States in April, 1898. The sympathy of the people of Mississippi had been with the Cuban people all through their struggle to free themselves from Spanish oppression. The sinking of the United States vessel, Maine, served to intensify this sympathy. The United States Government found more than enough men ready to enlist for service against Spain.

Interviews

No unit was organized in Perry County for the Spanish-

(1) Capt. Ben Stevens' Diary in possession of Mrs. Emma S. Garraway, Richton, Miss.

American War, but several men enlisted for the service.

W. E. CARTER, of Perry County, enlisted from Grenada County, Mississippi, in July, 1898. He was sent to Panama, Florida, and belonged to Company K, Second Mississippi Regiment. Carter did not see any actual service. He was discharged at Columbia, Tennessee. (1)

CHARLIE MATHEWS enlisted from Perry County in April, 1898. He was then sent to Georgia, where he was in Company L, First Mississippi Regiment. He never saw actual service, and was discharged at Columbia, Tennessee. (2)

ROBERT E. YOUNG enrolled on June 27, 1898, as a private. He was in Company L, Third Regiment of the United States. He was a volunteer, appointed corporal at Camp Price, Macon Georgia, on August 1, 1898. He served in Cuba. On May 2, 1899, he was discharged at Macon, Georgia, by John T. Martin, first lieutenant, First Artillery. (3)

CHARLIE ODOM, negro, was in the Third Alabama Regiment, Company K. His duty was burying the dead. (4)

CLARENCE ICE enlisted for three years, August 31, 1897, at Evansville, Indiana, and was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he had only two weeks in Battery B. On the 11, they marched to Fort Leavenworth. They were on this trip five weeks. After

(1) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

leaving Fort Riley, March 15, 1898, they arrived in New Orleans on the 18. On March 21, he was sent to Baltimore, Maryland. Battery C was organized and sent to Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. on the 24; and was ordered to move to Fort Myers, Florida, April 22, 1898. (1)

Diaries

The following is taken from the DIARY of Clarence Ice:

"In the company was only 83 men until June 12th, when the Battery was increased to 150 men. The men were not well prepared to start on the Manila Expedition. They hardly knew how to march in ranks, and nothing of gun drill.

"They left Ft. Myers, June 20, 1898, and arrived in San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1898. The Red Cross Society will be remembered for their liberal offerings at arrival.

"Left San Francisco, Cal., July 14th, 1898, pulled out in San Francisco Bay and anchored over night. Then the ship weighed anchor and started across the ocean for the Phillippine Islands, arriving in Honolulu July 23, 1898, about half past five A. M. They were on the ship until three o'clock and marched to the beach for a swim. Enjoyed themselves for an hour in the bay, then marched back to the wharf for supper. August 4th the call to quarters was sounded on the trumpet for all to get on board. By ten o'clock all were on the ship bidding good-bye to the

(1) Clarence Ice, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Honolulu friends.

"The first land seen after they left Honolulu was three small islands on the Ladrone August 15, 1898. Aug. 16, 1898, the ship cook died and was buried in the waters of the Pacific, Aug. 19, 1898, land was seen again on passing by and upon investigation it proved to be a part of the Phillipine Islands, according to the map. Never lost sight of land any more. August 20, 1898, anchored and pulled in the Manila Bay, being too late for seeing Manila taken.

"August 13, 1898, the Dons surrendered to Admiral Dewey, with the loss of nine vessels, 2500 men were captured and 700 horses.

"August 23, they were quartered at Ft. Carrile, eight miles from Manila and on the same day some natives came around selling and trading fruits, until the boys got to trading their bed covers. The natives tried to get away with them but the guard halted them and brought them back and took all the covers away from them, then to satisfy themselves, turned the hose on them and let them go.

"August 23, 1898, I was on guard when about twenty Dons came pleading to be put in the prison, they claimed they would rather be under our care than the insurgents.

"On August 27 a little excitement by the insurgents trying to take a part of our prisoners. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

"On Oct. 21, 1898, orders came from the battery to draw 15

days rations and move to Manila for the insurgents were preparing to attack the city at four o'clock and were on the boat.

"Oct. 22, we continued our journey a little way out of Manila and camped over night again.

"Oct. 23, 1898, we concluded our march for further orders taking quarters in an old building used by the natives for a cock fight, called Saint Poloc.

"Nov. 5, we left the cockpit and marched about seven miles, taking quarters in the Priest house at Malate Manila. Again we are on the move, Dec. 23. Orders stating our services were needed at Yloilo were received.

"Dec. 24th we were on the New Port ready to leave, but had to wait for the trumpet Arizona and Penn, carrying the 18 Infantry and the 51st Regiment, Iowa.

"Dec. 26, 1898, all being ready, we started about ten o'clock P. M. with the Battleship Baltimore in the lead.

"Dec. 28, 1898, we crept along the edge of Panoy Island and anchored in Yolo Harbor.

"Feb. 11, 1899, the battle of Yloilo began. We went into a forsaken city, no people and no houses were there.

"Feb. 11, 1899, the Boston and Perel began the battle, followed by the Hotchpis and Gatlin guns from the Regiment. Immediately the troops began to land but not soon enough to move the city.

"Feb. 12, 1899, the town of Jars was captured from the insurgents.

"March 2, 1899, the Insurgents tried to burn a bridge built for Arty crossing.

"March 3, 1899, shots from 2nd Sec., made the negroes hunt for hiding places.

"March 5th, 1899, seeing no Insurgents within range of our guns we went back to the Governors Palace until another outbreak. All quiet until March 16, when the Insurgents advanced 600 yards causing another skirmish to drive them back.

"March 20, 1899, we were ordered to prepare to camp a week at the bridge between Yloilo and Molo.

"March 27, 1899, retired from our camp at Molo bridge and ordered to retire the center Platoon at Jars. We were relieved May 1st by the Felt Platoon.

"Changed quarters Aug. 22, to Jars.

"Nov. 10, 1899, we took possession of Oton.

"Nov. 21, the advance was made. The battle of Tide Water Creek, 1st Sergeant killed, Port Murphy wounded. Battle of Pavia, ^{none} killed or wounded.

"Nov. 22, took possession of Saint Barbara, with one projectile from 3.2 field piece 4sec.

"Nov. 24, started for Lucina and took possession Nov. 26.

"Nov. 27, we started back to Jaro and arrived Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, 1899." (1)

(1) Clarence Ice, Diary, Hattiesburg, Miss.

WORLD WAR

Soon after the United States declared war on Germany April 6, 1917, and the plan made by which men were to be brought into the army, the registration by counties began. The following article describes that day in Perry County:

"Last Tuesday, June 5th, being named by the U. S. Government as registration day, the citizens of Richton and surrounding communities turned out in full force to comply with this order. Many were too old to register, but they were on hand to look out for the younger ones. There was no friction of any kind to mar the occasion. Each and every man, both black and white, between the ages of 21 and 30 years seemed anxious to do his part, even if called upon to participate in the bloody war that is being waged on European soil.

"Of course, some of these will not have to go, as there are many who have lawful exemptions and are needed at home, but there are others who will have to take part in this struggle and we are sure that when the time comes, not one of them will be found wanting.

"The total registration for the day was 404. The clerks who served without pay on this occasion were: Messrs. P. M. Brown, Lefe Walley, Jr., A. R. Shoemaker, C. C. Smith, E. C. Fishel, and V. B. Kyzar." (1)

(1) The Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss. June 8, 1917.

Fighting Units

Perry County did not send a special unit to the World War. The men were enlisted in many different units. Some were sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, for training, and many received their instruction at Camp Shelby, in Forrest County.

Records and Interviews

"MAJOR DAVID WALLEY was one of the first to offer his service to the cause of Liberty, when the United States entered the Great World War, enlisting in May, 1917, and bears the distinction of being the third Mississippi doctor to report for duty. After reporting, he was stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in July 1917, with rank of lieutenant, but his unusual ability as a physician and surgeon obtained quick recognition. Following his entry into the Medical Department of the Army, promotions followed rapidly and he was soon promoted to major, this being in October, 1917. Immediately following his promotion he was sent to Camp Green, North Carolina. Major Walley is now stationed 'Somewhere in France', having been over since last March, where he is assistant Division Surgeon of the Third Division United States Army." (1) He was again promoted lieutenant-colonel before he left the service. (2)

"DR. A. F. COPELAND was commissioned lieutenant. DR. EVAN M. GAVIN was lieutenant in the 'Hospital Corp', of the United States Army. DR. WILLIAM R. GRAVES gave up his practice

(1) Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss., Nov. 22, 1918.

(2) Mrs. Reba Hughes, Richton, Miss.

to 'do his bit overseas'. LIEUTENANT J. H. O'REILLY was dental surgeon at the camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. CAPTAIN B. T. ROBINSON, M. D. was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in Medical Corps." (1)

"LIEUTENANT PETER BLISS GREEN, Richton, who has been stationed at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, in the sanitary department for the past several months was advanced to Captain the latter part of last week, in recognition for faithful services rendered to the United States Government." (2)

THOMAS J MCCOY, serial number 98,017, enlisted May 14, 1914, Mobile, Alabama, in Company M, First Infantry, Alabama National Guard, giving his residence as Beaumont, Mississippi, and his place of birth as Old Augusta, Mississippi. He served overseas from November 6, 1917 until April 25, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 19, 1919, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was awarded a Purple Heart on account of wound received in action July 15, 1918, while serving in France as a private, Company K, 167th Infantry. A statement of his military service was furnished to the Adjutant-General of Mississippi. (3)

ALBERT B STRICKLAND, army serial number 51,121, enlisted January 31, 1919, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, giving his residence as Poler, Alabama, and his place of birth as New Augusta, Mississippi.

A statement of his military service was furnished to the Adjutant General of Alabama. He was assigned to the Twenty-third N. S. Infantry, Second Infantry, Second Division. He was stationed

(1) Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss., Nov. 15, 1918.

(2) Ibid., May 17, 1918.

(3) War Department, Washington, D. C.

at El Paso, Texas, and engaged in border service until September 7, 1917, when he sailed for France. His record shows service in the Tryon Sect or Aisne Offensive, Chateau Thierry, and Aisne Marne Offensive. He received a Purple Heart and Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism and wound in action near Vierzy, France, July 18, 1918. While leading his platoon in attack, Sergeant Strickland was painfully wounded in the leg, disregarding his wound, he continued to lead the platoon forward until again severely wounded by a shell fragment. (1)

JOHN MUES, of Perry County enlisted in St. Louis, Missouri. He served in the Rainbow Division, served overseas, and won the Congressional Medal and the Purple Heart. He related a terrible experience: He was with a group of men bringing in some German prisoners. They were walking in single file, the man who was just ahead of Mues, was behind one of the Germans. When the German stumbled, he stabbed him in the back with his bayonet. Mues protested, but the man said "he is just in the way." After the war Mues was attending a moving picture theatre where a war scene was being shown and when he saw an experience very much like his own, he fainted. (2)

"Back From the Grave"

"One day in the latter part of July, 1918, L. B. Hammell, agent for the G. M. and N. Railroad. at Beaumont, went to his

(1) Albert B. Strickland, Indianapolis, Ind.

(2) John Mues, Richton, Miss.

PERCY COOKIN, WARAS

friend Lee S. McCoy as a bearer of sad tidings. He handed Mr. McCoy a telegram from the War Department which spoke volumes in a single terse sentence: 'Your son, THOS, JEFFERSON MCCOY, killed in action July 15.' With tear dimmed eyes the elderly Beaumont citizen must have visualized the shot-torn body of his son lying in the mud of far off France, as with heavy heart he looked behind that message into the chaos of the World War.

"And heartbroken, too, was Tom McCoy's sweetheart, Miss Sadie B. Cosper.

"But, four months later she rushed from her job in Hattiesburg to the home of Tom's parents - she had heard from Tom! He was alive!

"That was a day of celebration in this household, for a postcard had also reached the father confirming Miss Cosper's news.

"He entered the U.S. Army May 14, at Mobile, Ala., as a private in Company (K), 167th Infantry, 42nd Division - the famous Rainbow Division which withstood the brunt of the war's most dreadful ravages.

"His official record shows that he served overseas from October 2, 1917 to April 25, 1919, participating in battles of Baccarat, Champagne-Marne, Lunerville, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Defense Sector Alsace; Defense Sector Champagne, Defense Sector Champagne-Marne, Cote De Chatillon, Hill No. 288, and Sedan.

"He served in the Army of Occupation at Sanzig, Germany, from

December 3, 1918, to April 5, 1919, and it was from this place that the folks back home received word that he was alive, despite the War Department report.

"On July 15, 1918, during the German's last big drive through Chateau Thierry, Champagne and Belleau Woods, Tom McCoy was wounded while defending the Champagne Sector. He was shot through the left leg by machine gun fire and was badly gassed during the attack.

"He was left for dead, and the official checkup of his company numbered him among the missing. But on the 16th of July he was picked up by the French and carried to a dugout where with other wounded he stayed until the 18th, when he was carried to the hospital at Chermont, General Pershing's headquarters.

"On September 11, 1918, he was sent back to the front and went 'over the top' on the morning of the 12th at St. Mihiel. He later took part in the Meuse-Argonne battles and was stationed on the Meuse River, across from Sedan when the Armistice was signed.

"After hiking 375 miles for service in Germany he returned to America with the ragged remnants of the Rainbow Division and was discharged on May 19, 1919, at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg.

"Tom was employed again in the Baylis Overstreet store and joined the Griffis Mercantile Company in 1920. For the past two years he has been serving as game warden.

"Tom married his old-time sweetheart, and they are living very happily at Beaumont with their five children. The eldest in Valene, 15, whom they named after a hospitable Frenchwoman

in whose barn Tom had been billeted. Sixteen members of Tom's company slept in this barn, and only two of them survived the war.

"Tommie, 12, is the McCoy's only son. Ida Sue is next at 8 years, and Freda Weise is 6. She was named for a German girl her father met while overseas. Betty Joe is the youngest child and is 3 years old.

"Shortly after Tom McCoy was reported dead, Agent Hammell was transferred from Beaumont. One day, in 1919, while riding a G. M. and N. train, he received the surprise of his life when Tom walked up to him and slapped him on the shoulder.

"Why, you son of a gun," Hammell exclaimed, as they shook hands, 'you're supposed to be dead.'

"The most exciting time he had during the war, Tom says, was on the first night in the front line trenches. He has written this incident for the American Legion Monthly:

"Roy Lee, an old Beaumont boy, was running messages for our Major, who is now Col. Dallas B. Smith of the Veterans Hospital at Gulfport. Roy was wounded by rifle fire and Lt. Roy Sharp, my immediate superior, asked me if I would volunteer for service as a runner.

"Well I started out through the zig-zag trenches to headquarters with a message, expecting every minute to get a bullet in the head. We were serving as shock troops and were under heavy fire from the enemy. to meet a German any minute.

"Suddenly, I heard the stealthy approach of footsteps up ahead. I began to ease around corners of the narrow trench, pistol in

hand, expecting to meet a German any minute.

"Suddenly, as I rounded a corner, the man jumped into view. I could see the moonlight reflect on his bayonet as he came toward me. I forgot all about my pistol and knew my time had come. Then the man stopped.

"'Americainne?' he exclaimed, 'Me Francaise!'

"Boy was I happy to know that he was a Frenchie and not a German!'. (1)

Organizations

On July 23, 1917, a RED CROSS CHAPTER was organized. Fifty men and women met at the Grand Theatre, the meeting was presided over by Honorable C. C. Smith. Mr. Smith read the authority to organize a chapter, which had been secured by Dr. E. M. Gavin, who with eleven others had paid the necessary amount for securing a chapter. L. A. Wilson was elected temporary chairman, who elected nomination committee. The following executive committee was named: Dr. R. M. Cochran, Dr. W. R. Graves, C. H. Stevens, T. W. Milner, and R. G. Wooten. The permanent officers were: E. A. Emery, chairman; C. C. Smith, vice-chairman; Mrs. T. W. Milner, secretary; David Thoms, treasurer. (2)

"Red Cross Notes; Several knitting classes are organized and active work on soldiers' supplies will begin at once! In August of 1917, work was in full swing. Mrs. E. B. Spann presiding over

(1) Perry County Herald, New Augusta, Miss. March 6, 1936.

(2) Richton Dispatch, ^{Richton, Miss} July 27, 1917.

meetings, Mrs. A. R. Shoemaker, chairman of the knitting committee, and Mrs. P. M. Anderson, chairman of the sewing committee. The organization met their quota in work and funds. Also a JUNIOR RED CROSS CHAPTER was organized and did their share toward raising money for the cause. (1)

"Messrs. E. A. Emery and C. S. Bentley have arranged a permanent headquarters for the local Red Cross Chapter, in the form of a ^{nice} large residence building near the home of Mr. Bentley. They donated the lumber and other material and are having it fixed up in first class shape. When it is furnished it will have three large work rooms and private closets, where material can be locked up when the building is closed.

"A Committee of Red Cross ladies, headed by E. C. Fishel, visited the negro sections yesterday afternoon and organized a negro auxiliary. Twenty-five members were enrolled at this meeting. Reverend Mallory is chairman of this organization.

"In New Augusta, E. E. ~~Ross~~ is chairman of the Men's Committee, Mrs. A. E. Wilcomb, chairman of the Women's Committee. In Beaumont, O. B. Overstreet is chairman of the Men's Committee and Mrs. W. B. Smith of the Women's Committee. In Beat 2, J. P. Runnels is chairman of the Men's Committee and in Beat 5, Walter O'Neal is chairman." (2)

(1) Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss. Aug. 3, 1917.

(2) Ibid. July 8, 1917.

In 1917, Perry County's subscription to the Y. M. C. A. World Work Fund was nearly \$1050, which was their full quota.

"PERRY COUNTY SELF PRESERVATION AND LOYALTY LEAGUE at Richton was organized September 10th, 1918. The purpose was to see that every able bodied person performed work six days in each week and see that every individual in need of labor of any kind be supplied upon notice of the secretary, Mr. D. B. Griffin of New Augusta.

"J. F. Ruffin, Chairman." (1)

(1) Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss. Sept. 11, 1918.

References

Denham, Margaret
Garraway, Mrs. Emma Stevens
Hughes, Mrs. Reba
Ice, Clarence
McCoy, E. E.
Mues, John
Myers, Mrs. Betty Stevens
Strickland, Albert B.
Thomas, J. W.

Mahned, Miss.
Richton, Miss.
Richton, Miss.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
New Augusta, Miss.
Richton, Miss.
New Augusta, Miss.
Indianapolis, Ind.
New Augusta, Miss.

Bibliography

Ice, Clarence
McCoy's, J. Nelson Company
Rowland, Dunbar

Diary (Hattiesburg, Miss.)
Diary
The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi (Nashville, Tenn.: Brandon Printing Co., 1908), pp. 394, 573, 574, 575, 576, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 807, 808, 894, 895, 896, 885, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911.

Stevens, Capt. Ben

Diary

Perry County Herald, New Augusta, Miss. March 6, 1936.

Richton Dispatch, Richton, Miss.
June 8, 1917; Nov. 22, 1918;
Nov. 15, 1918; May 17, 1918;
July 27, 1917; Aug. 3, 1917;
July 8, 1917; Sept. 11, 1918.

War Department, Washington, D. C.

War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Army, Series 1, Vol. 45, Part 1, pp. 787, 790.

CYNTHIA DEERD,
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
JAN 14th, 1937.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2983
Perry County,
Assignment, # 5& #18

WORLD WAR .
PAGE # 1

Thomas J. McCoy Army serial number 98,017, was enlisted May 14, 1914, Mobile, Alabama, for Company M, 1st Infantry, Alabama National Guard, giving his residence as Beaumont Mississippi, and his place of birth as Old Augusta, Mississippi, he served over seas from November 6, 1917 to April 25, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 19, 1919, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was awarded a Purple Hart on account of wound received in action July 15, 1918, while serving as private, Company K, 167th Infantry. A statement of his military service was furnished to the Adjutant General of Mississippi.

REFERENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington,

Albert B. Strickland, Army serial number 51,121, was accepted for enlistment at Mobile, Alabama, and enlisted January 31, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, giving his residence as Loper, Alabama, and his place of birth as New Augusta, Mississippi; he served overseas from September 7, 1917 to ~~August 4~~ August 4, 1919, and was honorably discharged December 9, 1919, at Camp Travis, Texas. He was awarded the Distinguished-Service Cross and also a Purple Heart on account of wound received in action July 18, 1918, while serving as a sergeant, Company H, 23d Infantry. A statement of his military service was furnished to the Adjutant General of Alabama,

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CYNTHIA IKERD.
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,
Jan 1st, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT #5 & 18.

WORLD WAR.
PAGE # 2

Albert B?Strickland, Army serial number 51,121, was borned in Perry Co., near New Augusta, Mississippi. February, 22, 1897, He was accepted for imlistment at Mobile, Alabama on enlisted January 31, 1917 at Colombia Barracks Ohio, giving his residence as Loper Alabama, He was assigned to the 23nd, N.S. Infantry (2nd Infantry, 2d, Division.) Station at El Paso Texas, and emgaged in Border Service. Sailed for France on September 7, 1917. Saw service in the Tryon Sect-ory, Aaise Offensive, Chateau Thierry and Aaise Marne Offensive . Was wounded July 1918. Rejoined 23dr Infantry (2nd Divison) in Coblenz, Germany and served in Army of Occupation from December, 12, 1918 un - til July 5, 1919. Returned to United States, and was hononable discharged December 9,1919. at Camp Travis Texas.

Albert B.Strickland (Army ~~Service~~ Serial No 51,121,) Sergeant, Company H 23nd Infantry, 2d Division, For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 18, 1918. While leading his patoon in attack, Sergt Strickland was painfully wounded in the leg; Dis- regarding his wound, he continued to lead his patoon forward untill again very severely wounded by a shell fragment. Residence at en- listment; Loper Alabama.

REFERENCE.

ALBERT, B. STRICKLAND
Sergeant Instructor.
711 North Pennsylvania,
Indianapolis Indiana.
War Department .
Washington. D.C.

CYNTHIA IKERD HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2983
NEW AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI COUNTY,
PEARL ODOM ASSIGNMENT, # 5 & #18
HATTIESBURG
MISS. WORLD WAR.
JAN. 29.1937 PAGE #3

EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME		SERIAL	DATE	DATE	OVER:NO.	DISABLED:
		NUMBER	ENLISTED:	DISCHA:	SEAS:CARDS:	
		RACE:				
Aron, Josh	(Pvt.)	: C : 2,208,532	: 4/1/18	: 7/7/19:	Yes: 1	: 0
Adams, Milton	(Pvt.)	: C : 2,123,017	: 2/19/18	: 5/15/19:	No : 1	: 0
Andrews, Derville	(Pvt.)	: C : 2,864,702	: 5/3/18	: 12/17/18:	No.: 1 1/2	: 0
Atkins, Grant	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,298,100	: 8/23/18	: 2/7/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Atkinson, Sheppard	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,298,102	: 8/23/18	: 6/17/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Barnes, Clinton Jr.	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,005,716	: 9/18/18	: 12/6/18	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Beardsley, Charley	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,873,013	: 7/29/18	: 2/7/19	: NO : 1 1/2	: 0
Beason, Jupiter	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,330,374	: 6/19/18	: 11/9/18	: No: 2 1/2	: 25%
Bell, Edward B.	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,023,520	: 7/22/18	: 7/21/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Berlin, Ed	(Pvt.1el)	: W : 1,546,933	: 5/8/18	: 9/19/19	: Yes:1 1/2	: 0
Blackman, Martin A.	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,587,796	: 9/6/18	: 7/29/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Boggs, Clarence	(Corp.)	: W : 1,595,380	: 7/1/16	: 4/21/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Boggs, John	(Pvt.)	: W : NSN	: 9/25/17	: 9/25/17	: No : 2	: 0
Bolton, Hazy	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,300,607	: 8/31/18	: 3/20/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Bolton, Lee	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,872,756	: 7/29/18	: 7/2/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Bolton, Prapher	()	: C : 3,784,849	: 7/18/18	: 2/18/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Bolton, Ruben	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,784,877	: 7/18/18	: 5/14/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0
Bolton, Sullivan	(Pvt.)	: C : 2,897,386	: 8/5/18	: 12/17/18:	No : 1 1/2	: 0
Bond, Artis	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,785,005	: 7/18/18	: 8/7/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Bond, James Amazar	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,869,691	: 7/16/18	: 4/29/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 5%
Bonner, Wall	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,300,287	: 9/1/18	: 12/18/18:	No : 1 1/2	: 0
Boulton, Andrew	(Pvt.)	: W : 1,558,191	: 5/25/18	: 4/4/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0
Boulton, Cleveland	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,844,161	: 3/28/18	: 12/23/18:	No : 1 1/2	: 0
Boulton, John	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,785,006	: 7/18/18	: 8/1/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0

PERRY COUNTY, WARAS

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG
MISS.
JAN. 29, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME		SERIAL	DATE	DATE	OVER	NO.	DISABLED
		: RACE : NUMBER	: ENLISTED	: DISCH.	: SEAS :	: CARD :	
Boulton, Lacy	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,300,288	: 9/1/18	: 12/18/18	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Boulton, Simon	(Pvt.)	: C : NSN	: 10/4/17	: 12/5/17	: No	: 8	: Died
Boutwell, Luvak	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,867,888	: 5/25/18	: 9/26/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Bradford, Jim	(Pvt.)	: C : 2,223,044	: 2/19/18	: 5/21/19	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Bradford, Lum	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,843,289	: 4/2/18	: 12/17/18	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Braswell, Thomas	(Druck)	: W : 2,023,523	: 7/22/18	: 7/29/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Bura B	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,023,522	: 7/22/18	: 7/21/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Breland, Comadore L.	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,591,081	: 7/1/18	: 2/11/19	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Earl	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,591,082	: 7/1/18	: 2/11/19	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Elmer C.	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,923,296	: 7/25/18	: 2/15/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Eugene G.	(Pvt.)	: W : NSN	: 9/25/17	: 2/20/18	: No	: 2	: 25%
Breland, Hames D.	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,867,886	: 5/25/18	: 7/22/18	: No	: 2	: 30%
Breland, Isham H.C.	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,869,692	: 7/16/18	: 1/17/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Breland, James	(Pvt.)	: C : 3,784,902	: 7/18/18	: 8/7/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Breland, Jim	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,297,794	: 8/21/18	: 2/15/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Breland, Leon, J.	(Pvt.)	: W : 1,593,067	: 11/24/16	: 7/29/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Lewey D. (Pvt. 1st)		: W : NSN	: 2/1/17	: 6/4/20	: Yes	: 2 1/2	: 0
Breland, William G. (Pvt. 1st)		: W : 1,593,226	: 9/25/17	: 9/11/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Breland, Madison	(Pvt.)	: C : 4,301,508	: 9/4/18	: 8/14/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Breland, Malley M.	(Pvt.)	: W : 4,457,527	: 10/1/18	: 12/15/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Brent, William C	(Corp.)	: W : 1,557,783	: 5/25/18	: 9/2/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Brewer, Eugene L.	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,275,251	: 6/27/18	: 4/24/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Brewer, George W.	(Pvt.)	: W : 2,867,880	: 5/25/18	: 7/29/18	: No	: 2	: 50%
Brewer, Harvey	(Pvt. 1st)	: W : 2,867,882	: 5/25/18	: 9/26/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Brewer, Joe Nathaniel	(Pvt.)	: W : 3,869,914	: 7/14/18	: 12/20/18	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG
MISS.
JAN. 29, 1937

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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME		SERIAL	DATE	DATE	OVER	NO.	DISABLED
		: RACE : NUMBER	: ENLISTED	: DISCH.	: SEAS :	: CARD :	
Broome, Vinson B		: W : 2,867,892	: 5/25/18	: 10/20/18	: No	: 2	: 30%
Brown, Daniel L. (Bn. Sgt. Maj)		: W : 1,873,303	: 11/5/17	: 11/28/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Brown, Forrest (Pvt.)		: W : 1,567,094	: 5/29/19	: 5/31/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Brown, George (Pvt.)		: C : 3,873,014	: 7/29/18	: 1/25/19	: No	: 1	: 0
		:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:

PEARL COUNTY, MISS.

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG
MISS.
JAN. 29, 1937

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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER	:NO.	: DISABLED
	:	:NUMBER	:ENLISTED	:DISCH.	:SEAS	:CARD:	
Brown, Lee (Pvt. 1st)	C	:2,212,418	:8/18/17	:3,18/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Brown, Quillie (Pvt.)	C	:3,873,017	:7/29/18	:12/14/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Brownlee, George W. (Pvt.)	W	:3,275,241	:6/27/18	:9/4/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Bryant, Charlie (Pvt)	C	:2,864,704	:5/3/18	:7/26/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Bryant, Willie (Pvt)	C	:4,300,289	:9/1/18	:2/15/19	: No	: 1	: 6
Burnett, Charlie (Pvt.)	W	:2,867,889	:5/25/18	:8/20/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Burnett, Sidney (Pvt. 1st)	W	:3,023,521	:7/22/18	:11/22/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Carlisle, Abraham (Pvt.)	W	:2,872,509	:5/27/18	:7/3/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Carpenter, Benjamin S. (Pvt.)	W	:2,915,449	:5/16/18	:7/1/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Carpenter, Herbert R. (Corp)	W	:3,831,539	:9/6/18	:12/23/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Carroll, Edward B. (Blgr.)	W	: 724,092	:7/15/17	:3/18/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Carter, Forrest C. (Pvt.)	W	:1,594,525	:4/24/17	:5/7/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Carter, Hugh E. (Pvt.)	W	:1,593,234	:4/24/17	:5/2/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Carter, Mitchell (Pvt.)	C	:2,123,058	:2/19/18	:11/22/18	: No	: 2	: 40%
Carter, Robert (Pvt.)	C	:3,340,850	:6/24/18	:2/18/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Carter, William (Pvt.)	C	:2,123,060	:2/19/18	:2/18/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Chapman, Beatrice (Pvt.)	C	:3,784,878	:7/18/18	:11/27/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Clark, Albert Charlie (Pvt.)	W	:3,869,693	:7/16/18	:14/12/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Clark, Lloyd (Pvt.)	W	:2,867,881	:5/25/18	:1/25/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Clark, Port (Corp)	W	:1,964,915	:9/19/17	:6/26/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Clifton, Padre (Pvt.)	W	:2,109,415	:9/25/17	:8/31/19	: Yes	: 2	: 0
Cochran, William R. (Pvt. 1st)	W	:3,023,524	:7/22/18	:11/20/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Coleman, Mose (Pvt. 1st)	C	:2,124,640	:2/19/18	:9/18/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER	:NO.	: DISABLED
	:	:NUMBER	:ENLISTED	:DISCH.	:SEAS	:CARD:	
Cook, Ed (Pvt.)	C	:3,844,168	:6/18/18	:12/11/18	: No	: 2	: 40%
Cooley, William C. (Corp)	W	: 16,458	:9/25/17	:12/9/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Craft, Corbert (Pvt.)	W	:1,558,193	:5/25/18	:8/27/18	: No	: 5	: 0
Cranford, Edward J. (Pvt.)	W	:2,867,878	:5/25/18	:7/26/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Cranow, Simon (Pvt.)	W	:3,266,118	:6/24/18	:9/9/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Crausby, Herman (Sgt.)	W	:1,874,988	:9/25/17	:12/19/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Crosby, Edward (Sgt.)	C	:2,864,687	:5/3/18	:7/26/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Crouch, Sam J. (Pvt.)	W	:2,564,157	:5/2/18	:4/15/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Cummins, Victor (Pvt.)	W	: 171,350	:9/22/17	:5/3/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Curry, John B. (Pvt. 1st)	W	: 168,408	:6/13/17	:4/17/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Curry, Robert J. (Pvt.)	W	: 168,420	:6/13/17	:4/17/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Danziger, Herman J. (Sgt.)	W	:2,127,926	:3/5/18	:2/28/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Danziger, Jake (Band Corp.)	W	:1,602,768	:8/7/17	:5/20/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Davenport, Louis (Pvt.)	C	:4,300,290	:9/1/18	:5/5/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Davis, Alfred C. (Pvt.)	W	:1,298,800	:5/22/17	:7/3/19	: Yes	: 1 1/2	: 0
Davis, Hamp (Pvt. 1st)	C	:4,298,101	:8/23/18	:2/12/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Davis, Henry (Pvt.)	C	:3,785,019	:7.18/18	:5/29/19	: No	: 1	: 0
Davis, James E. (Pvt.)	W	:5,581,229	:10/12/18	:12/6/18	: No	: 1	: 0
Davis, Jeff (Pvt.)	C	:3,272,968	:6/18/18	:11/6/18	: No	: 2	: 30%
Davis, John (Pvt.)	C	:2,124,651	:2/19/18	:8/16/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Davis, Kerney H. (Pvt.)	W	:3,869,925	:7/14/18	:3/8/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Davis, William A. (Pvt. 1st)	W	:2,491,932	:11/5/17	:7/19/19	: Yes	: 1	: 0
Deakle, Deara (Pvt. 1st)	W	:1,194,627	:6/1/17	:3/11/19	: No	: 1 1/2	: 0
Deakle, Linson A. (Pvt.)	W	:2,867,894	:5/25/18	:10/14/19	: No	: 2	: SCD

PEARL COUNTY, MISS.

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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HATTIESBURG
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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME		:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER:NO.		
		:	NUMBER	:ENLISTED	: DISCH.	:SEAS:CARD:	DISABLED	
Dean, Robert	(Pvt.)	: W	:2,563,106	:4/2/18	:1/7/19	:No : 1	: 0	
Dearman, Dewey S.	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,003,062	:10/2/18	:12/11/18	:No : 1	: 10%	
Dearman, Tillman	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,023,547	:7/22/18	:8/1/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Dixon, John	(Pvt.1st Lt.)	: C	: 30,377	:10/4/17	:3/15/17	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Donald, Bruce	(Pvt.)	: C	:2,123,082	:2/19/18	:7/10/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Dorch, Shelby	(Pvt.)	: C	:4,298,104	:8/23/18	:2/7/19	: No : 1	: 0	
Dossett, Rudolph	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,001,008	:10/2/18	:12/11/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Dougless, Scott	(Pvt.)	: W	:1,599,332	:5/1/17	:5/27/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0	
Downing, Herman B.	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,266,857	:6/24/18	:8/23/18	: No : 2	: 12 1/2%	
Draughn, Lawrence L.	(Pvt.)	: W	: 171,603	:9/25/17	:5/28/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Duckworth, Austin	(Wag.)	: C	:2/123,085	:2/19/18	:6/30/19	: Yes: 2	: 0	
Dunam, Riley	(Pvt.1st Lt.)	: W	:3,871,392	:7/17/18	:5/31/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Dunam, Riley	(Pvt.1st Lt.)	: W	:3,071,392	:7/17/18	:5/31/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Easterling, William W.	(Sgt.)	: W	:2,539,045	:7/22/18	:1/7/19	: No : 1	: 0	
Edwards, Ciscero	(Pvt.)	: W	:1,546,961	:5/4/18	:7/21/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Edwards, Daniel W.	(Pvt.1st Lt.)	: C	: 172,419	:9/22/17	:5/28/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Edwards, Jake	(Pvt.)	: W	:1,593,697	:9/25/17	:9/4/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Edwards, Johnnie B.	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,823,412	:9/5/18	:2/14/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Edwards, Raymond	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,266,120	:6/24/18	:12/14/18	: Yes: 8	: Died	
Elder, Wallace	(Wag.)	: W	: 42,163	:7/11/14	:7/20/20	: Yes: 2 1/2	: 0	
Emery, Max	(Corp)	: W	: 255,615	:12/27/17	:6/11/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0	
Evans, Edward	(Pvt.)	: C	:3,330,387	:6/19/18	:3/18/19	: Yes: 1	: 0	
Evans, Elbert	(Pvt.)	: C	:4,300,291	:9/1/18	:2/20/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Ezell, Rolon	1st Sgt.)	: W	:1,594,536	:6/24/16	:1/23/19	: Yes: 1 1/2	: 0	

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY.

NAME		:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER:NO.	:DISABLED	
		:	NUMBER	:ENLISTED	: DISCH.	:SEAS:CARD:		
Duncan, Fairley	(Cook)	: C	:2,31,983	:10/4/17	:3/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Fairley, John	(Pvt.)	: C	:4,301,510	:9/4/18	:2/7/19	: No : 1	: 0	
Fairley, William E.	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,587,797	:9/8/18	:12/8/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Falks, Water Wiley	(Pvt.)	: W	:4,294,065	:8/27/18	:7/29/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Ferguson, Henry B.	(Pvt.)	: W	:2,127,957	:3/5/18	:3/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Ferguson, John A.	(Sgt.)	: W	:817,804	:11/23/14	:7/2/19	: Yes : 2 1/2	: 0	
Ferguson, Robert R.	(Pvt.)	: W	:1,593,089	:6/25/16	:10/9/18	: Yes : 7	: Died	
Fillingame, James A.	(Cook)	: W	:1,563,391	:6/3/18	:8/1/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Fishel, Elmer C.	(Pvt.)	: W	:5,581,176	:10/11/18	:12/6/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Ford, Henry C.	(Wag.)	: W	:1,858,409	:9/22/17	:6/27/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Fowler, James Fread	(Pvt.)	: W	:1,579,976	:5/20/18	:7/29/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Freeman, Ben	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,869,694	:7/16/18	:7/29/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Freeman, Johnson W.	(Pvt.)	: W	:2,127,927	:3/5/18	:12/10/18	: No : 1	: 10%	
Fullilove, Malcolm D.	(Sgt.)	: W	:1,576,369	:7/10/18	:5/24/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Funchess, Keller	(Sgt.)	: W	:1,595,376	:7/1/16	:8/2/19	: Yes : 1 1/2	: 0	
Garraway, George K.	(Pvt.1st Lt.)	: W	: 783,050	:7/26/17	:5/21/19	: No : 1 1/2	: 0	
Garraway, Prestis J.	(Pvt.)	: W	: 5,581,202	:10/11/18	:12/6/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Garraway, Robert B.	(Pvt.)	: W	: 5,581,230	:10/12/18	:12/6/18	: No : 1	: 0	
Gavin, Evan M.	(1st Lt.)	: W	: Off	:8/5/17	:1/23/19	: Yes : 4	: 0	
Gibbs, Willie	(Pvt.)	: C	:2,123,098	:2/9/18	:4/5/19	: No : 2	: 25%	
Gillis, Homer	(Pvt.)	: W	:2,867,879	:5/25/18	:5/24/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Givens, Kenneth	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,826,017	:9/4/18	:4/16/19	: Yes : 1	: 0	
Gordon, James T.	(Pvt.)	: W	:3,023,525	:7/22/18	:1/25/19	: No : 1	: 0	

PERRY COUNTY, MISS.

CYNTHIA IKERD
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NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER NO.	DISABLED
	:	NUMBER	:ENLISTED	:DISCH.	:SEAS: CARD:	
Gordon, William W. (Sgt.1cl)	: W	: 1,594,550	: 9/22/17	: 4/30/19	: No : 1	: 0
Grantham, John S. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,562,154	: 6/7/18	: 12/24/18	: No : 1	: 0
Graphenread, James (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,873,015	: 7/29/18	: 12/28/18	: No : 1	: 0
Green, Peter B. (Capt.)	: W	: Off	: 8/5/17	: 6/28/19	: Yes : -	: 0
Haigler, Joe G. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,567,095	: 5/29/18	: 11/30/18	: No : 1	: 0
Hale, Howard H. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 2,127,928	: 3/5/18	: 5/22/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hamnett, Jake (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,002,165	: 10/3/18	: 12/11/18	: No : 1	: 0
Hamnett, Fred E. (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,005,715	: 9/18/18	: 12/8/18	: No : 1	: 0
Harbaugh, Melrose (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,558,232	: 5/25/18	: 1/25/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hartfield, John (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,842,974	: 4/29/18	: 7/17/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hartfield, Lawrence (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,330,516	: 6/19/18	: 6/17/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hartfield, Tom (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 232,040	: 10/4/17	: 3/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Harris, Charlie C (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 2,208,572	: 4/4/18	: 3/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hartley, Melton J. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,558,194	: 5/25/18	: 4/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Harvison, Ammon S. (Pvt.)	: W	: 4,448,895	: 9/18/18	: 12/7/18	: No : 1	: 0
Hatch, Simp (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,298,108	: 8/23/18	: 2/14/19	: No : 1	: 0
Hayes, James (Pvt.)	: W	: NSN	: 11/20/17	: 12/26/17	: No : 8	: Died
Henderson, James C. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 2,539,073	: 7/22/18	: 7/10/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Henley, Percy W. (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 2,127,436	: 3/5/18	: 7/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Herring, Cap (Cook)	: W	: 1,593,712	: 9/25/17	: 8/4/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Herring, John S. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 1,029,273	: 6/1/17	: 9/16/19	: No : 1	: 0
Herring, Ruben C. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,590,975	: 8/14/17	: 6/5/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hinton, Bennie V. (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,002,169	: 10/7/18	: 12/11/18	: No : 1	: 0
Hinton, Chester A. (Pvt.)	: W	: NSN	: 9/25/17	: 11/20/17	: No : 8	: Died

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NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER NO.	DISABLED
	:	NUMBER	:ENLISTED	:DISCH.	:SEAS: CARD:	
Hinton, Corbett B. (Corp)	: W	: 1,593,510	: 9/4/17	: 9/3/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hinton, Ezell (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,300,293	: 9/1/18	: 7/14/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hinton, Grover (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,869,695	: 7/16/18	: 1/10/19	: No : 1	: 0
Hinton, Ira (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,298,111	: 8/23/18	: 12/10/18	: No : 1	: 0
Hinton, James C. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,593,280	: 9/25/17	: 4/14/19	: Ye : 1	: 0
Hinton, John (Pvt.)	: C	: 2,864,709	: 5/3/18	: 5/2/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Hinton, Lewis (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 53,467	: 3/8/17	: 5/21/19	: Yes : 9	: 0
Hinton, Samuel F. (Pvt.)	: W	: NSN	: 12/14/17	: 4/21/19	: No : 1	: 0
Hinton, Sheppard M. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,593,513	: 9/4/17	: 2/4/19	: Yes : 9	: 30%
Holder, William (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,592,035	: 5/10/18	: 1/15/19	: No : 1	: 0
Holder, William L (Wag.)	: W	: 751,717	: 5/22/17	: 7/14/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Holliman, William E. (Sgt.)	: W	: 1,029,967	: 12/15/14	: 6/12/19	: No : 2	: 0
Holliman, Curtis (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,744,162	: 6/24/18	: 12/2/18	: No : 3	: 25%
Holliman, Thomas H. (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,869,696	: 7/16/18	: 12/28/18	: No : 1	: 0
House, Dave (Corp)	: C	: 230,613	: 10/4/17	: 7/10/18	: Yes : 1	: 0
House, Henly (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,330,533	: 6/19/18	: 1/14/19	: No : 1	: 0
Howze, Boaz (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 2,864,705	: 5/3/18	: 9/1/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Howze, Joseph (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,429,207	: 8/1/18	: 12/16/18	: No : 1	: 0
Howze, Randolph (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 2,134,763	: 10/29/17	: 6/27/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Howze, Tommie (Wag.)	: C	: 2,212,669	: 10/27/17	: 3/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 9
Ishee, William C. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,571,649	: 5/27/18	: 4/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jackson, Marion J. (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,839,123	: 7/10/18	: 2/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jefcoat, Fred (Sgt.)	: W	: 558,595	: 12/26/14	: 2/11/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jerry, S. K. (Corp)	: C	: 2,864,706	: 5/3/18	: 7/26/19	: Yes : 1	: 0

PEARL COUNTY, MISS.

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NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER: NO.	:DISABLED
	:	NUMBER	: ENLISTED	: DISCH.	: SEAS: CARD:	
Johnson, Alex (Pvt.1cl)	: C	: 4,298,112	: 8/23/18	: 8/14/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Johnson, Chester A. (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,843	: 7/18/18	: 12/15/18	: No : 1	: 0
Jones, Edward E. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 3,266,856	: 6/24/18	: 5/29/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jones, Frank (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,893	: 7/18/18	: 1/18/18	: No : 1	: 0
Jones, Henry (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,300,295	: 9/1/18	: 2/7/19	: No : 1	: 0
Jones, John (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,299,286	: 8/24/18	: 3/14/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jones, Jim (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,842,976	: 4/29/18	: 11/12/18	: No : 2	: 30%
Jones, Levi J. (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,589,074	: 7/22/18	: 1/7/19	: No : 1	: 0
Jones, Thomas H. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,558,094	: 5/25/18	: 7/1/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jones, William A. (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,275,233	: 6/27/18	: 4/16/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Jordan, James W. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 2,367,890	: 5/25/18	: 7/26/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Keahey, Jesse (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,298,114	: 8/23/18	: 2/12/19	: No : 1	: 0
Lenedy, Lige (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,844,164	: 6/18/18	: 7/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Kennedy, Peter (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,813	: 7/18/18	: 12/15/18	: No : 1	: 0
Knight, William (Pvt.)	: C	: 2,359,971	: 7/13/18	: 6/4/19	: No : 1	: 0
Ladner, Rudolph (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 172,349	: 9/22/17	: 5/28/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Landrum, Eddie (Pvt.)	: W	: 3,331,074	: 9/6/18	: 12/7/18	: No : 1	: 0
Lane, Ernest B. (Corp)	: W	: 1,594,585	: 6/20/16	: 3/11/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Lawrence, Allen (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,300,296	: 9/1/18	: 3/18/19	: No : 1	: 0
Lawrence, George (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,917	: 7/18/18	: 8/18/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Leamon, Claude (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,546,978	: 5/4/18	: 6/11/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Leamon, Dock (Pvt.)	: W	: 4,294,063	: 8/8/18	: 11/29/18	: No : 2	: SCD
Lee, Cleveland (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,873,073	: 7/23/18	: 2/15/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Lee, Felix E. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,547,052	: 5/4/18	: 6/6/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Lee, Roy (Pvt.)	: W	: 98,004	: 4/23/17	: 12/31/18	: Yes : 2	: 75%

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NAME	:RACE:	SERIAL	:DATE	:DATE	:OVER: NO.	:DISABLED
	:	NUMBER	: ENLISTED	: DISCH.	: SEAS: CARD:	
Lee, William, T.L. (Pvt.)	: W	: 98,003	: 5/24/17	: 4/28/19	: Yes : 1	: 5%
Lindsey, Cooper (Pvt.)	: C	: 2,123,152	: 2/19/18	: 12/17/18	: No : 1	: 0
Loper, Tillie G. (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,558,137	: 5/24/18	: 10/13/18	: Yes : 8	: Died
Marsh, Bart N. (Sgt.)	: W	: 1,608,318	: 9/27/17	: 3/7/19	: No : 1	: 0
Marshall, David (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,845,443	: 8/21/18	: 10/13/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Martin, Elisia (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,300,302	: 9/1/18	: 3/18/19	: No : 1	: 0
Mason, John (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,298,117	: 8/23/18	: 2/12/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Meadows, Columbus (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 3,023,526	: 7/23/18	: 6/6/19	: No : 1	: 0
Mellender, Robert (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,873,021	: 7/29/18	: 7/30/19	: No : 1	: 0
Merrill, Ned (Pvt.)	: C	: 2,123,167	: 2/19/18	: 8/4/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Merrill, Tom (Pvt.)	: C	: 2,784,854	: 7/18/18	: 12/18/18	: No : 1	: 0
Merritt, Emet (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,599,312	: 8/5/17	: 5/10/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Merritt, Mack (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,558,196	: 5/25/18	: 3/13/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Mickel, Quit (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,300,304	: 9/1/18	: 12/16/18	: No : 1	: 0
Milling, Andrew J. (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,491,640	: 2/6/18	: 6/16/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Mills, Isaiah (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,591,009	: 7.19.17	: 3/14/18	: No : 2	: SCD
Mitchell, Roofus (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,853	: 7/18/18	: 4/16/19	: Yes : 2	: 0
Mixon, Claude J. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 2,915,563	: 5/15/18	: 6/11/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Mixon, Jack M. (Pvt.1cl)	: W	: 727,933	: 4/5/18	: 3/24/19	: No : 1	: 0
Mixon, James (Pvt.)	: W	: 1,030,983	: 5/24/17	: 6/5/19	: No : 1	: 0
Mixon, Lee S. (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,915,570	: 5/15/18	: 6/10/18	: No : 8	: Died
Mizell, Elias (Sgt.)	: W	: 2,127,925	: 3/5/18	: 11/16/18	: No : 2	: 30%
Moore, Joseph (Pvt.)	: C	: 3,784,838	: 7/18/18	: 11/17/19	: Yes : 1	: 0
Morgan, Jake (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,289,119	: 8/23/18	: 2/25/19	: No : 1	: 0
Morgan, Joseph, W. (Pvt.)	: W	: 2,591,809	: 5/10/18	: 11/23/18	: No : 2	: 12%
Motten, Gus (Pvt.)	: C	: 4,302,700	: 7/16/18	: 3/17/19	: No : 1	: 0

PERRY COUNTY, MISS.

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NAME	RACE	SERIAL	DATE	DATE	OVER	NO.	DIS-
		NUMBER	ENLISTED	DISCH.	SEAS	CARD	ABLED
Myers, Albert L. (Pvt.)	W	2,350,452	8/27/17	5/16/18	No	8	Died
Myers, John (Pvt.)	C	4,301,615	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
McGall, Pearl (Pvt.)	C	4,300,298	9/1/18	2/20/19	No	1	0
McCarty, Eugene E. (Corp)	W	1,595,287	6/24/16	5/24/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
McCollins, Earnest (Pvt.)	C	2,863,201	5/2/18	8/6/19	Yes	2	100%
McCoy, Fitzhugh L. (1st Sgt.)	W	1,594,593	6/20/16	2/15/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
McCoy, Thomas J. (Pvt. 1st)	W	98,017	5/14/17	5/19/19	Yes	9	0
McDonald, Felder (Corp)	C	4,301,512	9/4/18	5/3/19	No	1	0
McGill, Allen (Pvt. 1st)	C	2,123,157	2/19/18	8/24/19	Yes	1	0
McGill, Isom (Pvt.)	C	2,864,708	5/3/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
McGilvery, Edward (Pvt.)	C	3,784,880	7/18/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
McCowan, Cleve (Pvt.)	C	2,123,432	2/19/18	12/11/18	No	2	30%
McInnis, Neil (Sgt.)	W	317,602	2/11/14	8/19/19	Yes	2 1/2	0
McLain, John E. (Pvt.)	W	1,599,613	6/9/17	12/26/18	No	1 1/2	5%
McMorris, Sim (Corp)	C	230,581	10/4/17	7/29/19	Yes	1	0
McNair, Van (Pvt.)	C	2,208,598	4/1/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
McQueen, Joshua (Pvt.)	C	2,123,435	2/19/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0
McSwain, Colon A. (Pvt.)	W	5,581,200	10/12/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
McSwain, Earlie (Pvt.)	C	230,690	10/4/17	7/8/19	Yes	1	0
McSwain, Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,784,924	7/18/18	11/1/18	Yes	8	Died
McSwain, James (Pvt.)	C	2,123,434	2/19/18	12/11/18	No	2	20%
McSwain, Sandy (Pvt.)	C	3,873,020	7/29/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Nix, Frank L. (Pvt. 1st)	W	2,867,893	5/25/18	9/26/19	Yes	1	0
Norwood, Joseph R. (Band Sgt.)	W	1,593,037	7/3/16	6/28/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
Odom, William G. (Pvt.)	W	2,867,895	5/25/18	1/31/19	Yes	1	0

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NAME	RACE	SERIAL	DATE	DATE	OVER	NO.	DIS-
		NUMBER	ENLISTED	DISCH.	SEAS	CARD	ABLED
Oveestreet, John H. (Pvt. 1st)	C	232,083	10/14/17	3/15/19	Yes	1	0
Palmer, Bud (Pvt.)	W	3,828,287	9/4/18	2/11/19	Yes	1	0
Parker, Mallard W. (Cook)	W	2,563,108	4/2/18	2/28/19	No	1	0
Payton, Mack (Pvt.)	C	4,296,123	8/23/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Pearce, Paul G. (Pvt.)	W	2,350,457	8/27/17	12/23/18	Yes	1 1/2	0
Pearce, Thomas H. (Pvt.)	W	1,262,381	12/7/12	10/17/18	Yes	8	Died
Perkins, Cobert (Pvt.)	C	4,300,308	9/1/18	1/25/19	No	1	0
Perry, George (Pvt.)	C	3,784,863	7/18/18	4/10/19	No	1	0
Pickens, Robert G. (Pvt.)	W	3,256,233	6/27/18	4/28/19	Yes	1	0
Pickens, Rosvelt (Pvt. 1st)	C	2,123,183	2/19/18	6/19/19	No	1	0
Pipins, Sanford Ship (Pvt.)	C	4,300,309	9/1/18	4/12/19	No	1	0
Pitts, Dave (Pvt.)	W	3,831,077	9/6/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Pitts, Henry (Pvt.)	W	3,869,941	7/14/18	3/13/19	Yes	1	0
Pitts, Homer (Pvt.)	W	1,558,197	5/25/18	1/11/19	Yes	1	0
Plummer, Joseph M. (Wag.)	W	1,606,804	9/25/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Porter, Murphy (Pvt.)	C	4,300,310	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Porter, Percy (Pvt.)	C	4,298,122	8/23/18	12/28/18	No	1	0
Powe, William (Corp)	C	2,123,187	2/19/18	8/4/19	Yes	1	0
Proctor, James (Pvt.)	C	2,864,707	5/3/18	12/27/18	No	1	0
Rich, Arthur A. (Pvt.)	W	1,561,194	5/27/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Rich, Henry R. (Pvt. 1st)	W	1,593,129	6/28/16	9/4/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
Richmond, Ernest (Pvt.)	C	4,301,556	9/6/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Rigsby, Prince Albert (Pvt.)	C	4,300,311	9/1/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Roberts, Joe (Pvt.)	W	1,599,623	5/16/17	5/13/19	Yes	1 1/2	0

PERRY COUNTY, WAR

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
JAN. 29, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER NO.	NO.	DISABLED
		NUMBER	ENLISTED	DISCH.	SEAS	CARD	
Roberts, William C. (Pvt.)	W	2,121,902	4/2/18	5/21/19	Yes	9	-
Roberts, William Derby (Pvt.)	C	4,300,312	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Robinson, Benjamin T. (Capt)	W	Off	9/22/17	12/6/18	No	-	0
Robison, Jessie (Pvt.)	C	2,123,197	2/19/18	5/21/19	No	1	0
Robson, George (Pvt.)	C	4,298,124	8/23/18	5/14/19	No	1	0
Santee, Ezekiel (Pvt.)	C	4,301,635	9/1/18	2/15/19	No	1	0
Santee, Fate (Pvt.)	C	3,334,774	7/18/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Scarborough, Bunny (Pvt.)	W	3,869,699	7/16/18	8/12/18	No	5	-
Scott, John (Pvt.1cl)	C	4,271,916	8/3/18	5/14/19	No	1	0
Scott, John (Pvt.)	C	4,300,313	9/1/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Scott, Luke (Pvt.)	C	3,784,928	7/18/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Scott, Mike (Pvt.)	C	4,301,513	9/8/18	11/14/18	No	2	82/3%
Seal, Marshall M. (Pvt.)1cl	W	3,023,859	7/23/18	11/5/19	Yes	1	0
Segel, Max (Pvt.)	W	2,867,896	5/25/18	11/11/19	Yes	1	0
Sellers, Leon (Pvt)	W	1,593,775	9/25/17	7/26/19	Yes	1	0
Sellers, Lura (Pvt.)	W	2,589,999	5/9/18	2/22/19	No	1	0
Slay, Burnice (Wag.)	W	2,590,001	5/9/18	3/11/19	NO	1	0
Slay, Floyd L (Pvt.)	W	3,871,404	7/17/18	2/6/19	No	1	0
Small, Ludrie E (Pvt.)	W	5,581,177	10/11/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
Smith, Charlie (Pvt.)1cl	C	2,123,207	2/19/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Charlie Wm. (Pvt.)	W	1,593,300	9/22/17	6/14/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
Smith, Lonnie (Pvt.1cl)	C	230,790	10/4/17	5/7/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Marion K. (Sgt.)	W	2,132,651	11/20/17	2/3/19	No	1	0
Smith, Theodore (Pvt.)	W	3,828,288	9/4/18	12/15/18	No	1	0

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER NO.	NO.	DISABLED
		NUMBER	ENLISTED	DISCH.	SEAS	CARD	
Smith, Warren E. (Pvt.)	W	1,547,518	5/9/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Smith, Willie R. (Pvt.1cl)	W	2,867,883	5/25/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0
Steinwinder, Robert R. (Pvt.)	W	5,581,271	10/31/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
Stevens, Benjamin M. (Sgt.)	W	1,580,544	6/4/18	2/3/19	No	1	0
Stevens, Hardee (Pvt.)	W	3,869,700	7/16/18	2/24/19	No	1	0
Stevens, John M. (Sgt.)	W	2,118,714	9/4/17	5/5/19	Yes	1	0
Stokes, John M. (Pvt.)	W	1,558,196	10/4/17	7/8/19	Yes	1	0
Strong, Lenzo (Pvt.)	C	2,123,219	2/19/18	5/29/19	No	1	0
Sylvester, Thomas C. (Pvt.)	W	1,558,198	5/25/18	6/7/19	No	1	0
Tallant, Samuel O. (2 Lt.)	W	Off	10/15/18	12/11/18	No	-	0
Taffor, Hezekiah (Pvt.)	C	4,298,125	8/23/18	1/28/19	Yes	1	0
Taylor, Jafus (Pvt.)	C	NSN	10/4/17	1/9/18	No	8	Died
Taylor, Thomas S. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,005	8/31/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Terrill, Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,330,383	6/19/18	12/2/18	No	3	25%
Thornton, Peter (Pvt.)	C	2,865,522	6/14/18	8/2/18	No	8	Died
Tims, Pius (Sgt.)	W	1,599,597	4.18.17	8/4/19	Yes	1 1/2	0
Turner, John N. (Pvt.)	W	2,872,524	5/27/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
Turner, William (Pvt.1cl)	C	232,144	10/4/17	3/15/19	Yes	1	0
Underwood, Ollier M. (Pvt)	W	1,558,145	5/24/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Wade, Gines W. (Pvt)	W	3,584,722	9/3/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Wade Merchant (Pvt)	C	4,298,126	8/23/18	2/20/19	No	1	0
Waits, James F. (Pvt)	W	2,564,151	5/2/18	9/11/18	No	2	10%
Walker, John (Pvt)	C	4,300,314	9/1/18	2/20/19	No	1	0
Walker Lawrence (Sgt)	W	3,266,121	6/24/18	8/4/19	Yes	1	0
Walker, Ras (Wag)	C	2,208,623	4/1/18	3/18/19	Yes	1	0
Walley Alexander (Pvt)	W	3,871,407	7/17/18	11/13/18	Yes	8	Died
Walley Beauford A (Pvt)	W	2,589,083	7/22/18	6/20/19	Yes	1	0

PERRY COUNTY, MISS.

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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EX-SERVICE MEN OF PERRY COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER NO. SEAS: CARD: DISABLED		
Walley David (Lt. Col)	W	Off		3/27/19	Yes 1	0	
Walley Richard H. (Pvt)	W	3,871,411	7/17/18	9/27/19	Yes 1	0	
Walley. Nancy D. (Pvt)	W	1,599,634	5/16/17	4/11/19	Yes 1 1/2	0	
Walley. Zollie C. (Pvt)	W	3,023,527	7/22/18	2/24/19	Yes 8	Died	
Walters. Shep (Pvt)	C	3,784,820	7/18/18	11/27/18	No 1	0	
Ward. Ollie (Pvt)	C	4,301,514	9/4/18	12/23/18	no 1	0	
Warren. Willie (Pvt)	C	3,784,927	7/18/18	10/2/19	Yes 1	0	
Washington George (Pvt)	C	2,208,631	4/1/18	6/25/18	No 2	50%	
Watkins. Campbell (Pvt)	W	1,595,747	9/4/17	12/3/18	No 1	0	
Watkins. Lat (Pvt)	W	3,023,528	7/22/18	2/12/19	No 1	0	
Watson. James D. (Pvt)	W	1,599,370	8/4/17	5/26/19	Yes 1 1/2	0	
Watson. Louis (Pvt)	W	3,827,322	9/4/18	12/11/18	No 1	0	
Welford. James W. (Sgt)	W	561,508	4/28/17	4/14/19	Yes 9	0	
Wells. Gus (Pvt)	W	NSN	11/20/17	12/24/17	No 8	Died	
West. Andrews (Pvt)	C	225,036	10/4/17	3/15/19	Yes 1	0	
West. Tony B. (Pvt)	C	2,127,429	2/5/18	5/26/19	Yes 1	0	
West. William W. (Corp)	W	757,121	4/30/17	6/20/19	Yes 1 1/2	0	
Whatley. James J. (Pvt)	W	3,266,855	6/24/18	8/4/19	Yes 1	0	
Wilmer. Milton (Pvt 1cl)	C	230,596	10/4/17	7/25/19	Yes 1	0	
Williams. Andrew (Pvt)	C	2,127,433	3/5/18	7/23/19	Yes 1	0	
Williams. George (Pvt)	C	3,784,878	7/18/18	10/7/18	NO 2	25%	
Williams. James I. (Pvt)	C	5,029,622	12/20/18	5/31/19	No 1	0	
Wires. James E. (Corp)	W	3,209,541	5/28/18	6/20/19	Yes 1	0	
Wise. Charlie L. (Pvt)	W	3,874,694	8/5/18	6/12/19	Yes 1	0	
Woodson. Lemmy (Pvt)	C	2,127,434	3/5/18	10/7/19	Yes 1	0	
Wright. Henry T. (Pvt)	W	3,828,413	9/5/18	12/17/18	Yes 1 1/2	0	
Young. Louis D. (Sgt)	W	17,169	7/1/17	6/14/19	Yes 1 1/2	0	
Young. Harmond D. (Sgt)	W		6/17/17	5/3/19	Yes	0	
Ammons. Vernon (Pvt)	W					Dead	

PEARL ODOM
DEC 21th. 1936
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11;- SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Clarence Ice. enlisted for three years, Aug, 31th 1897, at Evansville Ind., was sent to Fort Riley Kan., where he had only two weeks the baty, B. 11th marched to Ft., Leavenworth. They were on this trip five weeks. Left Ft Rily March 15th, 1898 and arrived in New Orleans, La., March 18th., 1898. They were transfered March 21th. 1898. ~~They~~ and was sent to Baltimore, Md., Baty G. was organized and sent to Washington Barracks Washington, D.C. on the 24th., 1898. Was ordered to move to Ft., Myers April 22st., 1898. cooking was the only thing, (he thought) was relieved , May 14th., 1898 and made transpeter June 10th., 1898.

In the company was only 83 men until June 12th., when the Baty was increased to 150 men, The men were not so all prepared t to start on the Manila Expedition, they did'nt know hardly how to march in ranks, much less know gun drill. They left Ft Myers June 20th, 1898 and arrived in San Francisco, Cal., June 27th, 1898. The Red Cross Society well be remembered for their liberal offerings at arrival.

Left San Francisco, Cal., July 14th 1898 pulled out in the San Francisco, Bay and anchored over night. Then the ship weighed anchor and started across the Pacific Ocean for the Phillipine Islands arrived in Honolulu July 23, 1898 about half past five A.M. were kept on the ship untill three 00 O'Clock and marched to the beach for a swim. All enjoyed themselves an hour in the bay, they marched back to the

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

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11;- SPANISH AMERICAN WARS.

Warf for supper all were as glad to ~~stay~~^{stay} on land a few days as they were to get on the sea. When Station A San Francisco on Aug 4th, the call to quarters was sounded on the trumpet for all to get on board. By ten O'clock all were on the ship bidding good bye to the Honolulu friends.

Aug 10th 1898 I gave up the trumpet and was turned for duty,

Aug 11th 1898 Stnes., Aug 9th 1899 was not seen by the soldiers on the Peru & Cy of Pueblo. The first land seen after they left Honolulu was three small Islands on the Ladrones Aug 15th 1898.

Aug 16th 1898 the ship cook died and was buried in the waters of the Pacific, Aug, 19th 1898 land was seen again on passing by an investigation they proved to be a part of the Phillipines Islands according to the map. Never lost sight of land any moer.

Aug 20th 1898 the anchored and pulled in the Manila Bay, 21st being too late for seeing Manila taken.

Aug 13th 1898 the Dons surrendered to Admiral Dewey with the loss of nine vessels, 25,00 men were captured and 700 horses.

Aug 23 they were quated at Ft Carrile eight miles from Manila and on the same day some natives come around selling and trading fruits untill the boys got to trading their bed covers, the natives tried to get away with them and the gusrd halted them and brought them back took all the covers away from them, then to satisfy themselves, turned the hose on them and let them go.

It is a great sight to see how the Dons tried to get under the gurads at Cavie.

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HATTIESBURG, Miss.,

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11;- SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Aug 23th 1898 I was on gurad and about twenty came pleading to be part in the prison, they claemd they would rather be under our care then the unsurgents, on Aug 27 a little excitement by the insurgents trying to take a part of our prisoners, I did'nt see that either was on pass, our loss was one killed four wounded. Oct 21th 1898 orders come for the battery to draw 15 days ration and move to Manila for the insurgents were preparing to attack the city at four O'clock and were on the boat, Oct 22 we continued our jurney a little way out of Manila and camped over night again.

Oct 23th, 1898 we concluded our march for farther orders taking quarters in an old building used by the natives for a cock fight called ~~###~~ Saint Poloc.

Nov 5th, we left the cockpit and marched about seven miles toking quarters in the Priest house at Malate Manila. Again we are on the move Dec 23th arders statring our service needer at Yloilo was received, Dec 24th we were on the New Port ready to leave, but jad to wait for the trumpet Arizona & Penn carrying the 18th Inf., and the 51st Reg, Iowa.

Dec 26th 1898 all being ready we started about then o'clock P.M. with the Battle ship Baltimore in the lead. Dec 28th 1898 we crept along the edge of Panoy Island and anchored in Yloilo Harbor.

Feb 11th 1899 the battle of Yloilo began we went in a forsaken city no people and no houses were there.

Feb 11th the Boston & Petzel befan the battle followed the Hotchpis & Gatlin guns from the Reg. Immediately the troops began to land but not soon enough to move the city. Feb 12 the town of Jars was captured by the Americians troops. Feb 19th 1899 two Arty guns were

PEARL ODOM, WARS

PEARL ODOM
DEC., 21th 1936
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11 SPANISH AMERICAN WARS.

captured from the Insurgents. Marsh 2st 1899, the Insurgents tried to burn a bridge built for Arty crossing March 3nd., 19 shots from 2nd Sec., made the negros hunt another hiding place March 5th we seeing no Insurgents with rang of our guns we went back to the Governors Palace untill another out break. All quite untill March 16th when the Insurgent advanced 600 yards causing another skirmish to drive them back.

March 20th we were ordered to prepare to camp a week at the bridge between Iloilo and Molo. March 27th 1899 retired from our camp at Molo bridge and ordered to retire the center Platoon at Jars. we were relieved May 1st by the felt Platoon. Changed quarters Aug 22nd to Jars. Nov 10th 1899 we took possession of Oton, Nov 21 the advance was made. The battle of Tide Water Creek. 1st Sargent killed, Port Murphy wounded. Battle of Patia none killed or wounded. Nov 22 took possession of Saint Barbara with one projectile from 3.2 field piece 4sec. Nov 24 started for Lucina and took possession, Nov 26th. Nov 27th we started back to Jaro and arrived Thinsgiven day. Nov 30th 1899.

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Know Ye, That Clarence Ice a Corporal of Lt. Batty. "C" of the Sixth Regiment of Artillery who was enlisted on the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven to serve three years is hereby Honorably Discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of expiration of term of service.

The said Clarence Ice was born in Spencer County in the State of Indiana and when enlisted was 21 7/12 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, Dark complexion, Blue eyes Dark hair and by occupation a Farmer

Given under my hand at August, Iloilo, Panay, P. I.
this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred 1900

C. W. Foster
Captain 6th Artillery, Commanding

CHARACTER

No objection to his reenlistment is known to exist.

Excellent

C. W. Foster
Captain 6th Artillery Comdg' Lt. Batty "C"

MILITARY RECORD

Previous Service NONE

Non-commissioned officer Corporal July 23, 1899

Marksmanship NONE

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions, Fourth expeditionary

PEARY COUNTY, WARS

CYNTHIA IKERD
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FEB. 1, 1937

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SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
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Philippine
forces, Served in Spanish American War on Islands-Philippine-American
War on Islands of Luzon and Pannay Iloilo Expedition Dec. 24, 1898,
Battle and Capture of Iloilo Feb. 11, 1899 Battles of Jaro River,
Feb. 12, 99 Jaro River, Mar. 16, '99 Tidewater Creek, Nov. 21, 99.
Engagement of Paria Nov. 21, '99 Occupations Labor Feb. 15, '99
Molo, Feb. 15, '99, Aravello, Feb. 19, '99. Manduarico Feb. 25, '99
Santa Barbara Nov. 22, '99 Skirmishes Feb. 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, Mar. 2,
June, 15, Nov. 22, 99. Reconnaissances, Feb. 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1
3, '99

Wounds received in service: None

Physical condition when discharged: Poor.

Married or single Single

Remarks: Service, "Honest and Faithful."

C. W. Foster
Captain 6th Artillery
Commanding Lt. Batty. "G"

Iloilo P.I., Sept. 19, 1900

Paid in full \$300.00.
Theodore Sternburg, Maj. & A.P.M. U.S.V.
Subsistence furnished from Iloilo to Manila
S.B. Bootes., Capt. C.S.U., Depot C.S.
Manila, P.I., Sept. 30, 1900

Transportation furnished from Manila, P. I. to San Francisco, Calif.
under A. C. O. 180, dated Nov. 26, 1898:

C. P. Miller, Major and Q. M., U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster.

Manila, P. I.
October 1, 1900

Subsistence furnished while en route from Manila, P. I. to San Francisco, Calif.

James C. Reed,
Capt. A. C. S. USNDS
Asst. & Chief Commissary

IKERD
GUSTA, MISS.,
th , 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY,
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CIVIL WAR

Mr L.D. Hammett Enlisted May 12th, 1862 at the age of fifteen, at
a place knows as Cross Roads Georgia in Caste County (now Bartle
County). He was musted into service as a private from Bufala Georgia
(This was a very few weeks after he enlisted) with company A, Regiment 56
under Captain John Landmink. He was under the commanded of General
Bragg at the battle of Chattanooga. He fought in the battle of
Murphisboro, Nashville?, Lookout Mounting and Chattanooga Tennessee.
Had others. He was put in prison in Rock Island Ill., ward 19, the day
was 13 of November 1864. He was released from prison the 26 day of
May 1865. He walked from Padukah Kentucky to his home at Crosville
Georgia on several occasions, He did with out food three days at a #
time.

Mr. Hammett was discharged May 26, 1865, Rock Island, Ill., and
he lives in New Augusta, Mississippi at the present time.

Reference

L. D. Hammett
New Augusta, Mississippi

PERRY COUNTY, MISS.

CYNTHIA IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
FEB. 1, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
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PAGE #26

CIVIL WAR.

Provost Marshall's Office
Augusta, Ga
January 30, 1865

Special Order

No _____ Capt. B. Stevens Co. D. 9th Miss.

Cav. & Lieut. McLenore having been discharged from Hosp. will report
to their Camp in La west Ga. without delay

I. M. Martins

Will please furnish transportation to Macon.

By Order Of M.P. Parker, Provost Marshall
C.R. Stone, Assistant.

Four days rations
Two men, July 30, '65
W.C. Sible
Myles

Macon, Feb. 4, 1865

Pursuant to instructions from Maj. Gen. Cobb these officers will
report to commandant Post, Meridian Miss. By command of Brig.
Gen. Mackall.

H. E. Riddle

Transportation furnished inkind to Meridian, Miss.

2nd Lieut. B.B. Lewis, B. Gen.

Meridian, Miss.
Feb. 9, 1865

These officers will report to Col. H.H. Miller, Company 9
Maj. Cobb, Brookhaven, Miss. or where ever he may be. with the least
possible delay.

By the order of
J.H. Vuzwant
Capt. Coughett
F. W. Warns

PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 2, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
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CIVIL WAR.
PAGE #27

VII. Stories of raids upon houses.

During the Civil War there were Calvery men who were out
hunting the Deserters, and it was said that when they came to
the homes of the Deserters they tried to tear up everything.
At one of the homes of a Mrl Allen Edwards, east of Richton,
Mississippi, they cut Mrs. Edwards's feather beds to pieces
and scattered the feathers, then cut the cloth out of her loom
and carried it off while they were crying and begging for it
to make clothes for their family. Then they took all the meat
they had and the last bushel of corn, and just left these poor
people to suffer. This happened to the citizens of Perry County.

REFERENCE

T. P. Hensarling
J. J. Odom
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Route 2

Carrie F Russell
Supervisor of Perry County

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 10, 1937.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
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PAGE #1

CAPT. STEVENS MUSTER ROLL DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN 1862, THE DAY OF OCT. 31, ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DAY OF AUG. 1863.

NAME	RANK	ENLISTED	WHERE
1. Stevens, Benjamin	Captain	May 14, 1863	Enon
2. Sharp, A.L.	1st Lieut.	" " "	"
3. Hathorn, --	2nd "	" " "	"
4. Stevens --	3rd "	" " "	"

1. Lott, R.C.
2. Craven, McLendon
3. Allen, H.L.
4. Thomas, L.D.
5. Stevens, N.(?)T.

1. Brealand, J.C.
2. Lott, W.R.
3. Garraway, S.T.
4. Denham, P.H.

1. Allen, C.A.
2. Brealand, Robt.
3. Brealand, Josiah
4. Brealand, H.L. (?)
5. Brealand, J.M.
6. Brealand, Q.C.
7. Brealand, C.A.
8. Brealand, Bostick
9. Brealand, Martin

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 10, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
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PAGE #2

SUBJECT: WARS

CAPT. STEVENS MUSTER ROLL DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN 1862, THE DAY OF OCT. 31, ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DAY OF AUG. 1863.

NAME	RANK	ENLISTED	WHERE
10. Brealand, George		May 14, 1863	Enon
11. Byrd, P.Z.		" "	"
12. Byrd, E.N.		" "	"
13. Byrd, Charles		" "	"
14. Byrd, M. R.		" "	"
15. Ball, T.A.		" "	"
16. Ball, E.M.		" "	"
17. Ball, William		" "	"
18. Bradlwy, Z.W.		" "	"
19. Bradley, S.		" "	"
20. Brewer, John		" "	"
21. Cooley, W.C.		" "	"
22. Cagle, Robert		" "	"
23. Cochran, H.T.		" "	"
24. Campbell, Thomas		" "	"
25. Cooper, Dennis		" "	"
26. Cooper, Washinton		" "	"
27. Delk, David		" "	"
28. Dupree, Frederick		" "	"
29. Edwards, Henry		" "	"
30. Edwards, D.C.		" "	"
31. Evans, B.P.		" "	"
32. Freeman, Z.C.		" "	"
33. Freeman, P.K.		" "	"

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
FEB. 10, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18 - SUPPLEMENT
PAGE # 3
SUBJECT: WARS

CAPT. STEVENS MUSTER ROLL DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN 1862, THE DAY OF OCT. 31,
ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DAY OF AUG. 1863.

NAME	RANK	ENLISTED	WHERE
34. Fagans, Lewis		May 14, 1863	Enon
35. Grantham, A.L.		" " "	"
36. Grantham, P.C.		" " "	"
37. Garraway, Isom		" " "	"
38. Garraway, Charles		" " "	"
39. Hickenbottom, S.P.		" " "	"
40. Hinton, T.E.		" " "	"
41. Hinton, Sidney		" " "	"
42. Hinton, Joshua		" " "	"
43. Holderfield, Moses		" " "	"
44. Holder, J.Z.W.B.		" " "	"
45. Hudson, Morgan		" " "	"
46. Harristen, David		" " "	"
47. Kittrell, David		" " "	"
48. Krbhn, R.V.		" " "	"
49. Lemma, Philip		" " "	"
50. Lott, D.T.C.		" " "	"
51. McLemore, Moses		" " "	"
52. Mitchell, R.M.		" " "	"
53. Mixon, J.W.		" " "	"
54. Merritt, J.P.		" " "	"
55. McGilvary, Angus		" " "	"
56. McDonald, John		" " "	"
57. Perkins, Elijah		" " "	"

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983
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SUBJECT: WARS

CAPT. STEVENS MUSTER ROLL DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN 1862, THE DAY OF OCT. 31,
ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DAY OF AUG. 1863.

NAME	RANK	ENLISTED	WHERE
58. Pardue, V.B.		May 14, 1863	Enon
59. Roberts, James		" " "	"
60. Roberts, Henry		" " "	"
61. Riles, John		" " "	"
62. Showes, D.M.		" " "	"
63. Street, J.W.		" " "	"
64. Smith, John		" " "	"
65. Senore, Raymond		" " "	"
66. Stafford, P.F.		" " "	"
67. Sumrall, Alvin		" " "	"
68. Thomas, Z.Y		" " "	"
69. Turner, Leonadr		" " "	"
70. Turner, William		" " "	"
71. Turner, James		" " "	"
72. Travis, C.S.		" " "	"
73. Williams, Arch		" " "	"
74. Williams, James		" " "	"
75. Welch, P.G.		" " "	"
76. Walker, David		" " "	"
77. Walley, R.H.		" " "	"
78. Walley, William		" " "	"
79. Williams, William William		" " "	"

HISTORIAN Carrie F Russell

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

Captain Stevens's Diary During The Civil War.

In 1865 when Benjamin Stevens was given the high position of Capatin of the 40th Calvery he began a diary which he kept until the end of the war. His diary depicts his travel through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

In his travels from place to place he was engaged in numerous skirmishes and battles, often capturing men, food, mules, cattles and equipment. On one occasion near Billarp, Georgia, he captured a train of 18 cars, 50 prisoners and 45 head of beef cattle.

He underwent many hardships, often going cold and hungry. At one time ~~had~~ he had no food for two days. Then on another occasion he states:

"Encamped on the Savannah River bank about 80 miles above Savannah. Had no rations but parched corn. Ate heartily of parched corn and slept sound."

Captain Stevens was very fortunate as he only related haveing received but one injury. He was crippled by a fall from his horse, having to ride in an ambulance until he came to a hospital where he had to stay for a shorttime.

On May 9, 1865 at Gainsville, Georgia, Captain Stevens was payrolled in accordance with the previous surrender of Gen. Taylor, Department Commander.

Below is an exact copy of Captain Stevens diary:

Distance from Macon to Fairfield is 18 miles. Fair field to Birchville is 7 miles. Birchville to Tuscaloosa is 42 miles. Across the Sypsecy River and Blackwanges River 10th day which was 10 miles. Reached Tuscaloosa on the 15th day of April, 1864. From Tuscaloosa last day, 20 miles. I camped in Jefferson County at Elyton. Distance from Tuscaloosa was 55 miles. April 22 traveled 10 miles. Encamped 3 miles from Elyton. Traveled from Elyton to Jonesboro, 14 miles on 24th. On 26th left Jonesboro to travel 25 miles. On 27th traveled 20 miles and stopped in camp on the Cahala River at Centerville Station. Passed through Scottsboro on the 1st of May. Went to Montevello 20 miles, passed through 6 mile town. Left Montevello on the 8th and traveled in direction of Blue Mountain. Passed Shelby Spring

on to Talladega in Talladega County. Distance each day, 30 miles. Crossed Coased River on R.R. Bridge. Left Talladega on the 11th to Rome, Ga. Today camped at Blue Mountain, passed through Oxford second day. Passed through Jacksonville in Calhoun County. Also crossed from Jackville Spring. Traveled 30 miles to camp. Passed through Case Spring and camped at Rome, 30 mile travel. Left Rome 15th, traveled towards Dalton, 20 miles and camped next day. Next day returned to Rome—20 miles that night left Rome and went towards Dalton 15 miles and camped next day. Back to Rome and camped 15 miles. Next day went to Kingston and camped 20 miles on 18th and 19th to Centerville. Lay in line of battle with enemy on 19th. Crossed the Etowah River on the 19th. On the 22nd ~~while~~ whilst on pickett on the Etowah River skirmished with enemy 2 days. Left Etowah River in the vicinity of Dallas, distance from Kingston to Dallas is 30 miles. Reached Dallas on the 24th and skimaished with the enary on the 25th. Went to Draketown and returned to near Dallas on 26th. Lay in line of battle all night on 25th. On the 27th tonight. The enemy near Dallas charging them 5 times. Got one man wounded in the arm with a ball. One wounded fell from horse. One horse killed. Captured 35 horses and equipment. 3 nights distance from Dallas to Vellanicav. 40 miles on the 28th and 29th. 30 and 31, lay in ditches. Traveled each day not a short distance. 10 miles in 4 days. On the 1, 2, and 3rd traveled 10 miles in pickett duty. On the 4th traveled all night to Marietta, 10 miles, to cover the retreat of Towering. On the 5th traveled 6 miles. On the 6th 5 miles on pickett. Remained 24 hours, on the 7th 5 miles and back to headquarters. On the 8th traveled 5 miles. On the 9th rested. On the 10th went on pickett and skirmished with the enemy all day and night and also on the 11th remained on pickett. Lost on 12th and 13th. On 14th traveled 2 miles. On 15th travled 4 miles and went in the trenches. On the night of the 15th my company was shown out as they marched. Four remained until the night of 16th shirmishing all day of the 16th. On the 17th fought the enemy severely. Lost one man and one horse wounded. Traveled 6 miles 18th. Picketted. On the 19th traveled 6 miles and fought the enemy.

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4 men wounded in the fight. On the 20th stood pickett. On the 21st picketted. 22nd fought the enemy and had 3 men wounded. 23rd traveled 8 miles. On the 24th rested. 25th rested. On the 26th skirmished all day. On the 27th fought. Had one man wounded and stood picketted all night. On 28th stood picketted all day and night. 29th picketted. 30th picketted. The 1st of July, skirmished and fell back 5 miles. On the 2nd picketted. On the 3rd picketted. McInnis lost one man. Killed Tanner. On the 4th picketted and traveled 6 miles. 5th, skirmished with the enemy and fell back across the river, Chattahoochee. 6th, rested. 7th, picketted. 8th, picketted on the east side of the Chattahoochee River. 9th, picketted. 10th, picketted. 11th, was transported to Wheelan. On the night, rested. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18, rested. Kept the command on the 19th, and returned on the 25th of July. Cooley was wounded on the 22nd in a charge on the enemy at Decatur, Ga. We went to Atlanta on the 26th from East Point. Performed patrol duty until the 1st of August. Then I was sent to catch stragglers. On the 2nd day was at Palmetto Station. On the 6th, Newman. 7th, Palmetto. 8th, East Point. Remained there on post duty until the 17th, then joined the brigade on the night. Picketted on the 18th. On 19th, started after a band. Was gone 4 days, went to Jonesboro. McDonough skirmished with the enemy. On 20th, 21st, returned to Atlanta. 22nd, 23rd, rested. Stood picketted 24th. I went after green corn 25th. 26th, followed the Yanks from Atlanta to the river, Chattahoochee. 27th, stood picketted. 28th, moved from right to left and reported to Gen. Claiborne for scouting orders. 29th, 30th, 31st, went towards Jonesboro. Sept. 1st, stood picketted. 2nd, 3rd, moved to McDonough. 4th, stood picketted, had a fight. Hollfield wounded. I saw Garraway run summons. A. B. Delk captured. One Yank killed. 5th, moved to Griffin, Ga. Mixon killed near Rome, Ga. 6th, moved to McDonough. 7th, stood picketted. 9th, picketted. 10th, picketted. 11th, 12th, picketted. 13th, moved to Jonesboro and relieved Col. Hannon right, who was on pickett. I was on command of the right 3 days. McLemore was in command of my company, Sharp having gone after his horse. Stayed on pickett at this post until the 19th. I was relieved by Col. Hannon. Col. Miller left the regiment.

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On the 19th, moved towards Fairburn Station and encamped 7 miles from Jonesboro. 20th, moved on and found the brigade near Campbellton. 21st, marched on down the Chattahoochee River and encamped near the river. 22nd, crossed the river on a ponton bridge at Moore's old bridge and turned up the river 8 miles to Billarp and started camp. 25th, moved up the river to a camp called Bear Creek, 10 miles farther and relieved Gen. Rosser's brigade who was on ~~at~~ guard. The enemy stampeded. the 56th calvary regiment capturing 3 prisoners, 24 stayed in camp. 27th, built breastworks. 28th, stood pickett. James Baker and five others scouted on the 25th. 29th, removed to Sweetwater Factory. 30 scouted and moved 6 miles towards Powder Springs. Oct. 1st, remained all night. 2nd, the enemy made a calvary charge on us and surprised us. We fell back 4 miles and camped. My regiment went to Sweetwater Church on picket and remained until the 6th. Then started to rejoin the brigade and took the brigade close to Dallas. Had another fight with the enemy, the boys acting bravely. The night of the 7th, fell back 4 miles and stood pickett. 8th, marched towards Savannah and camped in the valley. Frost on the morning. I slept cold. 10th, frost, had an engagement and lost several men. I was ordered to move my men 9 miles and pickett, which order I promptly obeyed getting to my post at 11 o'clock at night. 11th, kept up a pickett and wrote to my wife. 12th, rejoined to the brigade after traveling 8 miles, stood pickett that day, and the 13th, moved to Cedartown, 4 miles, 14th, moved back to camp and rested until the 15th. 16th, moved 2 miles to another camp, had flour and molasses at this camp in abundance. 17th, was ordered to be ready to move by night, was ordered out for service, then traveled 40 miles and camped near Sand Springs near Sweetwater Creek. 19th, traveled almost 15 miles, encamped near Billarp. Captured a train of 18 cars, 50 prisoners and 45 head of beef cattle. 20th, moved 30 miles, encamped on the Tallahoochee River, after being without rations 2 days. 21st, drew flour and beef and had a fine time. Passed through Drake-town. Then on to Cedartown, then went on pickett one mile from town. 22nd, stood pickett. 23rd, had brigade review and inspection, also went out to meet the enemy, but they did not come. 24th, moved 3 miles. 25th, had regimental drill. 26th, drilled. 27th, moved men a little distance, 20 miles and encamped. Martin came in with my horse.

PERRY COUNTY, GEORGIA

28th, moved 4 miles and fought the enemy on Tarpon Creek. 3 men killed and seven wounded. 29th, had general inspection by Bougart, Inspector. Martin and Agnella, Lt. Officer, went home. 31st, reported for payment and stood picketted. Nov. 1st, 13 men went the night before and marched 15 miles and went to Embry and camped. 3rd, fought the enemy. One man killed. My regiment was put in advance with orders to charge the enemy and drove them back. 4th, a court marshal, and moved 8 miles towards Possum Fourte and camped. 6th, remained in camp. 7th, moved in 4 miles of Cedartown and remained until the 8th there, then started towards the Chattahoochee River. Passed through Buck Landing, and after traveling 30 miles, this regiment encamped and slept in a shuck pen. On the 9th, traveled 15 miles, passed through a little town called Bourdon and encamped at the Talleoosa River. 10th, traveled 30 miles, passed Granklin on the east side of the Chattahoochee River and encamped close to the river on the north side. 11th, traveled 18 miles and crossed the Chattahoochee River on a bridge, passed through Liberty Hill and encamped near Lagrange. 12th, traveled 6 miles and encamped at Mt. Bidds, passed through Lagrange, a beautiful town on the West Point Railroad. I got a good dinner. 13th, remained in camp. 14th, remained in camp. 15th, traveled 15 miles, passing through St. Mauntville and Grantville. Grantville is a nice little town 22 miles from Lagrange, east. 16th, moved 4 miles and camped at Hoods Mill. 17th, was ordered to move at one o'clock p.m. for Griffin, which place we reached about 11 o'clock. Remained there till about 4., then moved 2 miles. My regiment went in pickett after buildig some breastworks. 18th, remained picketted until evening, then traveled 12 miles, then camped. 19th, marched 8 miles passing through Forsythe on the main road 30 miles from Griffin, 25 miles above Macon. 20th, marched 12 miles and then picketted 18 miles above Macon. 21st, was ~~ordered~~ to rejoin the brigade 5 miles from Macon on the R.R. Traveled the night of the 21st through Macon crossing the Oconer River at Macon and encamped 2 miles from Macon northeast. 22nd was ordered out 4 miles towards Clinton on pickett 6 miles from Macon. Remained on post at that ppaintuntil the 24th scouting and picketting four roads. 24th, was ordered to rejoin the brigade at Clinton which I did at 12 m. This evening marched 6 miles went into camp

25th, was ordered this morning to move in front of thebrigade, which we did at 10 o'clock. Captured 4 prisoners and horses and equipment. Moved on to Milledgeville that day, the Capitol of Georgia, 21 miles from Macon. ent an camp. 26th, swam all our brigade across the Oconer River and encamped 2 miles from the river. 27th, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched 27 miles and encamped taking 275 head of beef cattle during the day, and some prisoners and horses. 28th, traveled 12 miles capturing some 30 prisoners. Had a little fight, also captured 50 head of beef cattle, fell back a few miles and went on pickett. Passed through Sandersville, a little town. 29th, started at sunrise across the Ogeechee River on a bridge about 11 o'clock, 12 miles from Sandersville. Traveled about 20 miles skirmishing with enemy. Captured prisoners and 9 horses and camped 5 miles from Louisville. 30th, fought the enemy, made a charge on them over night, captured 7 prisoners, killed three and lost one man. Wounded Cummings, Indian John, captured a mule. Traveled 15 miles round and round, camped 10 miles from Louisville on the Augusta Road. Had one horse killed, traveled 15 miles and skirmished with the enemy and fell back a few miles. Dec. 2nd, traveled 18 miles to Louisville and camped. Captured some prisoners. Cloudy weather. Dec. 3rd, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched towards Millen Junction of the Augusta and Savannah R.R. Moved 25 miles and encamped. Dr. Jones plantation on right. Was on pickett, was fighting this day. Dec. 4th, moved at 7 o'clock towards Millen Landing. Moved on the south. Found enemy at Point Wheeler, had a hard fight with them and got repulsed as they wrought infantry against him. We fell back 3 miles and encamped near Mr. Jones's. Dec. 5th, rested in camp all day except 10 men who was on pickett. Lt. Washington was appointed this day to act as Regt. Quartermaster. Clay will brigade Quartermaster Line. At this time potatoes and beef plenty. Dec. 6th, moved at 8 o'clock passing through Alexander. Dec. 7th, marched 25 miles through a poor country traveling down through Savannah. Between Savannah River and Augusta River Road and encamped 50 miles from Savannah. The enemy burned a dwelling house at this place because the owner shot a Yankee. Dec. 8th, moved at 8 o'clock, traveled 15 miles, then

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on the Savannah River and encamped on the bank 80 miles above Savannah. Had no rations but parched corn. Ate heartily of parched corn and slept sound. Dec. 9th, drew rations, beef and potatoes at Sisters Ferry and rested in camp all day. Dec. 10th, Marched at 11 o'clock, traveled 10 miles through a bad swamp, a good many men lost guns in holes. It rained that night. Dec. 11th, marched at 7 o'clock towards Savannah passing through Springfield, county site of Effingham County. Went 4 miles below and was ordered back to Sisters Ferry which place we reached that night at 8 o'clock. Traveling this day 28 miles. Dec. 12th, remained in camp, crossing $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest on foot. Our regiment paid \$200.00 to a widow woman whose corn our forage master had taken to enable her to purchase her to purchase more corn near home. Dec. 13th, rested in camp until night, then swam our horses across the Savannah River by small boats, carrying 8 horses a load by one small flat and 2 by the smaller ones. Then moved 5 miles east and camped getting potatoes and corn pone from an old farmer. The river is about 200 yards wide. Dec. 14th. Company D was this day started to ferry over the wagons on a small flat. Lt. McLenore in command shot one hog in camp assigned to the regiment having no meat. Mr. Tisons farm is near our camp. Left camp at one p.m. and went to Hardeeville 20 miles and camped. Dec. 15th, left camp at 10 a.m. Traveled 6 miles and camped. Dec. 16th, was dismounted and sent across the Savannah River on a steam boat, and our horses sent to the country. Traveled 12 miles passing through the town of Savannah and encamped 1 mile from town. Dec. 17th, was ordered to march at daylight with 3 regiments. Col. Boyles in command of the 56 Ala. Privates and myself traveled 12 miles around the breastworks and located in 6 miles of town on the Florida R.R. One regiment left in pickett at the Ogeechee River. A great deal of grumbling among the boys about having dismounted. Was ordered at sundown to support and battery at Marsh Point, which order was obeyed. We reached the battery at 8 p.m. and went in o camp. Drew meal, beef, sugar and coffee that night. Sunday morning, Dec. 18th, occasional firing along our line. Remained at Marsh battery to support it digging ditches. Dec. 19th, skirmishing along the line. Lt. S. Richards killed. Great excitement in camp.

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Drew some clothing and rations, entrenching about our batteries. Part of the regiment on pickett. Dec. 20th, remained at the post until 7:30 o'clock at night, and was ordered to evacuate leaving our picketts to keep up appearances until 10:30. Marched all night 20th, 21st, suffering with hunger and cold. Reached Hardeeville the night of the 21st. Camped night of 21st. A man was killed in Tanner's regiment by a captain of Jackson's escort. Dec 22nd, was ordered to move back towards Savannah, which we did. Traveled 6 miles and was ordered to go into camp and wait until further orders. 20th, tonight and 21st, traveled 40 miles without resting only a few moments at a time. James Batts missing, supposed to be captured. Dec. 23rd, all quiet, cold weather. Rested at the camp. This day drew bacon, crackers and rice. Dec. 24th, cold weather this day. Was ordered to 8 miles from Savannah River, which order was obeyed. Reached camp at sundown. Christmas, had eags and speeches from all the commanders. Dec. 26th, rested. I had a bad spell of sickness. Dec. 27th, moved 1 mile, I was still sick. Dec. 28th, 29th, rested and received our horses 28th. Dec. 30th, was ordered to move from the camp and we had nothing to feed on but rice. Left for Robertsville at 11 o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped. Drew corn and fodder. Dec. 31st, marched at 9 o'clock. Traveled 12 miles and camped near Robertsville, Buford District, S.C. Jan. 1st., 1865, all quiet, rested in camp. Drew corn and fodder, beef, and rice. Jan. 2nd, all quiet, plenty to eat, chicken and rice. Jan. 3rd, was ordered to march at 8 o'clock. Marched 6 miles and went into camp at Robertsville. Remained at this place until 11th. During this time the brigade was paid of and I was crippled from a fall from my horse. Jan. 11th, left Robertsville. Marched 12 miles and camped. Bought a bee gun and had plenty honey. I rode in an ambulance. Jan. 12th, marched 6 miles and went into camp. I still rode in an ambulance,. Camped near Matthews Bluff. Jan. 13th, was ordered to march at 1 a.m. Marched 6 miles and went into camp. Jan. 14th, marched 25 miles and camped. Received notice of the number of our regiment. Jan. 16th, marched 12 miles towards Augusta, Ga. passing through Barwell District, S.C. Went into camp about 2 a.m. Brock and Sadler resigned. Jan. 17th, moved at 8:30 o'clock, marched 19 miles and camped near Hamberg, S.C.

at Vicksburg, and

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Lt. Monett started home. Jan. 18th, rested in camp. Drew blanket and clothing and bought me a suit of clothes. Jan. 19th, the command moved at 8:30 o'clock. Myself and Lt. McLemore stopped at th hospital. I was very much hurt to learn the command for this is the first hospital I ever was at to stay. Hoping though soon to recover. I will do the best I can. Transpered to Forest March 1st, 1865. Reached him at Montevallo March 18th, went with him to Selma. Fought April 1st, 2nd, was defeated and scattered. Reassembled at Gainville, May 9th, 1865, and was payrolled in accordance with the surrender previously made by Gen. Taylor, the Department Commander. And so

The End.

Reference: Captain Stevens's Diary in the possession of
Mr. Stuart Stevens
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

HISTORIAN

Carrie F. Russell

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT NO. 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

ould man BACK FROM THE GRAVE

One day in the latter part of July, 1918, L. B. Hammell, agent for the G.M. and N. Railroad at Beaumont, went to his friend Lee S. McCoy as a bearer of sad tidings. He handed Mr. McCoy a telegram from the War Department which spoke volumes in a single terse sentence:

"Yours Son Thos. Jefferson McCoy Killed in action
July 15."

With tear dimmed eyes the elderly Beaumont citizen must have visualized the shot-torn body of his son lying in the mud of far off France as with heavy heart he looked behind that message into the chaos of the World War.

And heartbroken, too, was Tom McCoy's sweetheart, Miss Sadie B. Cosper.

But, four months later she rushed from her job in Hattiesburg to the home of Tom's parents--she had heard from Tom! He was alive!

That was a day of celebration in this household, for a post-card had also reached the father confirming Miss Cosper's news.

Tom McCoy, present State Game arden in Perry County, was born at Old Augusta, moving with the family to Beaumont in 1912. At America's entry into the World War, Tom was working in the Baylis Overstreet store.

He entered the U.S. Army May 14, at Mobile, Ala., as a private

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in Company "K", 167th Infantry, 42nd Division-- the famous Rainbow Division which withstood the brunt of the war's most dreadful ravages.

His official record shows that he served overseas from Oct. 2, 1917 to April 25, 1919, participating in battles of Baccarat Champagne-Marne; Lunerville; Meuse-Argonne; St. Mihiel; Defense Sector Alsace; Defense Sector Champagne; Defense Sector Champagne-Marne; Cote De Chatillon; Hill No. 288; and Sedan. He served with the Army of Occupation at Sanzig, Germany, from December 3, 1918 to April 5, 1919 and it was from this place that the folks back home received word that he was alive despite the War Department report.

On July 15, 1918, during the Germans' last big drive through Chateau Thierry, Champagne and Belleau Woods, Tom McCoy was wounded while defending the Champagne Sector. He was shot through the left leg by machine gun fire and was badly gassed during the attack.

He was left for dead and the official checkup of his company numbered him among the missing. But on the 16th of July he was picked up by the French and carried to a dugout where with other wounded he stayed until the 18th when he was carried to the hospital at Chermont, General Pershing's headquarters. On September 11, 1918, he was sent back to the front and went "over the top" on the morning of the 12th at St. Mihiel. He ~~14~~

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later took part in the Meuse-Argonne battles and was stationed on the Meuse river, across from Sedan when the Armistice was signed.

After hiking 375 miles for service in Germany he returned to America with the ragged remnants of the Rainbow Division and was discharged on May 19, 1919 at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg. Tom was employed again in the Baylis Overstreet store and joined the Griffis Mercantile Company in 1920. For the past two years he has been serving as game warden.

Tom married his old-time sweetheart and they are living very happily at Beaumont with their five children. The eldest Valene, 15, whom they named after a hospitable French woman in whose barn Tom had been bulletted. Sixteen members of Tom's company slept in this barn, and only two of them survived the war.

Tommie, 12, is the McCoy's only son. Ida Sue is next at 8 years and Freda is 6. She was named after a German girl her father met while overseas. Betty Joe is the youngest child and is 3 years old.

Shortly after Tom McCoy was reported dead, Agent Hammell was transferred from Beaumont. One day in 1919 while riding a G.M.&N. train, he received the surprise of his life when Tom walked up to him and slapped him on the shoulder "Why, you son of a gun," Hammell exclaimed as they shook

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

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hands, "you're supposed to be dead."

The most exciting time he had during the war, Tom says, was on the first night in the front line trenches. He has written this incident for the American Legion Monthly. "Roy Lee, an old Beaumont boy, was running messages for our Major, who is now Col. Dallas B. Smith of the Veterans Hospital at Gulfport." Tom said, "Roy was wounded by rifle fire and Lt. Roy Sharp, my immediate superior, asked me if I would volunteer for service as a runner.

"Well I started out through the zig-zag trenches to headquarters with a message, expecting every minute to get a bullet in the head. We were serving as shock troops and were under heavy fire from the enemy.

"Suddenly, as I heard the stealthy approach of footsteps way up ahead. I began to ease around corners of the narrow trench, pistol in hand, expecting to meet a German any minute.

"Suddenly, as I rounded a corner, the man jumped into view.

I could see the moonlight reflect on his bayonet as he came toward me. I forgot all about my pistol and knew my time had come. Then the man stopped.

"'Americainne?' he exclaimed, 'Me Francaise!'

"Boy was I happy to know that he was Frenchie and not a German!

Taken from a write-up in Perry County Herald

Hugh Garraway 2
John S. Finlayson
Jake Hammet
M. D. Fullilove
Otis Lopez
J. W. Kilingsworth
Mack Merritt
Lewis Hinton
H. D. Young
Dr. B. T. Robinson
Porter Clark
James C. Hinton
~~NEWARK~~

Cap Herring
Eugene Breland
Q. H. C. Breland
Tom C. Sylvester
Clymer Dunkley
John Dillard
Forest Davis
A. J. Bolton
T. J. McCoy
W. G. Odom
Grover Hinton
F. R. Lee
W. A. Byrd
Reuben C. Herring
John S. Herring
Luther T. Sellers
John A. Crosby
John B. Grantham
Lewis Odom
W. O. Cooley
Jake Edwards
Hardee Stevens
Theo. Smith
Willis Morris
L. A. Deakles
Dora Deakles
Chas. H. Walley
M. W. Trigg
Albert L. Fleming
Charley Burnett
Lee K. Buckalew
Lura B. Sellers
Frank H. Rodgers
Sam Rich
Cicero Edwards
Daniel Edwards
J. W. Freeman
Hugh Walley
S. F. Hinton
J. W. Pope
Grover Hinton
James C. Hinton
Corbett D. Hinton
B. M. Stevens
Chas. Williams

New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta
New Augusta

O. Z. Smith Richton
Oliver Daley New Augusta

Beaumont
Beaumont, Rt. 1
Beaumont, Rt. 1
Beaumont Rt. 1
Beaumont
Beaumont
Beaumont
Beaumont
Hattiesburg, Rt. 2
Richton, Rt. 3
Beaumont
Beaumont
Beaumont
Beaumont
New Augusta
New Augusta
Richton, Rt. 3
Hattiesburg, Rt. 2
Richton, Rt. 2
Richton, Rt.
Richton, Rt. 3
Richton, Rt. 1
Beaumont
Beaumont
Beaumont
Richton, Rt. 1
Richton, Rt. 1
Richton Rt. 1
Richton, Rt. 1
Richton, Rt. 2
Richton
Richton
Richton, Rt. 2
Richton, Rt. 2
Rt. 2, Richton
Richton
Richton
Richton
Richton
Richton, Rt. 3
New Augusta, Rt.
Richton, Rt. 3
Richton
Richton

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, Rt. 2

April 16, 1936

1. Wars

A. World War:

John D. Miller: 162 Co. F. Dept Begue; Kitchen work

John Lewis Odom: 138 F.A. Battery E. Guard Duty and
Kitchen work.

Buford Hinton: 150 Infantry, A little kitchen work,
In hospital most of time with flu and measles.

Henry Underwood; A.S.N. 382652 Pvt. Co. # 18,
Recruit Depot, Buck Private.

William O. Cooley: 29T563 Corporal, Co. B39BN
U. S. Guards, Captain.

Lawrence L. Draughn: 171603 Pvt. Engineer, 30th. Co.
20 Engineer, Truck Driver.

Herbert Hale: 87th. Division, Waiting on table.

Hardee Stevens: 3869700, A private of 38th Div. Kitchen
work.

Hubert Leslie Snodgrass: 141 Airo Squadron 967902
Intelligence Department taking information from Airal
Photograph for maps.

John T. McLain: # 3827360 Private Co. 9th. Bu Replacement
Training center U. S. Army; Itchen work, guard wood cutter

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5; Wars.

William O. Cooley: R2867895 Corporal, Company A 15th.
Tank Battalion, Cop.

H. T. Hinton; 150 Infantry, Guard Duty.

References:

Each Person Individually.

CONVASSER

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Rt. 1

April 18-19-23, 1936

Walter Hickman, Enlisted Sept. 21, 1917, went over seas
July 18, 1918, Co. C 114th Eng. 39th. Div. First Class
Private, In battle of Argonne 10/8/18-11/11/18. Arrived
in U. S.A. 4/25/19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Miss.
May 17, 1919.

I. A. Garraway, enlisted at Jackson, Miss. Sept. 1917.
Called Oct. 1917. Q.M.C. Detachment, Camp Beauregard,
Alexander, La. He was a Corporal and Discharged as Ser-
gent March 13, 1919.

Oliver Dailey, enlisted Sept. 24, 1917, Private, Camp
Shelby, Miss. 101st. M. P. Discharged Jan. 5, 1919.

L. L. Var ado, volunteered for machanic, but was private
in camp at Camp Deavans, Mass. Went over seas June 1918,
76th. Div. 39th E. Co. 4th. Div. Discharged Aug. 6, 1919.

Jim Bond, enlisted July 16, 1918 was at First National
Guards, West Va. Went over seas U. Co. 150th. I. 3rd. Div.

Dec. 23. 1878.

at Vicksburg, and elected its field

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

Jesse H. Hayes, enlisted Aug. 5, 1917, private. Machine Gun Co. 155th I. 39th. Div. Camp Beauregard, Alexander, La. Discharged from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. 2nd. Co. W.P.B. April 9, 1920.

COLORED EX-SERVICE MEN

Hatten Benjamin, enlisted July 16, 1917 at Co. 803 Pioneer I. Went overseas Aug. 22, 1918. Co. 29 A S.C. Private. Discharged Aug. 1, 1919 at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Isom Fairley, enlisted May 29, 1918, private went overseas June 29, 1918. D. Co. Labor Battalion 318th. Discharged July 8, 1919.

Rufus Cooley, enlisted July 29, 1918, private. Co. 3420th Reserve Labor Battalion Q.M.C., Discharged March 17, 1919. A personal interview with each man.

References:

Each Person Individually

CONVASSER: B. Spanish American War:

Manie McDonald ~~V1/V~~

New Augusta

May 1, 1934

W. E. Carter enlisted from Grenada County, Miss. into the Spanish American War in July 1878. He was sent to Panama, Fla., and belonged to Company K, 2nd. Miss. The captain of this company was E. F. Noel. Mr. Carter did not see any actual service. He was discharged from Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1878.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

Charlie Mathews enlisted from Perry County, Miss., into the Spanish American War in April 1898. He was then sent to Georgia and belonged to Company L, 1st. Miss. The Captain of this Company was Captain E. Fairley. Mr. Mathews did not see any actual service, and was discharged in Dec. 1898 from Columbia, Tenn.

References:

W. E. Carter

~~Mathews~~ Charlie Mathews

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R. 2

April 16, 1936

Charlie Odom, negro, was in 3rd. Ala. Regiment, Company K. Duty was burying the dead.

Reference:

Charlie Odom

CONVASSER

Lessie Maxwell

Richton

May 15, 1936

Robert E. Youmans of Bond, Apling County, Ga. enrolled on the 27th day of June 1898 as private. He was in Co. 1. of the 3rd. Regiment of U.S. He was a volunteer, appointed Corporal at Camp Price, Macon, Ga. on Aug. 1, 1898

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

He served during the Spanish American War in Cuba. His service was honest and faithful. On May 2, 1899 he was discharged at Macon, Ga. by John T. Martin, 1st. Lieutenant, 1st. Artillery.

Reference

U.S.N. Discharge Papers.

CONVASSER: C. War Between The States:

Mamie McDonald T. W. Guin enlisted in the Civil War in 1865. He was never called because this was about the time that the war ended. He enlisted from the State of Ala., Chatsaw County New Augusta They were trying to make a Company in this County at the time of his enlistment. May 1, 1936

Reference:

T. W. Guin

D. None

E. None.

F. None.

2.If You Can Find A Roster of Both Army & Navy, Make Copy and Attache to Manuscript.

CONVASSER:

Mamie McDonald

New Augusta

April 20, 1936

The records show that Benjamin Stevens enlisted at Enon, Perry County, Miss., May 14, 1862, as a captain of Co. F.

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: Wars

Steede's Battalion (17th Battalion) Mississippi Calvary, Confederates States Army, and is shown present on the only roll of the Company on file for Nov. and Dec. 1863.

By order dated December 24, 1863, the above named Company became Co. D, Miller's Regiment Mississippi Calvary. The regiment was designated the 9th Regiment Miss. Cavalry by order dated Dec. 21, 1864. Captain B. Stephens is shown present on the only roll on file of that Company, for Nov. and Dec. 1864, which roll he signs as Captain commanding the regiment. He was surrendered by Lieut. General R. Taylor, U.S.A. and was paroled at Mobile, Ala. May 23, 1865.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) John C. Davis

The Adjutant General

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg R. 2

April 20, 1936

Covington Ammons wa in the navy, U.S. at New Orleans, La. U.S. at Pensacola, Fla. From July 17, 1918 to June 25, 1919. Apprentiss Seaman.

Reference:

Covington Ammons

at Vicksburg, and elected its field officers with

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 54 WARS

3. Give an Account of Any Exploits you Can Find in Which an Active Part Was Taken.

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker
Wiggins, Rt. 1
May 2, 1936

In the southern part of Perry County, Miss., just below P. E. Fairley's, accross a small branch are the remains of a cross way that was used by General Jackson on his way from Mobile to New Orleans, during the War of 1812. This wasn't his main route through this part of the country, but seems that it was used only once or twice. The old poles that was used for the bridge accross the branch are still green when dug out of the mud.

Reference:

J. W. Thomas
Mack Hinton

Canvasser:

Mamie McDonald
New Augusta
June 3, 1936

4. First Mississippi Regiment:

The Regiment of the Mexican War:

The regiment called for from Mississippi was organized at Vicksburg, and elected its field officers with

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

Jefferson Davis at their head as Colonel. A messenger was sent to Washington to notify him. He was found in the House of Representatives, then having the tariff bill under consideration. The offer of the command of the regiment was promptly accepted. The president, on being informed of his acceptance and of his intention to leave Washington as soon as the necessary arms and equipment could be secured insisted on his remaining in Congress a few days until the tariff bill could be completed and passed, promising to instruct the Secretary of War in the meantime to have all his requisitions filled, so that no time should be lost. He made a requisition for one thousand percussion rifles of the model manufactured by Whitney, of New Haven. This was considered a startling innovation on usage. The rifle had not then been introduced into the army. Even the percussion lock was only partially in use and General Scott is said to have preferred the flint lock, considering it as involving too much risk to rely upon so untried a weapon as the percussion lock musket for a campaign in an enemy's country. Certain it is that he objected to the proposition of Colonel Davis to supply his regiment with the rifle indicated by his requisition and in yielding a partial consent to the experiment, coupled with it the condition that at least six of the ten companies should be armed with the old-fashioned musket already in use. Davis, however, who knew the familiarity of his men with the rifle and their distrust

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

of the army musket, insisted upon the entire fulfillment of President's promise, and eventually succeeded in obtaining it. Such was the original introduction into the service of the weapon afterward so celebrated as the "Mississippi Rifle."

Resigning his seat in Congress in June or July, 1846, Colonel Davis hastened to join his regiment, which had already set out for the seat of war. He overtook it and assumed command in New Orleans from which place they were transported by sea to Point Isabel. The strength of the column put in motion as reported by the commanding general, was but little more than 6,000.

Reference:

"The Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis"

Carrie Russell
Rutland Research Supervisor Perry Co
Rickett Miss

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

CONVASSER:
Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg Rt. 2

June 10, 1936

THE EFFECT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON THE PEOPLE:

In the year of 1861 the men were called out to go fight and for four long years they had a hard struggle, according to the report of Joseph Runnels, a Perry County Citizen, a Civil War veteran. Food was limited, a part of the time they got half as much to eat all day as they should have had at one meal. Their meats consisted of the old mules that were worn out and could not go any longer and the cattle were made to jump over a ditch and the ones that were too weak to jump over were the ones that were killed for them to eat and sometimes they would get so hungry they would kill the big rats that happened to come by and roast them to eat. The women and children were left at home to make their living as best they could, it was a hard life for them. They had to make the cloth for their clothes and they had to make their shoes. Some of the men would hide out to keep from going to war. These were called deserters and the Calvary men, who would look after these and try to make them go and if they failed to get then the Calvary men would try to destroy everything their family had left. They cut up their feather beds and scattered the feathers everywhere, took everything they had to eat and burned their homes.

Marvin M. Hall

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

If it had not been for the slaves that were left to help,
some of them could not have made their living.

In 1865 the war ended and the men that did not get killed
were very glad to get back home, as they were not per-
mitted to come home but two or three times during the
period of four years.

References.

J. L. Runnels,

Son of Joseph Runnels

Carrie Russell
Superior Perry Co
Project #2983

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5: WARS

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR OF 1898

COMPANY K SECOND REGIMENT

Cap. Edmond F. Noel

1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Moore

2nd Lieut. John V. Moore

SERGEANTS

1st Walter H. Moore

Q.M. Richard Gilbert

Tilden Pryer

Linus T. Moore

James M. Dyer Jr.

Henry W. Watson

CORPORALS

Edwards Wood

John T. Caldwell

Chas. J. Pate

James W. Ashcraft

William K. Campbell

James A. Garland

Samuel G. Keirn

Masters H. Moore

Robert E. Hinton

Albert R. Harvey

Powell Flippen

MUSICIANS

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

William E. Carter

John A. Lozes

ARTIFICER

William E. Moore

WAGONER

Albert E. Hood

PRIVATES

Hugh Baker

Thomas J. Bailery

Richard M. Barham

Edward M. Bain

John E. Bartels

George W. Beck

George Calhoon

Earl W. Cowert

Russell E. Cox

Harry A. Curtis

William F. Dancy

John L. Doubleday

Thomas H. Estes Jr.

Samuel J. Fielder

James R. Rowles

Joseph L. Francis

Jesse G. Gordon

Frank Gray

Marvin E. Hall

Albert E. Boetcher

Henry M. Brantley

Fredrick W. Brown

William E. Buerkää

Lewis E. Burnside

Claude Galloway

James J. Campbell

Harry Cochran

Thomas J. Curren

Eugene P. Darnell

John J. Danelake

Alphonso M. Dunlap

Wilson R. Farrell

Thomas J. Fletcher

Sidney L. Francis

Jarson Gibson

Simon Goller

Warren G. Gullledge

William E. Hall

HISTORICAL RESEARCH:: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 5:: WARS

Carl Hansen

Thomas H. Harris

Guy E. Houston

Charles R. Jarman

John J. Jones

Frank M. Kitlinger

Deiderich Lane Jr.

Adolph Lemiter

Jesse R. Lockhart

Wynn Mays

Frank S. Marshall

Charles M. McNeer

John W. Morgan

William B. Parker

Louis J. Pocinek

John H. Fuller

Jessie P. Sanderson

Walter H. Sharp

Benjamin R. Stigler

Gorgan A. Stevens

Granville E. Taylor

Alden Trotter

Charles Warren

James P. Wright

George T. Hart

Louis Heidenheim

William E. Ikerd

James T. Jones

Louis Jones

William R. Knox

Raymond L. Lizana

Harold Love

Charles A. Lofstrom

Samuel M. Massey

Gustave Madsack

Jasper S. Mills

Other R. Odom

Sharkey Perkinson

William P. Presgrove

Henry P. Rhodes

Thomas J. Scarbrough

Eulus S. Sanders

William H. Stigler

Roger A. Suit

Marvin F. Thompson

August Vigt

Henry Wittman

Werner E. Wynn

Carrie Russell Supervisor
Perry Co. Project # 2983

PERRY COUNTY, WARS

*Perry
County*

TALLAHASSEE

Hugh McDonald
Henry Barlow
Seabon Tisdale
R. Dougherty
John Grantham
James McCardle
John McCardle
Isaac Sumrall
Elick Hollimon
Pompy McGilbery
Collin Hood
Alfred Ferrell
Griffin Myrick
Luke Hollimon
Asa B. Easterling
Micheal Odum
Hardy Gale
Richmond Morgan
Green L. Sapp
Joseph Runnells
John Hollimon
Thomas McCardle
Isaham Gale
Richard Smith
Miles McDonald
Isaac Hollimon
Austin McDonald
J. R. Parker
H. A. Sumrall

Asberry Smith
Eli Myrick
Ned McSwain
Isaac D. Tisdale
Joseph McLeMore
Isiah McLeMore
Alex McGilbery
John McGilbery
Daniel McGilbery
Ezekil Odum
W. G. Morgan
N. B. Pardee
John Smith
William Carter
A. B. Odum
Angus McGilbery
Latimer Sumrall
Sebrin Odum
Ellis H. Wheeler

PERY COUNTY, FLA

HINTONS

J. H. Holder
William Hinton
Aaron Lucas
S. C. Rich
James C. Barnett
James H. Walley
J. P. Strickland
Solomon Strickland
Green B. Carter
H. E. Edwards
John L. Smith
Daniel Hinton
John McDonald
W. D. Cochran
Daniel Ward
David Hinton
Richmond Hollimon
George Hinton
Owen Odum
J. W. Strickland
Thomas P. Hinton
M. P. Hinton
Henry Bolton
Ruffus Hinton
Thomas Mason
Jackson Odum
Darling Odum
M. M. Meadows
David Freeman
Thomas Freeman

H. D. Cochran
Asbery Renolds
Robert Hinton
Jeptha Hinton
Ransafer Hinton
G. J. Hinton
David Y. Newell
John J. Newell
Edward Newell
Sidney Hinton

MERRITT:

William Freeman
Quincy A. Bradley
Norman McDonald
W. H. H. McDonald
Malcolm McSwain
S. Q. Bradley
William Housley
Thomas S. Hinton
George Breland
John McDonald
Syres McDonald
John Walker
June Bolton, Jr.
George Bolton
Gabriel Bolton
June Bolton, Sr.
Samuel Bolton
John Whitlock
Isaac Hartfield
Joseph Bolton
Thomas A. Bolton
Charles Bolton
W. D. McKenzie
William A. Walker
Sanford Bolton
David Bolton John Bolton
M. K. Bird
C. B. Bird
Alexander Nelson

G. K. W. Bolton
M. L. McKenzie
J. E. Bradley
D. F. Bradley

BLACK CREEK:

Willie Lee
Leroy Smith
Elijah Perkins
Absolem Breeland
Benjamin Perkins
Thomas J. Batson
B. F. Simons
Martin Breland
William Cameron
Greenberry Smith
E. B. Stafford
James S. Lambert
John Pearce
John Palmer
W. C. Smith
John Martin
Samuel Martin
J. H. Cowart
William Merritt
Nathaniel Merritt
Charles Martin
William Davis
Daniel A. Anderson
J. C. Fairly

G. M. Garaway
Hugh Lambert
A. W. Fairly
William McClendon
Simon Fairly
Carrol Benjamin
Jackson Griffin
Dandy Griffin
Samuel Griffin
Andrew Griffin
Robert Fairley
Alexander Fairly
Robert McLeod
Robert Bailly
Isaac Breland
Levin Cowart
John Garaway
William Stafford
Samuel Fairly
G. W. Johnson
J. F. Lancaster
J. W. Smith
Wesley Spikes
John Brown
Charles Brown
Harris Brown
Peter McAlpine
A. J. Thomas
James Simmons
James Pearce
Josiah Breland

George W. Bounds
F. M. Dossett
J. C. Pearce
Colon Breland
T. T. Breland
Willey Nelson
Rasmus Hausley
Isaac Yates
Lonnie Batson
J. S. Byrd
W. C. Griffin
J. M. B. Jones
Benjamin T. Roberts
A. Pearce
W. W. Fairley
J. L. Hogan

AUGUSTA:

M. J. Albrittain
P. K. Freeman
G. B. Easterling
Charles James
A. M. Dozier
J. W. Denham
J. P. Carter
N. Merritt
J. W. Nichols
Peter McDonald
James Pearce
Benjamin Stevens
John J. McLeod

John Carter
 Hampton Wade
 Charles Wade
 Anderson Wade
 Michael Wade
 Jerry Collins
 Frank Brooks
 William Patton
 Aleck Denham
 William Santee
 J. P. Merritt
 J. T. Breland
 John Scott
 W. Arnold
 Henry Howard
 David Ross
 William Mott
 W. R. Scott
 W. N. Morgan
 William Hinton
 Louis McGilbery
 James C. Armstrong
 G. S. Draughn
 W. B. Hinton
 John Nixon
 James M. Bradley, Sr.
 Malakiah Odum
 M. J. Cockran
 Jesse Hinton
 Nelson West
 Samuel West

Solomon McSwain
 Henry West
 Sandy Bolton
 Aleck Carter
 Benson Lewis
 C. H. Breland
 B. F. Garraway
 J. I. Ennis
 A. M. Carter
 C. A. Bradley
 John Lewis
 William Stevens
 W. H. Nichols
 Alpheus Draughn
 G. W. Nixon
 C. S. Nixon
 H. C. Holley
 David E. Nichols
 J. M. Loper
 J. D. Nichols
 D. R. Nichols
 J. Creel
 J. B. Stevens
 J. G. Simmons
 S. T. Garroway
 Benj. G. Merritt
 A. T. Perryman
 Archie McClennon
 Willis Carter
 F. P. Myers
 L. S. Myers

PERRY COUNTY, WYAS

Sion Bradley

G. W. Smith

T. J. Evans

C. L. Nixon

George W. Moore

Cyrus Draughn

John Lewis

Allan McSwain

William Simmons

C. B. Stevens

Michael Odom, Jr.

George McDonald

PERRY COUNTY, OHIO

Perry
Reconstruction
Compiled by Heltin

2nd copy
4/24/39

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CHAPTER IX

RECONSTRUCTION

County Problems - State and County Political Adjustment -
Interviews - Ku Klux Klan -

CHAPTER IX

RECONSTRUCTION

The years between 1865 and 1875 were known as the Reconstruction Period, though that word was far from descriptive of that dark period following the defeat of the South in the War between the States.

County Problems

Perry County, at the time of the War between the States, was very sparsely settled, and was still in the pioneer stage. The county had only one raid from the Federal forces and no battles, but the raiders had left desolation in their wake. The farms and homes already depleted by absence of the men and short crops, had been entirely stripped. (1)

When the men returned from the war, the farms were neglected, fences dilapidated, and the supply of seed for crops almost exhausted. The families of men who did not return were, indeed, in a desperate condition. (2)

The educational facilities were almost entirely dropped. People had time for only one effort, that was, to obtain the necessities of life. The social life was reduced to a minimum. The freeing of the slaves had brought about a labor problem on the large farms, and the negroes, so suddenly given their freedom, presented a social, as well as economical problem. (3)

(1) Mrs Rachel Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

The women had worked the farms as best they could during the war, and in addition to this and the regular work of the house, they carded the cotton, spun the thread, wove the cloth, and cut and made clothes for the family. They knit socks and stockings also. The dye for the cloth came from the woods; walnut bark made brown; poke berries, magenta, red oak bark, red; indigo, blue, etc. The indigo was grown for this purpose. To make the dye, it was soaked in water for two days, then wrung out and the indigo settled to the bottom. Shoes were made from home-tanned leather. Nails in them were wooden pegs, whittled from wood. (1)

Soap was made with lye and meat scraps. The lye was obtained by placing oak ashes in a barrel with a small hole at the bottom; water was slowly poured in at the top, and after passing through the ashes, it was caught at the bottom in the form of strong lye. The lye was boiled with the meat and grease scraps; this made the soap. Every home had its ash hopper in the back yard. It was generally a barrel set on a slanting scaffold, and securely covered to keep out the rain. All the oak ashes from the fire places were poured into the hopper until soap making time. This was usually in the spring, after all the hogs had been killed and the soap fat saved. (2)

Syrup was made from cane, and to get sugar, the syrup was boiled low and then dripped through a sack. The sugar left

(1) Mrs. Rachel Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

in the sack was brown, but had a good flavor. Even after the war salt was scarce for some time, and had to be brought from Mobile; the cost was \$50 per barrel. (1)

The women also provided much of the medicine used during the war and reconstruction. From the woods they brought calamus root, may-apple, butterfly weed, dogwood bark for quinine, cherry bark, and sassafras for tea. Some of these were placed in whiskey for a tonic. Poppy seed were used for a narcotic and sheep sorrel for salve. (2)

In times of sickness, the neighbors worked the crop if the man was ill, and the women took turns nursing. These solutions to the problems of life had been worked out during the war years, some of them by the early settlers, and they continued to serve through the dreadful period of reconstruction. (3)

Perry County had an advantage over more thickly populated areas, as the pioneer methods were still used in many areas, and the people understood how to provide most of the necessities from the land on which they lived. Another resource was the wild life. Deer, turkeys, wild hogs, in fact, all kinds of game was theirs for the taking. The streams abounded in fish. Wild fruits were also plentiful. (4)

State and County Political Adjustment

The people of the state as a whole, felt, at the close of the war, that they must accept the result of the war, and were

(1) Mrs. Rachel Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

willing to rewrite their constitution to come under the amendments added to the United States Constitution. President Johnson seemed disposed to allow them to do this, and thus to re-enter the Union in a peaceable and orderly manner, but Thaddeus Stevens had risen to a position of power. His implacable hatred of the South was responsible for much of the misery she suffered from 1865 to 1875. The state was placed under provisional and military rule, and the carpet-bagger and negro regime began.

Every person who had supported the Confederacy in any way was disfranchised and barred from holding office. The ex-slaves were given the right to vote and to hold office.

An army of northern adventurers invaded the South, realizing the gullibility of the ignorant negroes and the helplessness of the white people. Every community had some of these men working among the negroes. The result was the election of negro officers, who often could neither ^{read} nor write. Taxes became so great a burden that many white people lost all their land. At last the situation became so serious that the white men decided the northern adventurer must be driven out and the negroes made to accept the place in political life commensurate with their ability and education. This was accomplished by various means, legal where possible, by force when necessary.

Perry County suffered less than most counties because of its

isolated and thinly settled state. It did not offer such tempting fields to the adventurer as did some of the more developed areas of the state. (1)

During the military rule of the state the following sheriffs were appointed in Perry County: Bill Simmons, Milt Albritton, Simmons again, then Levi Myers. Adelbert Ames, carpet-bagger governor, appointed Henry Dearman sheriff during his term. The first sheriff elected by vote of the people was Hugh McCallum. (2)

Interviews

The story of reconstruction is told in the following interview: Captain Ben Stevens (see chap. 23, Professional and Civic Leaders), reopened his store and tavern, which had been closed during the war. When Captain Stevens left for the front, he and his friend, S. I. Garraway, took with ^{them} a negro servant, Ben Garraway. He cared for them and Captain Steven's red stallion "Ever-Ready" and they all returned safely. During the ensuing ten years, the lives of the Stevens family were singularly untroubled for those trying times. During his absence, Mrs. Stevens had managed the farm, and dairy, and the crop production was uninterrupted. She cared for a family of four girls and her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Stevens, her one brother, who was unfit for service, and boarded a school

(1) Mrs. Emma Stevens Garraway, Richton, Miss.

(2) R. B. Lee, Beaumont, Miss.

teacher for her children. Their lives continued in the same manner; they had the products of the farm and wild game and fish for food, and cloth was woven at home to supply the family clothing. Captain Stevens owned large tracts of land and he helped his poorer neighbors homestead. He took the timber from their land in payment. From his various projects he prospered and grew rich. (1)

Typical of this period is the history of Alfred G. Brown (see chap. 23, Professional and Civic Leaders). He had enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen. In 1868, he was married and in 1869, he homesteaded 160 acres of land, six miles north of Augusta, which was later made a post office and called "Brown". The actual cost of this land came to \$20. There were few stores in the county, and in those the stock had been depleted during the war, thus it was very difficult to get new supplies. The people depended on their own efforts and land for their living. One deprivation was the lack of coffee; for a substitute they used parched potato peeling and parched corn. The Browns planted all varieties of fruit trees, and raised cattle besides farming and selling timber. About twice a year, loads of produce, wild meat, and even gophers were taken to market in Mobile, Alabama, by ox wagon. These were sold or traded for things they could not produce at home. On one trip, Mrs. Brown received \$117 for peaches she had gathered from their own trees and sun-dried. (2)

(1) Mts. Emma Garraway Stevens, Richton, Miss.

(2) Phil Brown, Richton, Miss.

At the close of the war there were not many people in the county and the settlements were scattered; the life was of necessity communal. The Walleys and Newells were living in the northeastern part of the county; The Rich families on Piney Woods Creek, in the extreme east; the "Intons in the Hintonville community; Stevens Carters, Draughns, Myers, Denhams, and Kennedys in the center; Bradleys, and McDonalds where Beaumont now is; Runnels, Parkers, Sapps, and Odums in the northwest. (1)

The men would organize hunting parties, especially in the fall and winter, which lasted for days at a time. The women would gather for quilting. Game, which was plentiful, was an important item of food, besides a means of barter in the markets of the large cities. On the trips the game was shot was pooled and divided at the end by letting someone turn his back, while trophies of the hunt were made in piles, then another man would call out, who shall have this pile, the man whose back was turned named one of the party until each had a share. (2)

Ku Klux Klan

After the soldiers returned from the war and conditions continued to be unsettled, roving bands were despoiling the people, men who had not fought in the war, but used the unprotected condition of the county as an excuse for act of law-

(1) Mrs. Emma Stevens Garraway, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

lessness. The leaders of the community felt that something must be done to restore order and safety. Captain Ben Stevens and A. G. Brown were among the men who organized the Ku Klux Klan in Perry County. (1)

Many of the ex-slaves stayed with their old masters after they were freed, but some of the younger and more reckless negroes were inclined to make trouble, until the fear of the Ku Klux Klan stamped out this element. The Klan ordered the Bush whackers to disband and cease their depredation; when they refused, the leader was killed and the men dispersed. (2)

The Klan was active for several years, until they were no longer needed to preserve order; they then disbanded. (3)

(1) Phil Brown, Richton, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

References

Brown, Phil

Richton, Miss.

Fullilove, Mrs. Rachel

New Augusta, Miss.

Garraway, Mrs. Emma Stevens

Richton, Miss.

Lee, R. B.

Beaumont, Miss.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 16th, 1937

Historical Research Project
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Page #1. Assignment #22.—RECONSTRUCTION

At the close of the Civil War, 1865, the soldiers that were not killed in action came home to their wives and children, and found the county in a deplorable condition. A part of Sherman's army had passed through Perry County, entering in the northwest corner. This indeed was an exciting time. When the word came that 5,000 Federal troops under the command of a man by the name of Davidson was coming this way destroying everything in its way. There was very little time for preparation as the main army marched through.

They camped from Friday until Tuesday in, and around, Mrs. Carter McSwain home, where New Augusta is now located. Small parties went out in all directions, but expeditions were directed from here. A band of stragglers were stationed across Leaf River, just opposite New Augusta. The horse which John Stevens was riding was shot and killed. Mrs. John Lewis went to his window and waved a sheet, which was a flag of truce, and the stragglers went on their way.

All cows, chickens, pigs, turkeys, sheep that could be found were killed, the raiders taking the choice. Old citizens stated that if the refuge had been lain side by side in a row, it would have reached a mile. The dresser drawers, trunks, under beds, between mattresses and in all conceivable corners where things could be hidden were searched and findings were either taken or destroyed. There were no banks, so all valuables were hidden away, for their lives were ~~all~~ often at stake until their secrets were revealed. The young and the old stayed concealed until the army had passed. There was no one at home but the women and those who were too young to go to war, so realizing their helplessness, they stayed in hiding.

Leaving here, the army passed on, crossing Leaf River near McLain, Miss., at Moody's Ferry.

There were some homes that they did not take the corn, and the people that did not have any would go and ask them to divide their food with them. If they refused, they would prize the door and help themselves, but would not destroy anything. Some of the people lived on bread and water until another crop could be made, ~~fall~~ or fall came when some of the wild hogs were fat enough to kill for meat and lard.

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Hazel E. Mills
June 16th, 1937

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The settlements in Perry County were scattered and few. Among those were the Walley's and Newell's who lived in the northeast part of the county, and the Richs who lived in Piney Woods Creek in the due east part. The Hintons lived in the Hintonville Community. The Stevenses and Carters, Draughns, Myerses and McKenzies lived in the central part. The Bradleys lived at Beaumont, and the Runnelses and Parkers lived in the northwest part of the county.

GOVERNMENT. Some of the sheriffs who served during Reconstruction were: Bill Simmons and Milt Albritton (we did not learn the dates and order in which they served.) However, we did learn from his grandson, C. C. Dearman of New Augusta, that Mr. Henry Dearman was sheriff in 1869. He was appointed by the Carpetbagger governor, Adelbert Ames. Later on Mr. Levi Myers was sheriff, by this time things were better in Perry County. At that time we had Board of Police instead of Board of Supervisors, which was changed to Supervisor in 1869.

TRANSPORTATION. The ways of transportation were very poor, considering the ways of the present. The towns were so far apart. The nearest one of any size was Mobile, Ala. They generally went once a year, this was in the fall. They traveled by way of oxen and wagon, and would drive their stock, this consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs and turkeys. It took 15 days to make the trip. They would have to stop and rest along the way, in the evening before sundown the turkeys would begin looking for a place suitable to sleep. When they got to Mobile and rested for a day or two, they would get water from the Mobile bay and boil it down to use for salt, this would bring home with them. On these trips they would buy their needs for a year ahead. They bought flour, but would have biscuit every Sunday morning for breakfast, only, or when the preacher came to see them.

FARM & PLANTATIONS. The people obtained their land by going along through the woods and blazing trees for their land lines. They would use oxen to plow their crops, the crops they raised were corn, cotton, rice and a few different kinds of vegetables. They used cornmeal brand parched brown for coffee. They did not try to have big crops as people of today since they did not have modern farm implements to work with.

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FARM HOUSES. The houses were built of logs. They were cut the length they wanted each room, then the bark was peeled off, and they were knoched at each end and put together with pegs. Some of the houses were one large room, and some of them were double pen houses with a hall between the rooms. They built large dirt chimneys, and they did their cooking on the fire place, because there were no cook stoves in these days. ~~Not~~ The fences around the fields were all built of small logs, and were knothched at each end and fastened together with pegs as they did the houses.

CLOTHES. Their clothes were made from the cotton that was grown at home. Most of it was picked from the seed by hand. The gins were destroyed. The women would card and spin it into thread, then they would take the thread to the loom and weave it into cloth. The cloth was dyed any desired color by using different barks or weeds. For brown they used the walnut hulls, for red they would use the polk berries. If they wanted a beautiful blue, they used the indigo weed, which was grown in patches for this purpose. They would gather the weed, put it in water, soak it a day or two, then churn it up and ring it out. Let that settle to the bottom. They would have what was called indigo mud. This was what they used to dye with. Their shoes they made from the cowhide. They had tanning vats where they tanned the leather. They made the pegs from maple wood. After everything was ready they could make a pair of shoes in a day.

Soap was made by burning oak into ashes, taking these ashes putting them into a hopper. Pour water slowly on these ashes and drip the lye through. To this add meat scraps or any kind of grease. Boil it down to a soap.

Most of the medicine they used was gotten from the woods. Calamus root, may apple, butterfly weed, and for a tonic in the spring, they used dogwood bark, cherry bark, and sassafras tea or sometime they would put the bark in whiskey.

Another way of obtaining salt was taking the dirt from the smoke house floor, distilling it. Salt that year was \$50.00 per bushel.

A great help in those trying days were plenty of wild turkeys, deer, bear, fish and wild hogs. They used powder and lead in their guns.

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Hazel E. Mills
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SOCIAL LIFE. The men would organize hunting parties, especially in the fall and winter. While they were out on their hunt, the women would do quilting. They all worked together much of the time. There were weeks when everyone in the county would go hunting, when they were ready to go home, the game was divided by letting someone turn back, then after having the game in piles, another man would call out as to who would get this one, and the one with his back turned would call the name of the one to get each pile until all the piles had been given ~~that part~~ away. Then they were all satisfied.

If any one in the neighborhood got sick, they would all give work days and work out his crop for him. If one seemed to be lazy they would give him warning to work out his crop, and if he did not do it then the white caps came and gave him a beating and made him work. If any of the people had a dispute they would settle it by fighting a duel, with either gun or knife.

A Republican was not allowed here for a long time, if they were seen they would be killed. A negro who was not a slave was not allowed here for they were killed, also.

KU KLUX KLAN. This klan was organized by the soldiers that returned from the war, and the other men of high standing from the county. Their purpose was to get the Democrat Party in power over the Republicans. They also banded together to control the negroes that were freed when they became ugly on the plantation. There was a band at that time of deserters, or bushwhackers, operating in Perry County. The Ku Klux Klan talked to this band and tried to get them to disband, but they would not. They fought back at them, so they had to kill their leader. It was not learned just how long the Ku Klux Klan lasted, but for several years.

REFERENCE: Mr. Bob Lee, Beaumont, Mississippi

Carrie F. Russell Historian

PERRY COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10, RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

CONVASSER:

Lessie Maxwell

June 10, 1936

1. POPULATION:

- a. White-----5,449
- b. Colored-----2,748
- c. Indians-----None
- d. Chinese and Japanese-----None
- e. Others:

Jews, 2, 1 family Canadians, 1 family Italians, 10 in family, 1 family Englishman 7 in family and 1 Mexican man.

Reference:

2. Indians:

Refer to Assignment # 9

3. NEGRO:

Convassers:

Pearl Odom

Jessie Walker

Lessie Maxwell

Mamie McDoandl

June 1-20, 1936

a. What they have done:

1. Industrially: Preaching, 1 merchant and 1 pressing shop.

2. Educationally:

-2-

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10, RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

Name of schools: Carter Hill, Deep Creek, Gaines Creek
Happy Lillie, Hintonville, Little Creek, Mahmed, Mt
Everest, Myers, Old Augusta, Rocky Branch, Sand Hill,
St. John, Talahala and Wade and Richton.

3. Fine Arts:

None

4. Literature:

None

b. What they are doing:

Farmers

a. Farm Owners

Sam Beal	12 A	Angus Bolton	15 A
Farmer Williams	25 A	Charlie Bolton	10 A
Callab Colbert	15 A	Charlie Red Bolton	8 A
Malissie Bolton	35 A	Harris Tanner	10 A
Carrie Bolton	5 A	Collins Bolton	30 A
Tucker Bolton	15 A	Evin Lawrence	30 A
Pofessor Thomas	25 A	George Lawrence	12 A
Oliver Bolton	25 A	James Bolton	5 A
Mac Bolton	10 A	Henry McQueen	12 A
Little John Bolton	10 A	Joe Lee	80 A
Dock Bolton	5 A	Charlie Odom	40 A
John Blake Bolton	4 A	Cola Tart	40 A
Phil Gowdy	30 A	Ellen Travis	150 A
Pete Kennedy	15 A	Joe McGilvery	30 A

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

Thad McGilvery	40 A	Charity Lock	18 A
Clem Grey	48 A	Neal Young	23 A
Walter Taylor	60 A	Mikay Jones	10 A
J. W. Wyatt	40 A	John McLendon	40 A
Nathan McSwain	40 A	Elia Hinton	100 A
Johnnie Hinton	20 A	Mary McSwain Hinton	40 A
Zeb McSwain	80 A	Steve Barnett	40 A
Turner Dykes	10 A	M. L. Jackson	40 A
John Lynch	80 A	Pete Jefferson	20 A
Manuel Jefferson	40 A	Sam Ratliff	13 A
William Halley	13 A	Jessie E Kelley	
Bud Carter	90 A	Sarah Davis	140 A
Henry Davis	20 A	Willie Carter	40 A
Jim West	160 A	Lawyer Booth	40 A
Annette Breland	80 A	Lewis Craft	80 A
Sarah Jones	40 A	"Shorty" Bennett	40 A
Eugene Breland	80 A	Cap Breland	80 A
Mary Bell Dickie	40 A	Tommie Jackson	40 A
Ida Dickie	80 A	John Lee	40 A
W. H. Andrews	40 A	Isom & Thelma Andrews	120 A
Nollie Griffin	10 A	Hatten Benjamin	80 A
Jack Breland	120 A	Peter McDowell	80 A
Paul Breland	40 A	Kate Smith	40 A
Joseph McDowell	120 A	Humphrey Knight	10 A
Willis Knight	40 A	Carey Benjamin	10 A

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF THE COUNTY

W.C.B. Fairley	40 A	London Fairley	40A
Addison Fairley	40 A	Lina Cleveland	40 A
Mattie Hall	40 A	Cleveland Dickie	40 A
Jimmie Fairley	40 A	Peter Fairley	40 A
Luther Alfred	40 A	Auston Avery	20 A
Homer Breland	40 A	Caule Breland	47 A
Plummer Densley (gone to S.)	40	Mitchel Denham (gone to State)	80 A
Pink Bagent			

b. Farm Renters and Share Croppers

Willard Lee Share cropper and renter

B. Porter	Share Crooper	Ernest Ramsey	Share crop
West Fairley	Renter	Watson Fairley,	Renter
Earl Weatherford	Renter	Booker Spencer	Renter
Helvin Breland	Renter	Nora Failey	Renter
Saul Jones	Renter	H. Y. Logan	
Ed Fairley	15 A	Pop Hogan	30 A
Cleveland Perry	30	Jack Hartfield	30 A
Dave Harper	25	Henry Boose	30 A
Will Ashford	30	Will Blank	30 A
Johnnie Blank	30 A	Ollie Spinks	12 A
Isaac Spinks	8 A	Jesse Spinks	10 A
Walter Gandy	Renters	Lawrence Hinton	Renters
McKinly Hinton		Henry Malone	
John Grigsby		Nathan McDonald	
Horace Hinton		Aron Hinton	
Wiley Hinton			

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10; RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY.

Will Brown	Lawrence McSwain
Mattie Brown	Tom McGriff
Leonard Deloach	Johnnie Strong
Myson Bilsb	Charlie Turner
Union Roberson	Gus Williams
John Hinton	A. D. McSwain
Anthony Deloach	Ira Ellis Hinton

Share Croppers

Ella Carter	Mordock Henry
Zollie Henry	Joe Sellers
Robert Bradley	John McSwain
Jim Jones	Winnie West
Michel McCardle	Ceaser West
Willie Maize	Scott Williams
Edd Turner	John Turner
Tom Santee	Print Kennedy
Nathaniel Holliman	Arie Holliman
Curtis Holliman	Phil Goudy
Mosrie Perkins	Jack Carraway

Ranson McCullum

References:

J.R. S. Edwards
W.C.B. Fairley
Bud Carter
Ed Smith

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT #2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #10; RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

CONVASSERSE/

Pearl Odom
Lessie Maxwell
Mamie McDonald
Jessie R. Walker

2. INDUSTRIALLY:

a. Merchants and other industries:

One merchant.

b. Professionally as Doctors, Lawyers, etc.

None.

c. Educationally as: Teachers, etc.

Carter hill Evelyn Freeman; Deep Creek Rose El Alford;
Gaines Creek Ida Lee Polk; Happy Lillie Sara Carter;
Hintonville Willie E. Jefferson & Candace McQueen;
Little Creek Reuben Chandler and Conella McDonald;
Mahned Maggie Johnson; Mt Everest Gertie Gou y;
Myers Thelma Seawood; Old Augusta C. F. Boles and
Mamie Ree Boles; Rocky branch Phoebe Davis; Sand Hill
N. Atkins n and Mildred Greenwood; St. John Hanna
Mott, Allie Mae Slaughter, Lenar Jane Lee and Minnie Smith;
Talahala Wydell Harris; Wade Charlotte Vessey; Richton
Mattie Jones.

The Richton Negro School has 5 trustees. The Supt. of
the Richton White School is Supt. of the negro school and
the white trustees has the supervision of the school.
The negro trustees submit names of teachers and they are

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10; RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

elected by the white trustees. Most all the schools in Perry County have the lunch rooms and if they are near the white school, the white supervisor supervises the negro lunch rooms.

d. Fine Arts as: Music, Literature, Painting, etc.
None.

e. Prominent Negro Leaders - Men and Women

Bud Carter organized the Red Cross in 1934 among the negroes around Janice and Beat 5, was the main leader in organizing St. John School in 1925 and helped organize St. John Church in 1911. Bud is still deacon in this church, but he said that he supposed he was too old for trustee, the old folks had to take a back seat and let the young take their places.

Rev. W. M. Mallary was born in Embia County, Ala., attended school at Selma Unie Ala., then Campbell's Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Cal., finished high school in Lumberton and Hattiesburg, Miss. He is 62 years old, has college extension work, pastor of 4 churches, is Missionary Baptist. In 1899 began ministry at Every Green, Ala., next pastorage, Perkinson, Miss., then to Nighton and has been there 29 Years.

References:

Bud Carter

W. M. Mallary

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Lessie Maxwell

4. OTHER RACES

a. Contributions

1. Industrially

He sailed America when he was 12 years old 1899, landed in New York City, finally went to Albany, New York where after a year he began working. Having worked 6 years he went back to his home at Sicily Italy and stayed there 5 months, leaving home again he came to Syrocuse, New York where he worked 7 months. He left Syrocuse, New York and came to Ellisville, Miss. where he stayed for 3 months then returned to Syrocuse where he married. He married Miss Reitz of Syrocuse, then they came back to Miss. where they are now living. To this union seven children were born one has married also living in Nighton, Miss.

Reference:

Sam Imbroglio, Himself

2. Economically

3. Socially

There is one mexican man age 44 years who came from Mexico with a truck load of other mexicans in 1927 in the Delta to pick cotton. Since 1931 he has been living with Johnie Mensarling. In the spring of 1936 Mr. Men-

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 10: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

sarling moved from the Delta to Perry County and this Mexican still wanted to stay with them, for he had violated the rules of the Mexican Government by not signing papers to leave there and he said if he went back they would kill him. His name is Eligio Valders, he is very industrious and is well educated in Mexican language and can read write and talk very well in the English language.

Reference:

Mr. & Mrs. Johnie Hensarling

Carrie Russell

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 12/ INTERVIEWS

10/17/1936

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, Mt. 2

July 23, 1936

1. Log and Boat Landing

In the year of 1891, J. P. Runnels and J. L. Runnels bought timber from different people and as there were no saw mills near enough to haul their logs to, they hauled them on an eight wheeled wagon pulled with four or five yoke of oxen to the bluff of Tallahala Creek, near Runnelstown. They rolled them in the water and pinned eight or ten logs together and they called this a crib, then when the creek would get full of water they would carry the cribs of logs down to the river and and there they put several cribs together. They called this a raft. They would carry them on down the river to Moss Point, Miss. and sell them to L. N. Dantzler. Later years J. L. Draughn, T. P. Hensarling and R. C. B Bradley were in the log business. This way of carrying off the logs lasted until 1918, when Tallahala Saw Mill Co. built a rail road through this part and every body sold their timber to them. This old log landing place was also used for a boat landing, since the stores were on the east side of Tallahala and everybody had to walk

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

through from the west side. They used a boat for means of crossing the creek.

These statements were given by J. L. and J. P. Runnels, who were born in Perry County and have lived ~~xxx~~ their lives out here and have been very prosperous as a farmer, merchant and in logging, also T. R. Hensarling who has lived in Perry County most of his life and was a prosperous man and reared a large family in Perry County.

CONVASSER:

Lessie Maxwell

July 28, 1936

Richton, Miss.

Perry Lake

A story on a personal interview of Perry Lake, a wonderful fishing stream in Perry County, Miss. and its adjacent counties. Numerous fishing parties from far and near made many visits during the seasons to enjoy the fishing afforded by the stream of this section. Large and small mouth bass, brim and white perch were found in abundance. Beautiful clear running streams inland lake near the larger streams made this indeed "Fisherman's Paradise".

My friends had urged me time and again to go with them or visit this section to prove for myself what a won-

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

derful fishing section it was. I was always too busy at that time to accept these enticing invitations and the opportunity did not present itself until 1924, when my change in work located me with headquarters only thirty miles away from "fishman's Paradise". Did my friends living a hundred or more miles away who had previously invited to this section, envy me? I'll say they did. Spring of that year was not far off, my fever was going up daily and two of my friends had the same fever. So the first warm day we arrived in Thompson Creek, in Perry County with fishing tackle, bait, frying pan and other necessary things for the days outing. My friends had fished this stream for years and as we cast our lines, they remarked that the fish were getting less and less each year. We had been fishing only a short while before we had a strike, then for about 20 minutes we ran a race, first one and then the other catching either a white perch or a bass. I was convinced and realized why my friends had been so insistent that I try fishing in that section. We had caught an ample supply, both for our dinner and to carry home. So we pulled in our lines and began to prepare our dinner. During the preparation of our meal, we noticed a young fellow coming down the stream with a high powered rifle, he had some fifteen bass that he had just shot and told

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

us a party of local people, north of us about a mile who were draining and liming a small lake that entered into this stream. They were only taking the large fellows, leaving the small ones to die. He told how local people bruised certain roots of pernicious plants, place them in sacks and by submerging in small lakes and stream caused the fish for some distance around to be killed. The fish were being destroyed by the thousands, and yet my companions wonder why fish were getting less each year. I asked that fellow if there was any sport in shooting fish and he replied, "Naw not much, what I am after is meat." He had no thought of the future and didn't seem to realize the results that were certain to follow from his destructive methods. Little did he dream that in a few years time, at the rate of destruction that was then being employed there would be no meat. We enjoyed the days outing, but I was worried and could not help from wondering if there was not some way to prevent the destroying of fish in that section.

Reference:

E. Malcom Jones

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEWER:

Mamie McDonnald

New Augusta

July 22, 1936

A Story of Old Augusta and New Augusta

I have been invited to write a few reminiscences of our quiet little town of New Augusta, as I have lived here 26 years and at Augusta two miles across Leaf River from here, where I born, and lived all of 76 years except while I was in college in Mobile. My earliest recollection of a visit to my neighbors, over here was on Friday after school hours. I walked with my teacher, Miss Fannie Terrell and Albert McGowan to his home here to spend the week end and to visit other friends, the Hinton's, who were friends of our teacher as she had taught a school here before she did at Augusta. I was after the Civil war & living in late sixties, but the houses of slaves or "quarters" as we termed them, were here, thick oak bushes all around and plenty colored people still here to wait on their old friends and owners. Just where our business places are now was either a "Horse lot", Cow pen" or field in cultivation in the land where Methodist Church stands was the home of the McGowan and Carter families, and the house was supplied with water from the springs near the swamp. The people here attended church services, school, court and store at the county site, Augusta. We had only one church house for all denominations as there

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEW

were few saw mills in county and the lumber for floors were hard to get, even when the logs could be put up for walls. The rest of people had rough floors and many kitchens had clay or dirt floors. A few deep square wells were dug and long sweeps erected to draw water and nothing was sweeter and cooler than water from "The Old Oaken Bucket That Hung in The Well." The only market we had was Mobile, which residents visited, spring and fall of the year to bring supplies on ox wagons to use for several months. A crowd of these wagons would travel together as robbers would attack them equal to wild Indians if a lone with supplies. Our only means of transportation was by horse back or wagon pulled by oxen. Mule team and buggies came year later and then automobiles, bicycles, air planes etc. There has been steady changes and a few of us old people have lived to see many wonderful and useful inventions, but none caused us to feel any happier or contented than when we had our only heat from fire places, light from pine torches or tallow candles and cooked our meals in an iron pot and our baths in the streams or wooden tubs. Miss Margaret Denham, Mrs. Rachel Fullilove, Mr. Jessie Kennedy and Mr. G. Draughton are bear witness to it is statement also that there are a lot of young people surrounded with modern convenience and years of study in modern schools that are no better scholars than aged people who had to learn all the English language, penmanship and mathematics in one teacher log school house.

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

But it is grand to live in the plain old times and then enjoy all modern conveniences too and we do feel gratified to live to see Old Augusta moved and reorganized in New Augusta. With its modern conveniences and enjoy it all ~~all along~~ all along with our young people, who have missed so many practical lessons of life so many experiences that will never come their way in this sheltered age surrounded by churches, schools, offices and quick connections with outside world.

A FEW SCATTERING THOUGHTS OF THE PAST AND
PRESENT AGE BY:

Mrs. Bettie Myers

Carrie Russell. Supervisor
Perry Co

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT NO. 2271
PERRY COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT OF ASSIGNMENT #13

MRS PEARL ODOM CANVASSER
July 15, 1936

1. NARRATIVES OF INTERVIEWS

4. About the year of 1860 a watermill was built on Buck creek, near the Thomas Brown, and was built by Walton Pitts. The people for several miles around carried their corn to this mill to be ground for their bread.

After a few years Mr. Pitts sold out to Daniel McGillvery. In 1880 the mill was bought by Mack Odom, who run it a few years then sold to Joseph Rannels. He did not run the mill but a short while when it was burned in 1885. In 1896 S.A. Odom bought the mill rocks and moved them about five miles north on the same creek and built another mill.

People came the distance of ten miles on horseback, and brought their corn to this mill.

This mill was run about sixteen years when Mr. Odom sold out his place to Bently & Emery Co. Richton, Miss., and the mill was torn away.

The rocks are still there in the creek.

References: J.J. Odom Hattiesburg, Miss., I.A. Campbell, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carrie Russell Superser
Perry Co

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REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS- PERRY COUNTY
Canvasser- Mamie McDonald
Historical Research
Assignment # 13 -----INTERVIEWS

July 25, 1936

A most pleasant half hour was spent visiting with Miss Margaret Denham, a thoroughly charming gentlewoman of ninety-two years, who has spent her life in this present community. Her mind is keen, her eyes constantly twinkled with amusement and frequently she chuckled over the memory of some event that she did not chose to reveal.

It was most interesting to learn that her grandmother's family had occupied one of the log cabins of "The Three Smokes". The grandmother was a Miss Hodge, who had first married a Draughn and later a Holliman. Her parents were Andrew Dehan and Matilda Draughn, whose home was on Leaf river (south) near the present site of Mahan, two or three miles north of New Augusta. Her father died when she was only seven months old and her mother, with the aid of the older children and three slaves, carried on, then the mother died during the Civil War. She is sure that Augusta had a school as early as 1843. After having attended several small schools she had gone to Salem Academy near McLain, in Greene County, then for some reason had quit and gone one year to Enon (AEnon) Academy, near McCallum, now in Forrest County, but had returned the next session to Salem, where she had finished about the time the War began. Plans had been made for her and the young lady in whose home she had boarded to go away to a Young Ladies' Seminary, but the War put an end to their plans.

She spoke of Salem Academy as having been housed in three separate,

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

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Reminiscences of Early Days- Perry county- Cont'd

~~She spoke of Salem Academy as having been housed in three~~
separate, enormous, houses of one room each, with a music room off to itself, each built of hand-hewn logs. Evidently the construction of these was supervised by a northern person because they had glass windows in the place of shutters and heaters instead of fireplaces, as was customary with southerners of that period. The rooms were equipped with homemade double desks. The school was graded. Intermediate students were taught in one building while boys and girls of the higher grades were taught in separate buildings, that is, the boys in one house and the girls in another. Very little association was permitted. Both voice and piano were taught in the music room, which was some distance from the others because of the noise. We failed to learn the position of the different rooms, but we can well imagine they were placed about a hollow square.

All teachers were from the North until the last year or so when one or two southerners were employed. She was vastly amused over one little affair. It seems that the floors were scrubbed quite frequently with shuck mops until they were so clean they looked as if the cows had licked them, then they were given a copious sprinkling of white sand to keep them so. It was customary among people of that section to scrub and sand their floors. All the kitchens were sprinkled with sand. When trash accumulated on these floors the dirty sand was swept off and more clean sand sprinkled on. A new school master from the north had arrived and the first thing he did was to try to borrow a broom from a

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Reminiscences of Early Days-Perry county Cont'd.

woman to sweep the sand out of the room. She promptly told him to leave it alone because that was the carpet.

During her last year there were 114 students and since no boarding department was maintained arrangements had to be made with families of the neighborhood to care for all students. The Post Office was in McLeod's store about a mile from the school and it was a great privilege to be allowed to go for the mail. Usually some of the "scholars" were sent as a reward for good work and behavior. The girls were never allowed to go except in a body.

Miss Denham was in school at Salem when Copeland was hanged in 1857. It was a public hanging and people went for miles to see it. It was the sensation of the day and a culmination of the terrible events that had gone before. She remembers having seen Copeland in a window once, but I have not learned where that was.

Declaration of war sent most of the students scurrying home. The first company of the county was "raised" at Augusta under Dr. Kennedy and her brother, George, who was killed in service, was a member of it. Her brother, Joe, was in the regular army, also, but after Vicksburg fell he was sent home to help protect the women, children and property and to grind the meal for that part of the country, since they had a grist mill on Denham Creek near Mahmed. He was kept busy at the mill except when bands of Federal soldiers were in the country or other danger threatened. All men had joined the Confederate army except those either too old or too young for service.

The most exciting time of the county was when runners brought word that 5,000 Federals under the command of a man named Davidson

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

was headed that way. There was time for very little preparation before the troops were upon them. A sister dispatched their hired white boy across the river (he knew where he could ford it) with their best horse and it was the only one saved. The main army marched through and crossed the river at Moody's Ferry at McLain's which required three days' time, but small parties went out in every direction bent on destruction. The officers of the troop appropriated Mrs. Rachel Millilove's house and directed all expeditions from there. A straggling band went across to Augusta, as has been told in other papers. Every where they went they took such horses as they could use and fed their army from what they gathered along the way. They killed all the cows, pigs, and chickens that could not use and left destruction of property in their wake. The Denham house, along with all others, was raided by stragglers. They went through all dresser drawers and trunks, destroying valuable papers and taking such trinkets as appealed to their fancies. While rummaging through the house the soldiers found blackberry wine in demijohns and, oh, how they did want to drink it! But they were so afraid it might be poisoned that they passed it up. The troops were instructed to get Captain Denham, and they put forth every effort. They examined all bedding and tried to scare a negro maid into telling his whereabouts, but without success. ~~XXX~~ All the while he was at Augusta with the little band of old men and young boys, but knowing they were helpless before this large band of the enemy they kept quiet. Not one was allowed to leave his hiding place, because they knew there was much to be done after the invaders passed on.

After reading Sherman's report that he had laid waste a wide stretch of country between Vicksburg and Meridian, this raid is easily understood.

Miss Denham says there is not a doubt about River traffic. There seemed to be no schedule, but every now and then boats came up the river bringing nearly anything the people wanted to buy.

Mr. James Dearman ran the ferry at Augusta.

Carrie Russell

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

Perry County

The old Water Mill

CONVENER:

Lessie Maxwell

Richton, Miss.

Aug. 25, 1936

Leaving Richton on Highway 15 and going north, you can stop and ask anyone for the directions to the water mill and you may be assured that you will receive them quickly because everyone knows where the mill is. It's only a few crooks and turns from the highway.

The mill was built and first owned by Bud Hinton in 1851. After holding it for a quarter of a century, he let it fall into the hands of Joseph Palmer. After this, the mill fell into strange and different hands every few years until 1907. Among the owners were Raney Bradley, Rich Byrd, Charlie Rich, E. H. Porter, J. A. Griffin, Richton Lumber Company and the present owner, A. C. Henderson.

In 1907, when Mr. Henderson became owner of the mill, there were many repairs needed but because Mr. Henderson had many other duties he ignored the needs of and the mill was not run again until the last few years. The shed has been remodeled and now machinery has been bought. They have for the past two years been generating electricity which furnished their home that is near by. Besides the grinding of corn into the meal, Mr. Henderson is beginning to thrash rice. Of course, there is very little rice grown around here but it must be thrashed

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

THE OLD WATER MILL

somewhere.

The mill pond has begun to furnish amusement for people. At first, the scene out over the pond is very beautiful. The water is covered with lilies and hyacinths in many places and out around the edges and large cypress trees shading most of the pond. There is always a boat near the edge of the water. This boat can be used to ride out for pleasure but is mostly used by the fishermen. There are really fish in the pond, such as trout, brim and suckers.

Just below the mill is the "ole' swim hole." It is spring fed and the water is very cold but its just the right temperature for a good cool swim.

In the summer of 1918 two girls were drowned in the creek. For a long while, the children were forbidden to go in but people have gradually lost their fear.

Now, for the name of our creek. It is Beaver Dam. When the first white settlers came here the place was stopped up by an immense dam which was built by beavers. Of course, that is where the name came from and I think its a very suitable one.

Looking at the mill, the pond, and then Beaver Dam, you will have seen ~~what~~ one of the most interesting sights in Perry County. You could really enjoy it.

Carrie Russell
Superintendent

Reference:

A. C. Henderson:

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

Cynthia E. Ikerd, Interviewer
New Augusta, Mississippi
Pearl J. Odom, Interviewer
Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt. 2
Hazel E. Mills, Secretary
New Augusta, Mississippi
May 4, 1937

Historical Research Project
Perry County
Assignment #10- Supplement
Subject: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY
Page #1

NEGROES

The negroes of Perry County have done much industrially, as they have furnished two-thirds of the labor in this field of work. They have suffered the hardships along with the white man and shielded them in many instances. They have held the more menial jobs in the sawmills and turpentine industry, also, in the rafting businesses.¹

Educationally, they have progressed slowly, but surely. They are awakening to the need of consolidating their schools. Perry County has three schools that run transportation busses. A goodly percent of the pupils that finish from the schools of this county go off to high schools and colleges. The teachers are principally women.²

Music: They have had organized singing classes. Each community would sing against the other. Their spirituals, perfect time and rhythm is unsurpassed. They contribute greatly in this respect. Some of the churches reserve a place each year during revival meetings for the colored choir to render several selections.³

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

Austin McSwain has been dead 8 or 10 years. He was one of the young slaves who stayed with his white folks after the negroes were set free. He owned a small farm out $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of New Augusta, he also had a home in New Augusta. He was one of the founders of the Good Hope Baptist Church. He served as deacon in his church, trustee of the Sand Hill School. He butchered and sold beef to the white and colored of New Augusta for many years.⁴

Ceasar West is an old slave negro, owns his ~~farm~~ home and a small farm, one horse and some cattle. He is located one mile south of New Augusta. He was one of the founders and supporters of the Methodist Church in New Augusta. He and his family have done exceptionally good laundry work. He is not able to work now, but is being taken care of

- 1- Mr. L. D. Hammett, New Augusta, Miss.
- 2- Mr. J. S. Finalyson, New Augusta, Miss.
- 3- Mrs. W. E. Carter, New Augusta, Miss.

Cynthia E. Ikerd, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
May 4, 1937

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Perry County
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by his family, he also gets a small relief check each month.¹

Arthur Bivins homesteaded land in beat 5 near Janice, and then he bought more land and added to it, which made him a nice farm. He is a respectable "white man's negro". He is an expert grave digger. Some of the white people request that ^{he} dig their grave. He has developed cancer and has not been able to work for three years. He lost his place and now is living on Mr. Isom Garraway's place. Mr. Garraway takes care of him. He keeps a colored boy hired to wait on him.²

Jim West, one of the oldest settlers in Beat 5, owns 160 acres of land near Janice. His wife is praised for her efficient cooking and laundering. They have a comfortable house and some live stock. The house and premises are well kept. They have been what would be called prosperous negroes, but they are old now and are in bad health.³

Will Husband is one of the most outstanding negroes in Perry County, lives 3 miles southwest of Richton. He owns his farm and raises enough produce and feed stuff to carry them through the year. He owns some cattle and hogs, and has reared a large family of his own besides 7 orphan children. He has trained them to work and to be honest. He has no education, but is humble and polite. All you have to do when you need help is call on him, he willingly goes. He is on the Resettlement program, and always meets his obligations each year.⁴

Lelia Haden and her husband own a pressing shop in Richton, Miss. They do the work themselves. They do splendid work at a very reasonable cost. They have been in this business for 15 years. Lelia is a good cook, and does baking for the prominent white folks of Richton. She bakes birthday cakes, also, other baking for special occasions.⁵

- 1- Mr. J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.
- 2- Mr. Isom Garraway, Brooklyn, Miss., Rt. 1
- 3- Mr. R. W. Shattles, Brooklyn, Miss., Rt. 1.
- 4- Mrs. W. E. Carter, New Augusta, Miss.
- 5- Mr. W. E. Carter, New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

Martha Brown is a practical nurse and a midwife, and is said to be the best in Perry County. Records show that she reports more births than any other midwife in they county. She prepares the meals for the patient, keeps everything spotlessly clean. Martha is busy nearly all of her time, and receives two dollars per day. She nurses in Laurel, Ellisville and Hattiesburg, besides all over Perry County. Martha and her husband own their home. They are good substantial negroes.¹

Ida Hollimon is a practical nurse and midwife. She is above the average in intelligence. She works for white people altogether. She is very clean in person and keeps her patient and room tidy and clean, prepares good appetizing meals. She is also ~~pat~~ sympathetic and kind. The Hollimon family is one of the most outstanding in this county.²

Mattie Hall has been teaching for fifteen years. She had two years college training at Jackson, Miss. She is at present and Adult Educational teacher in beat 5. She has been teaching in this capacity 16 months. She has organized a domestic service class and is striving hard to make it an outstanding class for its kind. She mentioned having taught one woman who was 50 years old to write well enough to sign her name to a check. She is affiliated with all the civic organizations of her community. Mattie and her husband are buying a home and 40 acres of land.³

Walter White, who is 52 years old and has lived in Richton 29 years, is superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School and a steward of the church, and choir leader. His wife is organist for the church. At one time they owned a barber shop in Richton and was the leading barber. He owns his home and some rent property. Frances, his wife, has cooked for some of the most prominent white people of Richton and is classed as one of the best ~~white~~ cooks of the town. According to failing eyesight she is not able to cook now. Walter is cooking for V. R. Walley's road camp, and has been connected with road cooking for two years. He is active in hunting and fishing with the white people by keeping the dogs and fishing tackles in readiness. He has in his care dogs of doctors: Lawrence Hinton, C.C. Purdue, and W. Purdue of Mobile and J. E. Green of Laurel.

- 1- Mrs. W. E. Carter, New Augusta, Miss. 2- Dr. B. T. Robinson, New Augusta.
3- Mattie Hall, Route 1, Brooklyn, Miss.

Frances took two orphan children, a boy and a girl, and reared them. The boy is married and is living in Mobile, Ala.¹

Lucile Deloach is the daughter of Ella and Anthony Deloach. They live in Richton, Miss. She finished school at the age of 15 years, she then went to Piney Woods College and finished there in the spring of 1936. She worked her way through school and was elected there as English teacher for the year 1936-37. Now, she is sending her brother to school at Piney Woods College, and helping to take care of her brother's children, whom her mother has taken to rear. This summer Lucile plans to take special course in English, but as yet, has not decided where she will go.²

Sam Wade is a Methodist preacher, he has also taught school for several years. His wife was an educated woman. She was a school teacher also. Sam has been living on Mr. Roy McKenzie's place as share cropper for 11 years. He planted one acre of cotton each year "for his Lord". Strange to say, but that acre seemed to make better cotton than those around it. Mr. McKenzie suggested he keep that acre and give one of the others to the Lord, but Sam said, "No, that belongs to the Lord". Mr. McKenzie stated that he made a bale of on this acre for several years. Sam's days of usefulness are over for he is old and has heart trouble. Mr. McKenzie is taking care of him, and he also gets an old age assistance check of \$4.00 per month.³

Zollie Henry is a reliable negro farmer. He owns his home, 2 horses, cattle and hogs. He is located 3 miles east of New Augusta. He is a trustee at the Dand Hill School, and one of the leaders in his church. He provides well for his family.⁴

In 1919 Joe Lee moved to Perry County. He was soon elected trustee of the Tallahala colored school, and he has been trustee up to the present time. He is also an active

- 1- Mrs. W. E. Carter, New Augusta, Miss.
2- Ella Deloach, Richton, Miss.
3- Roy McKenzie, Rt. 2, Richton, Miss.
4- Mr. J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
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May 4, 1937

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deacon of the Baptist Church. Joe worked on public works for many years and still does when he can get work, but he is a real good farmer. He is 64 years old.¹

Isaac Thomas was born in Noxubee County near Macon, Miss. Jan. 15, 1889. He graduated from Macon High School 1906, spent two years in Alcorn Agriculture Mechanical College. He specialized in Teacher Training and Agriculture in the summer schools of Tuskegee Institute and Alcorn A & M College. He had four appointments in U.S. Railroad Mail Service. Mail weigher, 1908 and 1912, Postal Clerk 1909, Emergency Clerk, 1918. He was elected principal of public school of Lucedale, Miss. in 1912-15. Elected principal of Beaumont Public School in 1915 and has served in this capacity until the present time. During this time he directed the building of a Rosenwald school at Beaumont, and assisted in the repair and building of two churches, and organized a People Burial Association, serving as president of same.²

Historian Carrie F. Russell

- 1- J. J. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.
2- Isaac Thomas, Beaumont, Mississippi

PERRY COUNTY, RACES

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Historical Research, Project # 2271

Perry County

Assignment # 6; Folk-Lore and Folk Customs

1. ~~New Year:~~ *Particular Days*

The young and old enjoy going to watch parties on New Year Eve. The young people usually go to a dance and when mid-night comes they ring bells and do other noisy things to bring the "new year in". There are also mid-night shows given on New Year's Eve. New Year's Day is celebrated by good dinners and it is usually the "winding up" of Christmas, such as taking down the Christmas decorations and Christmas trees.

Thanksgiving:

On Thanksgiving there are family reunions and community dinners given. In some communities the ~~big~~ *are*

dinners ~~carried to the school house and every one goes there and about eleven o'clock there is a Thanksgiving sermon preached, then every one is seated at a long table, is arranged and all are seated~~ *by the families in the neighborhood, at* in family groups, and served a good Thanksgiving Dinner.

Christmas

It has been the custom for several years to have community Christmas trees. These are sponsored by the churches. Interesting programs are given consisting of reading, talks and Christmas music. Special care is taken to see that all the children who attend receive a gift.

At Easter season children enjoy egg hunts. In the churches that have been made beautiful with flowers, the pastor brings an Easter message. Special Easter music is arranged for the service.

Convasser:

Mamie McDonald

SHAW-WALKER
#82R Third Cut

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE +
CUSTOMS

Historical Research, Project # 2271

Perry County

marriage customs

About 1885 it was a custom when there was wedding and ~~they~~ ^{were} ready for the ceremony, the bridegroom came in the front door and the bride came in the back door. After the ceremony they were sent out of the room and a broom placed across the door, then the bride and groom came in and jumped over it and if they both jumped over at the same time they would be prosperous and if not there would be trouble. After the wedding was over they went into the dining room for dinner, this was called an "In-fair Dinner". Then the next day instead of going on a honeymoon, they went to the husband's home and had another big dinner.

Reference:

Mrs. F. F. Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

Convasser: Lessie Maxwell

4. Birth Superstitions

In 1880 it was a custom when there was a new baby to be born, the black mammy or midwife would have the mother to put on the husband's pants to relieve pains.

After the birth of the baby there would be a razor or a pair of scissors placed under the bed to cut the pains.

Another custom was if the after birth was burned in the fireplace the ashes were not taken out for a period of

nine days, this was to keep down the pains of the mother.

It was a custom to place a silver dollar in the new born

Sunday

Children day, or school day as it is now called, is ob-

Historical Research, Project # 2271

Perry County

Assignment # 6; Folk-lore and Folk Customs

baby's hand to see if he would be prosperous, if he closed his hand tight on the dollar he would be a thrifty person and if he did not grasp hand tight he would be lazy. The mother was not allowed to eat any kind of wild meats to keep the baby from being sick.

Reference:

Mrs. F. F. Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

Convasser:

Lessie Maxwell

2. Social Customs:

In early years up until 1910 it was a custom of the farmers, when they cleared new ground to clean up all they could un-^{only}til they had gotten all but the logs and poles to give log-^{unsaved, then}rollings. They invited all their neighbors and friends to come help. The men would roll and pile up the logs, every one trying to see which could carry the heaviest load.

The women would cook big log rolling dinners, most of them would have to use their wash pot to cook their steers in.

When the dinner had been served the women would quilt

all the evening. After the days work was done they would

^{have a big dance, sometimes they would} ~~have a big dance~~ until four o'clock in the morning. They were really glad to have these days

come around, ^{as they had so few} ~~as they had so few~~ social pleasures.

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE & CUSTOMS

Historical Research, Project # 2271

Perry County

Assignment # 6; Folk-Lore and Folk Customs

3.

References:

J. W. Brown, W. A. Hensarling, Mrs. Darlie
Hall, Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

3. Social Customs:

Church
Many years ago it was a custom ~~when every body went to~~
~~church~~ for the men to take part of the ~~little~~ children and
sit on one side of the house and the ~~ladies~~ *women take* took the ~~little~~
babies and sat on the other side.

About 1875 it was a ~~great~~ custom among the farmers to have
hog killing days and all the community was invited. The
men killed the hogs and ground up the sausage meat and part
of the women would fix dinner, part would fry out the lard
and part would do quilting. They all seemed to be happy at
these big days for ~~every body~~ *they* helped to bear ~~each others~~ *one another's*
burden.

Reference:

Mrs. F. F. Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

Convasser:

Mrs. Pearl dom

4. Table ~~custom~~ *and dress custom*

Many years ago it was a custom for the house wife to prepare
the meal and get it on the table and the men were called to
eat and the wife or women went back in the kitchen until they
were through eating. Then the women and children would have
their meal.

6. Religious Customs:

In the year of 1912 the Baptist Church of Perry County
organized an Association in Richton, ~~Miss., 1912.~~
The following churches ^{were} represented: Arlington, Brewer,
Good Hope, Indian Springs, Oak Grove, New Augusta, Prospect,
Progress, Red Hill, Richton, Runnelstown, Semanary, Union.
They elected, W. L. McCardle, Moderator, A. G. Brown Clerk,
and J. C. Parker, Preached the ^{organizer} sermon ~~that day.~~
The general business of ^{this} an association is to see after
the Foreign, Home and State Missions, Christian Education,
Baptist Homes for children, Sunday Schools, Baptist
Hospitals, W.M.U., B.T.U. and Y.W.A. After all this busi-
ness has been discussed the Association is dismissed by
prayer by one of the Brothers. This Association meets
every year with one of the Churches and the ^{women} ladies pre-
pare a dinner which is spread on a long table every day
of the Association.

Reference:

Griffin Walley, Richton, Miss.

Quarterly Conferences:

Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist Church are held
throughout the year, meeting alternately with the churches
in charge. This is a business meeting for all the churches
on a certain charge. In earlier years these conferences
were held ^{for} on two days, the business being attended to on
Satu day, with all day services on Sunday. These meetings
were much looked forward to and were well attended. Not
Only the members of the church but the people of the com-
munity came with well filled baskets, preaching services
were enjoyed and dinner served on the ground.
Epworth Leagues are organizations for the young people of
the county.

cooking.

Reference:

denon, Richton

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE & CUSTOMS

Children day, or school day as it is now called, is observed by the Methodist Church of the county. Sometimes the programs are participated in by all the churches of a community, members of the several Sunday Schools taking part and enjoying the day together. When this is done the special offering is divided equally among the churches.

1. ~~Celebration of White Christmas:~~ *White Christmas*

This is the celebration of Sunday before Christmas and has been a custom since 1924. ^{among} the Church ^{used} to celebrate a white Christmas. The people have vowed that the ^{gift idea} ~~plans~~ be carried out, all the decorations are in white, the gifts are left at the entrance and are wrapped in white. ^{gifts are made} ~~They are both in money and materials~~ to be used for gifts to give to the destitute and needy families. Baskets of fruit, clothes and toys are bought with the money. They try to have a real Christmas dinner in the baskets. Nearly every community has a community Christmas tree for all the children.

8. Fish Frys:

a fish fry was given
In the fall of 1928, I attended one of the best fish frys ~~I was over at. ^{men} was one on Leaf River and ^{men} ~~called two lakes.~~~~
Two lakes were served for the fry.
The last one was this side of Wingate Bridge, known as the Hinton Lake. About 15 ~~men~~ pulled the sein through the lake four times and had enough fish for all of our crowd, which totaled thirty-five. ^{were cooked} ~~cooked~~ the fish in an old fashioned wash pot about half full of lard. By the time the fish were ^{ready} ~~ready~~ the grease was hot, so were dropped in the pot of hot grease. When they were cooked they came to the top surface and were taken ^{out}. More fish were carried through the same process until all were fried.

Messers E. C. Fishel, W. D. Mills, & W. J. Palmer did the cooking.

Reference:

London, Right

Historical Resea ch, Project # 2271

Perry County

Assignment # 6; Folk Lore and Folk Customs

1. Miscellaneous Customs:

In ~~a out~~ 1900 ~~there were~~ singing schools taught in Perry County by Andrew Runnels, Henry Pitts and others later years there were several other singing teachers among whom are Luther Turner, J. T. Purvis, Bert Vance and P. A. Brown. They always ^{had} ~~seem to have~~ a large attendance at these school.

Very often they would meet and have community sings on Sunday and carry ~~out~~ dinner, ^{which was served} these days ~~were enjoyed by every one~~ *picnic style.*

In about 1906 there was a singing convention organized, and was named "The Perry County Singing Convention". These conventions met once a year for a fe years and the interest of people grew more and today they are having them every two months, everybody seems to be very much interested in them, although Perry County needs more pianoists, as most of the players are from other places.

Reference:

P. A. Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

Convasser:

rs. Pearl dom

Carrie Russell

Sup.

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE & CUSTOMS

Historical Research, Project # 2271

Perry County

Assignment # 6; Folk Lore and Folk Customs

7. Skating Rank:

In 1904, Sam Dobbins built the first skating rank in Perry County. The building was located back of Gavin Lott's Drug Co. This was used as a skating rank for which ten cents admission was charged per hour. This place was in operation until 1908. Then the paying for skating was over. All the small children still skated on all the pavement and any other place they could find to skate until the year 1930. They opened up an other rank in Richton. This only lasted one year and the children began using the side walks and pavement again to skate on.

Reference:

Gavin Lott, Richton, Miss.

Convasser:

Lessie Maxwell

Carrie Russell

References

Mrs. A. B. Walker

Mrs. F. F. Myers-

J. W. Brown

W. A. Hensarling

Mrs. Lottie Hale

Mrs. Phoebe Russell

Mrs. Rebecca Mayon

Mrs. Vina Russell

Mrs. Martha

Mr. Rachad Draughon

P. A. Brown

Griffith Walley

Gavin Lott

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE & CUSTOMS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

Supplement ASSIGNMENT # 6
Sept. 16, 1936
Mrs. Pearl Odom Canvasser

~~CUSTOMS~~

For many years back, and up until 1905 the ~~ladies~~^{women} wore bonnets made very large and the top stitched about one inch apart and ~~it~~ and left open at the back to place ~~stiffened~~ cardboard or thin strips of wood boards in to hold the bonnett like they wanted it. These were called slat bonnets.

Fascinators were worn in real cold weather on their heads. These fascinators were made of wool, and sometimes were mixed with cotton, they were of different colors and in those days were very beautiful.

Until 1906 the ~~ladies~~^{women} were dresses made with a yoke and gathered loose to the bottom, sometimes they would have a belt in the back these dresses were called mother-hubbards, and were worn everyday for comfort, for their Sunday wear they had hoop skirts and bustles, and basques for the waist. The skirts were gathered full and were long, while the waist was very tight, deep ruffles on the skirts were very stylish.

In those days capes also were worn, they were made of plush or wool material, they were made to go just below the waist line and were loose from the neck.

Carrie F Russell
Supervisor Perry Co

PERRY COUNTY, FOLK-LORE &
CUSTOMS

Perry County

assign
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Historical Research Project No 2271
Perry County
Missionary Baptist Church of Runnelstown

Pearl Odom Canvasser
March 18, 1936

In the year of 1906 the people of Runnelstown met and had services in the school house. This lasted until September 1907, when they constituted a missionary Baptist church. The following members were present: Mr. and Mrs. W.L. McCardle, Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Cagle, Mr. and Mrs. H.C. J. Runnels, Mr. and Mrs. A. McGilvery, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Colman, Mr. J.W. Brown.

The Presbytery were elders D.C. Rawls, H.W. Shirley, and A.J. Creed. The deacons were A. McGilvery and H.C.J. Runnels. J.P. Runnels was church clerk.

The church continued to meet in the school house until the year 1914.

A church house was built and they still have services in this building.

A Sunday school was organized in 1908.

Historical Research Project No 2271
Perry County
Baptist Church (Colored) Runnelstown Miss.

Mrs Pearl Odom Canvasser
March 16, 1936

In 1926 there was a group of colored people in camps one mile north of Runnelstown, who organized a Baptist Church.

The Members were as followers: Dan Tart and wife, Ed. Gains and wife, Homer Breland and wife and others. The Reverend Balden was pastor. The deacons were: Dan Tart, and Ed Gains. Madie Breland was elected Church Clerk. ~~XXX~~

In 1930 the people in the camps moved away. A little church house was built one mile east of there. They had church services here only for a short time for this house burned, Then they moved back to the old camp place, and held services in a small dwelling house. They still have services at this place.

PERRY COUNTY, GEORGES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie A. Walker
March 10, 1936
Beat 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, St. John Baptist Church

St. John Baptist Church was organized in 1901 for the negroes. The church was organized by Bud Carter, and A. M. Diven.

The first pastor was L. W. McInnis who is deceased now. The first deacon was D. B. Ireland and he with Bud Carter and W. C. B. Fairley are the deacons now.

When the church was organized there were ten members and now there one hundred and thirty-five members. This is the largest negro church in the lower part of Perry County.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie A. Walker
March 19, 1936
Beat 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Ebenezer Baptist Church

At the place where Ebenezer Church now stands, was once a schoolhouse and was used for the Methodist and Baptist but was not organized into Ebenezer Church until 1881. It was then used only for the Baptist people.

The first pastor was John Williams, who helped organize it. He and Thomas Price organized the church and Mr. Tom Rayburn was deacon and W. W. Self was clerk.

The Charter members were N. A. Lott and wife, Tom Rayburn and wife, W. W. Self, Mary Harvinson and Mary Ann Rayburn.

The first church was about two hundred yards from where the present church stands. There are one hundred and forty-nine members in the church now.

PERRY COUNTY, CHORCHES

Cynthia E. Ikard,
New Augusta, Miss.
Pearl J. Odom,
Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hazel E. Mills,
New Augusta, Miss.
May 24th, 1937

Page #1.
Historical Research Project
Perry County
Assignment #11-Supplement
SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

3

PROGRESS HIGH SCHOOL. In the year of 1909 the people of what is now Progress Community, petitioned the county school board to establish and locate a public school in this community. This was done. The school was located in a tenant house on the farm of R.E. Breland and named Weldy Creek Public School. It remained there for three years and then was moved into a 14'x16' building located in the woods about a quarter of a mile of the present site. It remained here for 2 years and was then moved into a larger building. The teachers having served the community during this time were: Miss Hurst, Miss Helton, Miss Aggie Furgeson, Betty and Alice Nobles. It was the inspiration of these teachers that kept the people dissatisfied with their present conditions and kept them building all the time. In the fall of 1914 the following teachers were employed: Mr. and Mrs. T.L. Lewis, Miss Pearl Lewis, A brick building was erected and ready for use in Feb. of that term. About 60 students were enrolled, the greatest enrollment up to this time was 26 students. Before the opening of another term a teacher's home had been added and another member had been added to the faculty. T.L. Lewis taught 3 years and was offered a very flattering proposition from the people at Arkabutla in Tate County, Miss. Miss Vergie C. Cogdell was head of the school one year while Mr. Lewis was away. The people made Mr. Lewis a proposition to come back home. He accepted ~~and taught at Progress until 1917~~ and returned to the county with the understanding that they would do more building. It was agreed since the county had no agricultural high school and very likely that the idea could be sold to the county a dormitory large enough to accommodate 40 pupils was built. By the time it was ready for use there were more applications for rooms than could be filled. The county was never sold on the idea for an agricultural high school, but the school continued to operate on the same basis as an agricultural high school. It drew students from all sections of Mississippi. The first dormitory was a frame building which was used only a short time when it was destroyed by fire. This was replaced by

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
May 24th, 1937

Historical Research Project
Perry County
Page #2.

A three-story brick ~~stt~~ structure which stands today. The school never had but two superintendents though it ran for a number of years. O. Z. Smith succeeded T. L. Lewis as superintendent. He stayed until the school was practically abolished as the children in the community had finished school.

REFERENCE: T. L. Lewis, Purvis, Mississippi

Carrie F. Russell
Historian

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"

Messie Ruth Walker
Canvasser
June 20, 1936

1. "Schools of Yesterday"

HOGAN SCHOOL

Hogan school is located in the south-eastern corner of Perry County about five miles west of Janice. It was founded by Jake Rhynes, J. L. Hogan and W.W. Byrd in 1880.

Jake Rhynes, J.L. Hogan and W.W. Byrd were about the only ones connected with the school in any way. They fiananced the school. There were several students that boarded around in the community, and went to school there. Cotty Hogan, Jim Byrd, and Albert Rhynes were some students that went there. Miss Lauda Morren was the first teacher at Hogan, then a Miss Myers.

The building was ust a one room log building with logs for seats and desks, It had a fire place in one end which was used for heat. When the school was first organized there were just the old time "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic" studied and the school lasted about four months.

There are no outstanding people that recieved an education there. From the little log building which was moved three or four times but ranging within about a mile or two from the first place there was built a lumber house with two glass rooms, and an auditorium. This house stayed there for several years, then a brick building was made. The school has been teaching, Grammar work and sending the High School to Forest County A.H.S., but are trying now to consolidate it with Oak Grove.

Hogan school does not effect the county so much, but it brings the community out by the children not having so far to go to school

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 2 continued

Jessie Ruth Walker
Canvasser
June 20, 1936

HOGAN SCHOOL

XNN and I think a school makes a community look more properous and look as if folks have an interest in education.

References: Andrew Pearce, Wiggins, Miss. Rt./

Jim Martin, Wiggins, Miss. Rt.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL

Oak Grove school was located about fourteen miles south of New Augusta, where camp F-5 now stands. It was founded about 1878, by Josive Breland, Jack Thomas, Peter Fairley, and Colon Breland. They were also the contributors. Mr. Ammonette was the teacher and some of the pupils were: Molissia Thomas, Della Thomas, Christina Breland, Cicero Breland, Pete Fairley, Alex Fairley, Clara Fairley, Flora Fairley, George Lambert, Celie Lambert, Marshall Breland, Arie Breland, and Mollie Breland.

The building was made of logs, and was fourteen by sixteen feet. The seats were made from logs hewed out and the flat side turned up to sit on.

Just the old time four months course, "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic" was taught there.

There are no outstanding people who received their education there. The school was consolidated in 1914 with Miss Mary Young as teacher, and Bill Backstorm County Superintendent. The school was in Cypress creek church House until 1916, when a lumber building was put up.

This building burned in 1934. For thepast two years the High School

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 3 Continued

Jessie Ruth Walker
Canvasser
June 20, 1936

OAK GROVE SCHOOL

came to Bluff Creek where they used the school house, and Bluff Creek taught in the teachers home or Old School House. A small building was built for Oak Grove Grammar school.

For the begining of the shhool session of 1936-37 they hope to have a new building located at Manice, the center of Oak Grove, Bluff Creek, and Hogan to begin their work in.

LIBERTY SCHOOL

Liberty school was founded in 1901 by Loama Breland, John Fairly, Clabe Moore, Tom Bond and Eliza Fairley. Mr. Hairston was the teacher, and pupils were: Nancy Fairly, Martha Fairley, William Fairley, Sherd Fairly, Archie Fairley, Willie and Carrie Breland, and Dan Bond.

This was a one room log building. In 1911 the school was brought to Deep Creek which was a lumber building. It was organized by Calvin Breland, Gilbert Bond, Jim O'Neal and Walter O'Neal. They fiananced the school mostly. Miss Alma Hickman was the teacher. Some of the pupils were: Laura Bond, Stella Bond, Jim Bond, Jessie O'Neal, Frank Bond and Isom Breland.

There were a few more up-to-date studies in this school than the "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic".

There are no outstanding people educated at this school.

In 1917 Deep Creek was consolidated with two more shhools making it a county line school. There is a nice brick building and a high school there.

E.C. Reber was principle of the school after consolidation, J.A.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 4 Continued

Jessie Ruth Walker
Canvasser
June 20, 1936

LIBERTY SCHOOL

O'Neal, Dick Walker and Walter O'Neal were the trustees.

BLUFF CREEK SCHOOL

Bluff Creek school is located in the extreme south-western part of Perry County, about two miles from the Stone and Perry County lines. It was founded and fiananced by David Walker, N.A. Lott, and Tommie Rayborn.

David Walker, Tom Rayborn, N.A. Lott, and George Sims were about all that were interested in the school. The first teacher was Mr. McMinny and some of the pupils were: A.B. Walker, J.A. Walker, Eliza Walker, George Ann Walker, Robert Lott, John Lott, Morgan Lott, Billie Sims, Lizzie Sims, Dellie Sims, Mary Ann Rayborn, Olaver Rayborn, Judie Rayborn, Tommie Rayborn, John Smith. Some of the boarding students were: Joe Fairly, Clara Fairley, Stonewall Fairley, Wesley Miles, Nancy Miles.

The building was made of logs and was one room. It served as a school house and church for a long time.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, was all that was taught there. There are no outstanding people that got an education there.

This school was organized here about 1874, then several years later was moved to another place, which was called the Walker school.

This left just the church at Ebenezer, which it was called then.

In 1906 the school was moved to another place that was named Bluff Creek and where the sk school now stands. A two room building was put up by A.B. Walker. This building still stands, but isn't used any more. A large moderan building was built several years

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
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Jessie Ruth Walker
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June 20, 1936

BLUFF CREEK SCHOOL

ago, but has been torn down in the summer of 1936, and moved to Janice where Bluff Creek, Hogan and Oak Grove are consolidated and a new brick building is being completed to begin the school term of 1936-37.

References: A.B. Walker, Wiggins, Miss. Rt 1

RED HILL SCHOOL June 30, 1936

Red Hill School was one of the first schools founded in Beat five of Perry County. It was located down on Black Creek and was founded in 1867.

Martin Breland, Jim Breland, Tom Bond, Kye Miles, John Fairley, Jim Pearce, and Jim Byrd organized the school, and they were the contributors. Mr. McMinney was the teacher. Some of the pupils were: Bud Byrd, Wash Fairley, Brown Bond, Lishe Bond, Columbus Breland, Ellen Byrd, M.H. Breland, Julie Byrd, Tom Miles, Zeria Miles, Joe Breland, Pete Fairly, Joe Fairly, Dave Fairley and George Byrd.

The building was one room made of logs and had a fire place all across one end of the room. The desk were made of poplar logs. Just "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic" was all that was taught here as the school didn't last so many years.

There isn't any outstanding people that received any education here.

Red Hill was a church and school, and when the church died down the school did too. They went to Oak Grove, Bluff Creek, and Deep Creek.

References: M.H. Breland, Wiggins, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 6 Continued

Mrs. Pearl Odom
Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt 2
Canvasser June 24, 1936

RUNNELSTOWN SCHOOL

Many years ago the people had no schools to send their children to and the people of the community around what is now known as Runnelstown, started a little pay school, because they wanted their children to be able to read and write.

The first building was a little log house that had been a dwelling house that only had two doors and no windows. It had a large fire place in one end.

This building was located about three miles south of Runnelstown, this school was not named.

About 1860 the people decided to get the school more in the center of the community, and a small log house was built two miles north of this place.

The teachers were Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Moffett, John Parker, and others. About 1868 this school was moved two miles north in another small log house with a door in each side and a large dirt fireplace at one end, and had no windows.

Some of the teachers were: J.R. Parker, D.R. Gale, J.C. Carroll, and some of the pupils were: J.L. Runnels, J.B. Hensarling, J.L. Hensarling, Emma Line Hensarling, Isabell Hinton, Jeff Pearce, Jack Parker, Maggie Runnels, Joshua Parker, Susan Parker, Maude Parker, Willie McComb, Mary and Annie Gillis, Lizzie Gillis, Jessie Shows, Bettie Grantham, Alex and Duncan McGillvery, Eran Morgan, and others.

The people who contributed to this school were: Joseph Runnels, Lewis Runnels, Lewis Hensarling, Johnie Grantham, Annie Reeves, Mrs. McComb, Jeff Pearce, John Parker, Thomas Moffett, and others.

In the year of 1886 or near that time a free school was organized

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
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Mrs. Pearl Odom
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June 24, 1936

RUNNELSTOWN SCHOOL

and was moved to the place now known as Runnelstown. A nice log building was made for the purpose of having school regular. This building had two doors and four on sash windows and a wood heater for heat.

The teachers were: Henry Clarke, J.P. Williams, Lem Williams, E.C.S. Butt, Julius Denham, Mary Nixon, Laura Myers, Nora Lee, John Fairly, and some of the pupils were: Jessie and J.P. Runnels, G.L. Odom, Dycie, Mary and Winnie Wheeler, Eran Sapp, Asa Parker, Susan Parker, Alex, Cynthia, Rhoda, and Sarah Herrington, Tom and Robert Brown, Susan Moffett.

About 1890 the people of the community decided to move the school nearer the center of the community, and near a little store that had been built, on highway from Richton to Hattiesburg. Another log house was built this time a little larger. This building had two doors, six windows and a wood heater.

The first superintendent was R. Ferguson. The teachers were: Mr. Bass, Miss Lucie Currie, Mr. Stills, Sam King, J.P. Williams, and others. The school was named Runnelstown. Some of the pupils were: Ellis, Jessie, Abram and Pearl Hensarling, Lillie Nobles, Alice, Bennie, Ella, and Eran Bravis, Jessie Draughn, Winnie, John, Floren and Joseph Wheller, Sallie, John, Billie, Mary, Hettie, Chester, and Phelix Morgan, Elsie and Edith Bradley, Mollie and Myrtle Morgan, Emma, Bona, Green, and Lewis Odom, Leroy, Tildon, Katie, Lucy and Buford Hinton, Everett and Martha Pearce, Ollie Reynolds, Harmon Odom, Zella, Joe and Rebecca Runnels. There being so many more children a larger building was erected. Only

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RUNNELSTOWN SCHOOL

one room was built with three doors and ten windows. As the community grew and more children to be in school more rooms were added until a third addition was made. The teachers at this place were: Sam King, Mr. Stills, Bill West, Susie Draughn, Lizzie Dearman, Frank Ware, Oscar West, Eula Draughn, Blanch Draughn, Lola Hinton, Fannie Hinton, Lizzie Brown, Heppie Brown, Mary Ferguson, Tom Ford, Clayton Meadows.

The student enrollment had grown to about one hundred and fifty by this time.

This building was used until 1925.

The type of work done up to 1920 was grammar school work.

A consolidated high school was formed, and in 1925 a New Brick two story building was built. In 1929 this building was burned. The next summer another brick building was erected, which has a large auditorium, Office, Library and eight large class rooms, has plenty of window for light. The teachers since this building were: Marv Craft, H.H. Kersh, Velma Collins, Alfreda Truner, Sudie Boggs, Daisy Hammett, Jim Crawley, Ruth Hawthorn, Lousie McKinze, Irine Crift, Mary Vinable, Mary Croford, M. Tubb, Mrs. J.M. Tubb, A.D. Gwing, Eva Ford, Lilla Milley, Zora Jones, Irene Breland, Inez McKinnis, J.T. Bernt, T.H. Kersh, H.C. Odom, Lucile Myers, Ruth Pickett, Louise Robinson, Mrs. F.H. Kersh, Mrs. J.L. Odom, E.D. White, Mrs. J.B. Nobles, W. B. Nobles, Stella White, Velma Moore, Mrs. W. ~~XXX~~ Nobles, Mack B. Hensarling, Leonard Howard, Grace Waldrop, H.V. Lott, Mrs. H.V. Lott, Prof. Steed, Laura Lowery, Rubye Phillips, Mrs. S.W. Dearman.

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ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 9 Continued

Mrs. Pearl Odom
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RUNNELSTOWN SCHOOL

The present enrollment is near 300 pupils, both high and grammar school work.

The first music teacher in this school was Miss Lizzie Dearman of New Augusta, Mississippi in 1909.

In 1926 a P.T. A. was organized which proved to be a wonderful help for the parents and teachers to get more acquainted. The P.T.A. has been reorganized every fall since that time.

Some of the outstanding people who received their first education in Runnelstown are J.P. Runnels, who made business men as merchants, and saw milling but are both old and out of business except farming. T.P. Hensarling who was also a merchant and timber buyer but sold out every thing and moved to Taxes. Asa Parker who is a very prosperous farmer. Elias Brown who has a postmaster job in Mobile Ala., Mack B. Hensarling, and Minnie Mae Hensarling who made school teachers, Dorries Hensarling a Stenographer. Verna Hensarling a Radio expert, W.B. Nobles a school teacher, Ira Nobles a Bookkeeper, Hermon Ford a bookkeeper, Lee Travis a store keeper, Eran (Travis) Cook, a graduate nurse, Stella Travis a graduate nurse, Kattie Edwards a graduate nurse, Stella White a school teacher, Clemon Shoemake, a school teacher.

The school has been a wonderful help to the people of this community and county by means of carrying on the business in an educational way. In 1926 the old frame building was remodeled for a teachers home.

References: J.J. Odom, Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt 2

R.E. Nixon, " " " J.P. Runnels, Hattiesburg
Miss. Rt.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

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Mrs. Pearl Odom
Canvasser
June 24, 1936

INDIAN SPRINGS SCHOOL

About the year of 1889, a school was founded eight miles north west of New Augusta, Miss. near a large spring where the older people said the Indians camped so this school was called Indians Springs school, and was founded by Abner Draughn, R. Batson, Isiah Carter, Frank Nixon, and others.

Among the teachers are: Mr. Shirley, Sam King, Miss Hollaway Ollie Draughn, Lizzie Brown, Julia Robinson, Eliza Backstrom, Mrs. Byrd, Terrie Ferguson, Eula Draughn, T.R. Draughn. Some of pupils were: Aslene Wyatt, Walter Laurence, Eula and Annie Draughn, Thadis Batson, Willie, Bonnie Lee, and Forest Carter, Evan and Aurilla Williams, Ollie, and Claude Bullock, Viola and Bertha, Alvin and Rubye Barrett, Annie and Willie Bullock, K.C., and Willie May Brown, Aron and Eddie Draughn, Isiah, Morris, and Ellen Carter, Tom, Lizzie, Minnie, Alize, John D., and Margurite Nixon, Velda, Roy, and Regnald James, Ruth, Annie Lee, and Shelby Hathorne, Clyton Nora, Cora, and Hiram Meadows.

This school building was made of frame structure with three doors and eight windows.

The type of work done was grammar school work.

Some of the outstanding people are Eula (Draughn) Odom, a school teacher, Annie (Draughn) Stevens a school teacher, Clayton Meadows a school teacher, Annie Lee and Ruth Hathorne are school teachers, Margurite Nixon a school teacher, Bonnie Lee Carter a school teacher.

In 1920 this school was consolidated with New Augusta High School.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
Page 11 Continued

Mrs. Pearl Odom
Canvasser
June 24, 1936

INDIANS SPRINGS SCHOOL

In 1932 the north half of the community decided it would be better to change and go with Runnelstown school and up to the present time they still operate in this way.

References: G.W. Carter, Hattiesburg, Mississippi Rt 2
Eula Odom, Hattiesburg, Mississippi Rt 2
Rachel Draughn, Hattiesburg, Mississippi Rt 2

PERSIMMON HEAD SCHOOL

In or about 1890 a little school was established about six miles north east of Runnelstown, in a pine forest and there was a spring head with persimmon trees and around so this school was called persummon head school. The nearest family lived one and one-half miles from the school and some lived more than three miles. There parents would plow a path through the woods to the school to keep the children from getting lost on their way to and from school. The ~~ix~~ school was founded by: S.W. Woodward, R. Holliman, S.A. Odom, P.V. West, S. Odom, Green Loper, Joe Creel.

Some of the teachers were: Miss Fannie Terrell, Lela Smith, Betty Hill, Bell West, Helen Carter, Bernie Nalls, Inda Draughn, Eugene Ford, Heppie Brown, Dovie Nalls. Among the pupils were: Dona, Harmon, Green and Louis Odom, Luther and Ada Odom, Harvy, Pink and Jessie Odom, Green and Laura Odom, John, R.V., Mattie and Ella West, Bura, Bufford, Edna, Earnest, Curtis and Floyd Woodward, Ella, Saphronia, Tillis, Ira, Bertha, Dossie and Hattie Loper, Lura, Retta and Evelyn Holliman, Charlie Levy, Jessie, John, Lizzie and Rebecca Creel, John Purvis, Sebie Tisdale, Erma Cochran, Leroy Williams, and

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11 "Schools of Yesterday"
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~~CHERRY~~ Mrs. Pearl Odom
Canvasser
June 24, 1936

PERSIMMON HEAD SCHOOL

Lizzie Shows.

The school building was a little log house with one door and eight windows and wood heater.

The type of work done was grammar school work.

In 1908 this little school was consolidated with a school in Jones county which is called Whitfield Line School.

Pupils of Perry county go to this school from the extreme Northern part of the county.

References: J.J. Odom Hattiesburg, Mississippi

J.G. Odom, Hattiesburg, Mississippi

PROSPECT SCHOOL

About 1882 a little school was established in Prospect Community about six miles north of New Augusta, near the home of D.G. Draughn. Some of the people who founded this school were: A.G. Brown, A.W.

Morgan, D.G. Draughn, John Courtney, ~~XXXX~~

Among the many teachers who taught at this place were: Bill Richardson, Julia Robinson, Annie Draughn, Ralph Draughn, Liston Draughn, Blanch Draughn, Mack B. Hensarling, Willie Leggett, Flora Hinton, Stella and Edna Myrick. Some of the children were: Annett, Vera, Thelma, Oscar and Elbert Courtney, Floyd Albritton, Bertha and Pearl Brogdon, Earnest, Jessie, Lenard and Arthur McVardle, Redmon, Willie, Jimmie, and Julia Yarbrough, Hinkle Cooper, Verda, and Heppie Brown, Hubert, Dewey, Homer, Wirt, Stella and Edna Myrick, Roofus, Inda, Susie, Ralph, Liston and Blanch Draughn, John, Lizzie, Lotte, Hardie, Clarence, Mattie, Annie, Ada and Lela Stevens.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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PERRY COUNTY

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Mrs. Pearl Odom
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June 24, 1936

PROSPECT SCHOOL

The first house that was built near Mr. Draughns, was a small log house with two doors and four windows.

Then about 1897 since there were many more children, the people decided to build a larger house, so it was built nearer the center of the community. This time it was of frame structure, with three doors and ten windows. In 1908 another room was added, then later another room was added.

The type of work was grammar school.

Some of the outstanding people are Minnie, Lizzie, and Heppie Brown, who were all school teachers. ~~Inda~~ Inda, Susie, Ralph, Liston, and Blanch Draughn, who are school teachers. Stella and Edna Myrick, were shhool teachers.

School was held at this place until 1936 when it devided and the north half consolidated with Runnelstown, ~~which the north half from~~ ~~solidated with Runnelstown, and the south half~~ and the south half consolidated with New Augusta High School.

References: Mrs. and Mrs. P.M. Myrick, Richton, Mississippi

CORNITH SCHOOL

About 1882 a school was established in Corinth Community, a little log house was built and it was used for school and church.

This place is about five miles west of Runnelstown.

This school was founded by: J.L. Runnels, Abner Carter, J.M. McCardle Howell Grantham and others.

Among the teachers were: Will Scanlan, Archie Barlow, Maude Morgan, Ida Morgan, Stella Hinton, Irene Spearmon, Alice Carter, Clayton

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Mrs. Pearl Odom
Canvasser
June 24, 1936

CORNITH SCHOOL

Meadows, H.A. Thigpen. Some of the pupils were: Willis and Fannie Runnels, Emma, Florence, Maude, Ida, Grady and Clyde Morgan, Flora, Dona, Trannie, Eren, Ludie, Horace, Wyatt and Duncan Myrick, Mary Billie, Betsy and Jessie Grantham, Isola, Fred, Hugh, Otho, Caroline, Eugenia and Ondie Cooley, Joe, Mack, Jessie, George, Mary, Lizzie, Bertha, Bertie, and Alice McCardle, Virgie, Van, Lee, and Maude Hensarling, Anniec, Pink, Emma, and Dovie Odom, Lorene and Hubert McCardle, Otho, Albert, Corine, Velma and Curtis Runnels, Rahson, Ervan, Rozella, Inez, Ezra Craft, Callie, Lewis, Katie, and Otis Sanford, Emmie, Bennie, Johnie, Joe, Lewis, Minnie, Lillie, Mellie, Earnest and Annie Hensarling.

The first building for this school was a little log house with two doors and four windows. A few years later they needed a larger building, they built a frame house about one mile west of this place, this house had three doors and ten windows. They had school here seven years, then they decided to move the school more in the center and out on a better road. In 1908 another house was built and in 1913, there were more children and they added another room. School was held here until 1922 when most of the territory decided to consolidate with Runnelstown. In 1924 the rest of the school consolidated with Runnelstown.

Type of work done was grammar school work.

Some of the outstanding people of this school were: Annice, Pink, and Emma Odom who are school teachers. Dovie Odom a graduate nurse, Otho Runnels, a Merchant, Emma Morgan a graduate nurse, Maude

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Mrs. Pearl Odom
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CORNITH SCHOOL

And Ida Morgan, School teachers, Willis Runnels a prosperous farmer.

References: J.L. Odom, Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt. 2

J.J. Odom, " " "

J.T. Purvis " " "

Mary Runnels, " " "

TALLAHALA CAMP SCHOOL (COLORED)

In the year of 1926 was set up for the negro's of Tallahala camp, one mile north of Runnelstown.

The teachers were: Rosa McGeothan, Bessie Robinson, Waddell Harris, Ruth Boye, Rosa Croon, Ethel Mae Bernard. Among the pupils were: Elberta Lee, Dorthy and Cornelias Roberts, Georgia Bell, Wade and Cayce Nepopian, D.C., Silva Ma, Jol and R.B. Tart, Willie Griggin, Kattie Bell Carter, Grady, Fannie Mae, and Gertrude Morgan, Woodrow, Cassie, Rebecca, Jessie, Mardee, George and Ollie Spinks, Bernice Lindsay.

This school building was a little dwelling house, with six windows and two doors.

Grammar school work was taught here, until 1935-36.

After all the Tallahala camps were moved only two families were left, and there being only a few children the school was moved to miles east on the Overt road in one room of a dwelling, where Joe and Mary Lee are now living. Clotee Strickland taught this session.

References: Joe Lee, Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt 2
Grady Morgan, Hattiesburg, Miss. Rt 2

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Mamie McDonald
Canvasser
August 16, 1936

SCHOOL OF AUGUSTA, Miss.

This school was located at the small village of Augusta, Miss., this village was in the center of Perry county.

This school was founded in 1826, by Captian Benjamin Stevens, a prominent citizen of Augusta at that time. He built a two-story building of lumber where school, church and lodge meetings were held.

In the first years of this school Captian Benjamin Stevens payed the teacher the small sum of \$10.00 per month, and gave his or her board. Each child that wanted to attend this school payed from fifty cents to one dollar a month to go. Captian Stevens built and organized this school in order that his, and other children might have the advantage of an education. The daughter of Captian Stevens (Mrs. F.F. Myers) told the interviewer that this school ran ten months out of each year.

A few of the teachers of that day were: Dr. Lee, Mr. Jones, Fannie Terrell, Margrette Terrell, Lousie Ward, Mable Ellis, Rebecca Roberts, Mr. Perryman, Ida Vaughn, Port Myers,. Some of the pupils of this school of yesterday were: Jessie Kennady, Joe Kennedy, Denhams, McSwains, Carters, Mrs. F.F. Myers, Bradleys, Hintons, Weldys, Dr. Doshie, Pools, Stevens, Willie McComb, Hugh McComb, Sadie McComb,

Those who later contributated to this school were: Mr. Marion Bradley Sheriff Albriton, John Lewis, Bill Simmons, Oliver Roads, George Bradley, Jessie Hinton.

The building was two-story with one long room down stairs that was

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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Mamie McDonald
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SCHOOL OF AUGUSTA, MISS.

used for the school room. The desks were long, with benches for seats. The teachers sat behind the platform at one end of the room that was also used by the preacher on Sundays.

There seemed to be more studies in this school than in the average school of that time. The interviewer was told that Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology, Physics, Geography, and Algebra were taught. They were also taught manners along with these other studies the interviewer was told.

Some of the outstanding people who received the first part of their education in this school were: Judge Morgan Stevens, Judge W.F. Stevens, Dr. J.M. Stevens, Mrs. S.T. Garraway, Mrs. (Dr.) I.H.C. Cook, Jessie Kennedy, Joe Kennedy, Julius Denham, Willie McComb, Mr. George Lewis.

This school was moved to New Augusta, Miss. when the old town was moved. There was a two-story wood building erected, and school, church and lodge meeting were held in this building as was in the old town. These were some of the teachers that taught from 1904 up until 1910: Mrs. Eugene Terry, Music teacher, Miss Mamie Guin, Miss Lizzie Dearman, Mrs. Clyde McCoy, Mr. A.A. Burns, Miss Brown, Miss Ida, Marshall, Miss Dale Marshall, Miss Hemmingway, E.J. McClure.

Some of the pupils of that day were: Dewey Dearman, Gertrude McCoy George, Elizabeth Myers Hammett, Lela D. McDonald Fike,

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Mamie M. Donald
Canvasser
August 20, 1936

SCHOOL OF AUGUSTA, MISS.

Mary Dearman Bethea, Holt Myers, Ulmar McSwain, Fannie Stevens, Mrs. Annie White Hammett.

The type of work done in this school was ~~xx~~ Grammar and Highschool work.

In 1910 the school moved into a large brick building. This building was used until 1936, when a large brick building has been erected. This large consolidated school is called New Augusta Highschool, and is the most outstanding school of the county.

References: Mrs. F.F. Myers, New Augusta, Mississippi

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RIGHTON, SCHOOL : WHITE.

It was first organized in 1880 at Beaverdam one and one half 11/12 miles from Richton, What is now known as the Fred Waites place. The building was 40 feet long 30 feet wide they used shutters for windows and only had four (4) of these, two doors in one end, the seats were made of split logs, also desks were made of split logs. They used this building for church the pulpit was in the east end. The first teacher was Miss Lissie Sharp.

The seats were eight (8) feet long they had three (3) rows across the building, One row was next to the walls with aisle to walk down, then two aisle and the middle row. These aisle were as you come in the doors.

Pupils who went to this school was Jim Edwards, Loyd Rich, Dave Rich, J.R.Odom, Henry Edwards, J.T. Newell. They used blue back spelling books, and had 10 days special for arithmetic.

In 1895 this school and church was moved to Richton and build where the Beard's home now stands, This building was a frame structure and was 60 feet long and 40 feet wide and had 5 windows on each side, Pulpit was in the east end with 2 doors one each

side of pulpit.

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side of the pulpit. In the west end they had 2 doors The seats were made of plank they didn't have any desk. They had a 4 month free school there. W.W. West, was the only teacher. Some of the people that attended this school was Mrs Corene Rich Henderson who at present time is telephone operator at Wesson, Miss., R.H. Mills, who is a lawyer in Oklahoma, J.R.S. Edwards, who is tax assessor, of Perry County.

1903 they built a new school building on the lot where the jail now stands, this building was frame structure, building composed of 4 rooms down stairs 2 on each side of the hall, with an upstairs one large room used as auditorium with 2 small rooms back of it. Teachers was W.W. West Principle and Miss Zella Morris assistant. In year of 1905-6 A.M. Sheppard and J.E. Johnson was co-principles Mrs Laura Clark primary teacher, who is now Mrs Baylis Overstreet and runs the Overstreet store at Beaumont, Miss., Miss Myrtie Bell Russell, who is now Mrs C.H. Stevens was the first music teacher.

In 1907-8 C.H. Denson was Principal, His assistants Laurence Backstroms, Miss Mattie Alexander who is Mrs Fred Monday, Miss Lacey, Miss Sue Draughn, who is Mrs Elder, Miss Herther Anderson was music teacher She is Mrs Sam McCormick who owns the Ford agency in Richton, now.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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Miss Floy Garratt expresion teacher, she was the first expresion teacher they had in Richton, school.

Some of the pupils who finsihed at this school were Miss Eliza Backstrom, who has her degree from the State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Floyd Backstrom has his degree from Mississippi State College. Leonard Melvin who is now a lawyer at Laurel Mississippi, Fred Johnson who received his commission from Annapolis Maryland, and was genior Lieutenant in the Navey for several years, he met his death by over heat in China in the year of 1925. This building was built in 1910 by the Bert Bros & Flimmings of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, at the cost of \$9,783.00 this built on the lot located near the Hugh Walley home, on School street. The building was 80 feet q#### square, It consisted of up-staris with three class rooms, 2 cloak room, One of these class room was used for a library. The large room was used for for a auditorium . there were 9 doors up-stairs and 26 windows up there. Down stairs they were 5 rooms and 4 cloak rooms , 15 doors and 30 windows. In the yearSeptember 1924 they built a primary building . They floated bonds to the amount of \$5,00.00 the Bradleys Bros of Laurel , Mississippi built it. It was a small building had 4 rooms , 15 by 20 feet

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4 doors, one hall with 2 doors, 2 bath rooms , 6 windows to each room.

In the early part of 1936 this 80 by 80 building was torn down and they taught in the Methodist Church. The WPA is now building a new building, which is much larger the any of the other ones, It composed east and west wings on it. The east wing is 160 feet long, the west wing is 148 feet long. Auditorium is 100 feet long each romm is 24 feet square there is 17 rooms in this building.

Some of the people that finished at this building are Hugo Newcomb , who has his degree from University of Mississippi. Author Coldwell he working on his degree at State College Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Burnice Edwards , Has her degree from t#### memphis Tennessee in nurceing, she is supertendant of hospital . Dorathy Spikes now in L.S.U. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, working on her degree in music, Fishel Cochran , Degree Mississippi State, Now working with Goverment, at Wood#1 vill, Mississippi.

Reference,

Lafe Walley.
Mrs Dave R#### Rich.
Eliza Backsotrom.
J.T. Newell

... a mile north of

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, Rt. 2

Oct. 14, 1936

1. "Schools of Yesterday"

Myers Negro School:

This school was organized in 1926 by Sam Myers, Thad McGilvery, Joe McGilvery, Will Blanks and others. Sam Myers gave the ground to build on, 7 miles below Runnelstown on the New Augusta Road. The house was built of logs, the size was 16x20 ft., with 1 door, and 4 windows. Among the teachers who taught there were, Carrie Bentley, Stella Jenkins, Lucy Lindsay, Emma Tate, Velma Myers, Atta Smith, Maggie Johnson, Attie West and Henry Etta Hann. Some of the children were: Dora McGilvery, Tensie Lee Lott, Nathaniel Reed, Johnnie Blanks and Mattie Myers. They only taught here 14 years when Sam Myers lost his place and the school building was sold. Then they bought 1 acre of land from Henry Lock 2 miles east of the first place. In 1930 a new frame structure was built, with 1 door and 9 windows. The size was 20x30 ft. The teachers here were Eartha Mae Bernard, Thelma Seawoods and Gertie Gowdy. The type of work done here is grammar school work. They only have one teacher and are still holding school here.

Reference:

Doshie McGilvery & Gertie Gowdy
 Richton, Miss. Rt. 3

TALLAHALA SCHOOL (Colored)

This school was organized about 1910, 2 miles north of

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Runnelstown on the Overt Road. As there were no schools anywhere near for the children to go, Joe Spinks, John Wheeler and Granville Lindsey came together and organized this one. Among the teachers who taught here were: Fannie Heartfield, Flossie Shackelford and Hanna Lindsey. Some of the pupils were, Jannie Isiac, Carrie, Nellie Mae, Joe Willie, John and Cassie Spinks Hattis, Pearl, Lillie, Rosie and Mattie Wheeler, Berniece and Lucy Lindsay. This building is a frame structure about 16x24 ft. with 2 doors and 5 windows. They only had school here 5 or 6 terms when most of the people moved away, then the school went down. In 1923, after Tallahala Camps came 1 mile north of here, they started having school and the families that were left at this first place sent to the camp school. This school building was a small dwelling house, with 2 doors and 6 windows. Some of the teachers here were: Rosa McGowan, Bessie Robinson, Waddell Harris, Ruth Boyd, Rosa Croon and Ethel Mae Bernard. Among the pupils were: Eberta Jewell and Woodrow Lee, Dorothy and Cornelias Roberts, Georgia Bell, Wade and Cayce Neoplan, D. C., Silva Mae, Joe and R. B. Tart, Willie B. Griffin, Kattie Bell Carter, Fannie Mae Gertrude and Grady Morgan, Woodrow, Rebecca, Jesse and Hardd Spin Berniece Lindy, George and Ollie Spinks. Grammar school work was done here. School was taught here until 1934, when most of the camp people moved away and only a few children were left there, so the school was moved 2 miles east on the Overt Road in one room of a dwelling house where Joe and Mary Lee lives. Clotee Strickland is their teacher at the present.

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Reference:

Mary Lee, Joe Lee and Grady Morgan
Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

Wade Colored School:

This school was organized about 1896, about 6 miles northwest of New Augusta on the Indian Springs Road. Mike Wade, Sam Wade, Jim Wade, Jim Scott and Gene Bradford were the men in this organization. Among the teachers who taught here were: Ethel Kennedy, Charlette Newell, Lena Johnson. Some of the pupils were: Leon Wade, Mary and J. P. Myers, Rebecca, Dase and Geneva Scott, Lonnie and Home Bradford, Ola Collins, Iris Carter, Asalene and Ollie Bradford. The building was a Masonic Temple with 2 floors and they used the first floor for school. It was an average sized room with 2 doors and 4 windows. They had school here until 1911 when they consolidated with the Forest County Line School. and they only stayed with this 5 years, when they became dissatisfied. So in 1916 all that were in Perr County built them a little house 16x20 ft. with 1 door and 4 windows. The teachers here were, Lizzie McSwain, Thelma Brown, Velma Ashworth, Davie Hawthorn. Among the children were; Emma Carte, Nellie Lee Scott, Annie Mae School, Doline and Doretha Carter, Alice Kennedy, A. D. Santee Orentaha Wade, Myrea Carter, Jim and Lu Ella Scott and Howard Reed. This is a one teacher school and they do grammar school work.

Reference:

Cleve Carter and Emma Carter

Hattiesburg

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PERR COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker
Wiggins, Rt. 1

Oct. 14, 1936

1. "SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

2. Brief Narrative on St. John Colored School

This school was located about three or four miles north of Janice on the New Augusta. It was organized about 1881 by Jim West, John Samuel and Wesley Alfred. The school was taught in the church, which had one room, 14x16 ft. and had one door and window. School was taught here 2 years. The teacher was W. N. Richardson, the trustees were Jim West, John Samuel and Wesley Alfred and about fifteen pupils went here. Some of the first graduates were Bud Carter, Jim West and Ed Davis. They are all just farmers now.

In 1883 the school and church were moved 1 1/2 miles west of Janice on the Brooklyn Road. There was one building which served as both school and church. It had one room, 18x26 ft., 1 door and 6 windows. Emma Breland and Carl E. Booth were teachers. The trustees here were Ed Davis, John Samuel and Jim West. There were about 30 pupils that went here now. About 1924 the school was consolidated and a five room building was built in the same place. The size was 30x72 ft. The first teachers were Edie Howard and Grovener. The trustees were A. W. Bivins, Bud Carter and John H. Breland. There are about 130 pupils going there now and they have 4 four teachers.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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They teach grammar school work here, but for a few years they taught through the ninth grade and now it is only a grammar school.

Reference:

Bud Carter

New Augusta, Star Rt.

WHITE OAK COLORED SCHOOL:

This school was located in the New York Community and was organized by Robert Fairley, Isaac Breland, West Fairley, Adam Breland, Rich Morgan, Jerry McDowell, Mak Fairley, Robert Breland, Simon Fairley, Andrew Griffin, Ned Carter and Abraham Breland. The trustees were Robert Fairley, Isaac Breland and Mak Fairley. It was organized about 1874 or 73 and the church was used for the school house. It was made of logs, one room 20x25 ft., no windows and 1 door. The first teacher was Jesse Walls. It was here about 6 years. The school was then moved to the Pleasant Hill Community about six or seven miles east of former location. It was a log house about 15x20 ft., 1 room and no windows. The first teacher here was James Powell. There were about 30 pupils, and Abraham Breland, Isaac Breland and Robert Fairley were the trustees. The school was here about two years. Since the school was first organized in 1873, there had been the New York and Pleasant Hill Communities combined. About 1881 the two communities separated, forming two schools, one at New York and one at Pleasant Hill. The one at

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Pleasant Hill still was known as "White Oak School." There was a one room lumber building built which was used as both church and school. The room had 4 windows, 1 door and was about 16x20 ft. The first teacher was Luke Johnson. About eight years ago they added another teacher to the school. They ~~XXXXXXXX~~ teachers then were D. D. Armstrong and Mona Fairley. About five years ago it was consolidated with the St. John School.

Reference:

London Fairley

Wiggins, Miss., Rt. 1

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER:

Cybthia Ikerd

Oct. 23, 1936

New Augusta

2. BRIEF NARRATIVE ON Old Augusta Colored School:

The Old Augusta School was established about 1886. It was known as "Holliman School" and the trustees were, Thad Holliman, John Holliman and Bake Holliman. Their first teacher was James R. Powell. The building was a one room log house, with window shutters, a dirt chimney, and plank seats. It was Bake Holliman's old dwelling house and he donated it for a school building. It was located about six miles northeast of New Augusta in the Holliman settlement and they taught several terms at this place. Then to be more centrally located they moved about one mile to Providence Baptist Church, located on Berdaman Creek. This was also a log house with one room, three windows shutters on each side and one heater. They remained here until 1911, when Mr. Barrow put up a turpentine still near by.

In order the workers' children have school advantages, they moved one mile north on the same creek to Bethlehem Baptist Church. This was a frame building with eight glass windows, one heater and one door. By this time they taught up to the eighth grade. Bake Holliman and Bob Dillard were trustees. Mr. W. F. Backstrom was County Superintendent of Education and they taught here about seven years. After the

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turpentine business was completed and the workers moved away, they moved back to Providence Baptist Church and remained for seven years. In 1930 they moved to the present site. It is now known as Old Augusta School. The trustees are Curtis Holliman, Phil Gowdy and Oliver Irby with Charlott Veasey as their teacher. They have forty-eight pupils enrolled. The building is made of tin, has eight glass windows, one heater and has very comfortable home made seats. It is located three and one-half miles north east of Jew Augusta on the Buck Creek and Richton Road. Girtie Gowdy has gone out as teacher and Curtis Holliman as preacher. The Holliman family should be given much credit for the growth and maintenance of this school. The training the children have gotten in this school has made them better citizens and better home makers. It has enabled them to make a better livelihood so they are not wholly dependent on their county, state or nation.

Reference:

Orie Holliman and Boyd Holliman

New Augusta, Mississippi

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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Sand Hill Colored School:

The first organization of the Sand Hill School was perfected about 1881 with Ben Garraway and Samuel West as trustees. Their first teacher was Professor Osburn from the coast. As they had no school building they taught in the Baptist Church several terms. This being a one room log house with no heating system, no windows and slabs from Mr. Joe Denham's mill for seats. They were dissatisfied and moved just across the creek to the Methodist Church, which was a more comfortable frame building with four glass windows, a heater and better seats. Trustees at this time were Caesar West, Austin McSwain and Lim Carter, with Professor Johnson as teacher. These buildings were located about two miles west of what is now known as New Augusta. They only had three months terms, the schools were not graded and they had reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. In July 1 1902, the M.J.&K.C. Rail road was completed from Hattiesburg to Beaumont, Miss. and the town of New Augusta was built. The colored citizens moved in as work was available and it was necessary to move their school to New Augusta and this was about 1906. They taught in the Baptist and Methodist Churches until 1920 when the County School Board purchased the present building from Jim Jones. The trustees were John McSwain, Elizabeth West and Will McLaughlin. The building was remodeled and repaired, made into two very comfortable rooms with four windows each and heaters for each room. It is located in the south side of New Augusta a few hundred yards from the depot, an

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ideal location and affords a beautiful view. Their first teacher was a Mrs. Cora Bialock, she taught three or four very successful terms. The present teachers are Nathaniel Atkinson, Principal, who has taught here ten terms and his assistant is Mildred Gresswood and they have added the ninth grade. They now have thirty pupils enrolled and the trustees are John McSwain, Zollie Henry and Will Peay. There have been quite a few pupils gone out from this school worthy of mention, Henritta Bradley attended a college in Meridian and has been teaching about twenty years, Lizzie McSwain, Rose McGlothlin, Addie Ruth West and Ideila McSwain have gone out as teachers. This school has meant much to the community and the county in the training of colored youths to go out and take their places as citizens in the various walks of life.

Reference:

Caesar West

Addie West

New Augusta, Mississippi

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, R. L

Nov. 4, 1936

2. Schools of Yesterday.

2. Brief Narrative on Mt. Everett Colored School:

This school was organized about 1906 by Kin McInnis, Frank Woods, Bias Hartfield, Willis Woods and Jack Hartfield. It is located about eight miles south east of Janice on the Deep Creek-Oak Grove Road, just south of Hickory Creek. It was a frame building, 14x18 ft., 1 room, 5 windows, 1 heater and the seats were benches hewed out of logs without any backs. The first trustees were Kin McInnis, Bias Hartfield, and Frank Woods. The first teacher was Sarah Williams. Some of the other teachers were, Professors Hardy and Crutcher, H Henerittta Jones, Willie Howard, Mattie Hall, Ruby Lee McKee, Gertie Agnes Evans, Helma Brown, and Gertie B. ~~Waddy~~ B. Gowdy. Grammar work was taught here. Some of the pupils were: Hattie, Rosa Bell, Blanche, and Willie Hartfield, Lawrence, Edna, McKinley and Booker T. Hartfield, Kin Jr., and Hattie McInnis, Katie, Emma and Reynolds, and Sally McInnis, Idella Woods, Mary McCoy, Ruth and Oscar Woods. None of them have done anything of importance, mostly all farmers. The school was consolidated with St. John School in 1936.

Reference:

Kin McInnis, Sr.

New Augusta, Miss., Star Rt.

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CONVASSER:

Cynthia Ikard

New Augusta

Nov. 19, 1936

I. SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY:

1. Brief Narrative of Richton Colored School:

In 1902 J. S. Jones started a private school for colored children charging tuition. D. F. Brown, known as Dan Brown, came to Richton when there were only two houses in Richton and that was in 1901, Dan still lives in Richton and is one of the oldest negroes in Richton. He went to Hattiesburg in 1903 which was the 2nd District of Perry County and got permission from the County Superintendent of Education who was Mr. E. J. Curry to start a free school for colored children in Richton. This school was held in the New Hope Baptist Church. The building was a frame structure, 35 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, pulpit in the east end, windows on each side of pulpit, one door in the west end, two rows of seats, aisle in the middle with aisles next to the walls. Three windows on each side. This was located on the lot where the negro cemetery now is. J. S. Jones was the teacher and he had 40 pupils. 1903 and 1904 Mary Buck taught, 1905 and 1906 Eunice Miller taught, 1907 Fannie Hinton, 1908 the school was moved to Sweet Pilgrim Baptist Church. It was 60 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. It has a pulpit in the east end and two windows in the east end, two doors in the west end and four windows in each side, one large heater, crutcher was the teacher for 1909 and 1910, A. A. Davis taught from 1910 to 1913. Then the school was moved to the Cooper Chapel Methodist Church. 1913 to 1915 Thompson was princi-

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PERRY COUNTY

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pal, they taught reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, this included the sixth grade. The trustees for this time was were Dan Brown, Dave Harper and Tobie Smith. In 1915 they built a school house which was 75 ft. long and 38 ft. wide with a wing 40 ft. long and 39 ft. wide. The number of windows were 16 in the entire building. There are 59 single desk and seven double desk, two tables 8 ft., 4 in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and two 8 ft., 4 in. long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The teacher from 1916 to 1920 was Carter. Ed Love ~~taught in 1921, Mary Mays taught from 1922 to 1924, Hardy followed her and taught to 1927, Mattie Jones has been teaching since 1927, in 1933 they raised the Curriculum to the tenth grade. Some of the pupils that finished at this school was, Precious Jefferson, working in Indiana, Lucile Hattenswork is teaching in Detroit Michigan, Gustna Sanders is teaching near Baton Rouge, La. ing a consolidated school. Lucile Deloach finished at Piney Wood College and is now teaching in that school, Ruby Edam is going to the Ellisville College studying to be a home science teacher. This is a separate school District and the trustees of the white schools are also trustees of the colored school.~~

Reference:

D. R. Brown, Sam Rigsby and Johnnie McLendon
 Richton, Miss.
 Mr. Lefe Willey (White)
 Richton, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER:

Lwssie Maxwell

Richton, Miss.

Nov. 6, 1936

I. SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY:

2. Brief Sketch of Happy Lilly Colored School:

This school was built thirty-five years ago, the first school in that community. It was built out of logs and school was taught here for several yeas, then was maved to a church house. This log building was small with six windows, two doors, one in each end, these windows had wood shutters. The room had two rows of seats which was made out of common boards, one ~~isle~~ isle between the row of seats. There were about forty pupils on roll. P. D. Jones was tacher. Some of the pupils were, Bill McSwain, Della Mcswain Hinton. After this school was moved into the church there were still forty on roll. This building is made of common wood work with nine windows, four on each side and one in the back, these windows are glass, ~~both~~ both building were built by Sam McSwain, Jack McSwain, Loag Hinton and Ellis Hinton, whom are all dead at the present time. These buildings ere built on Sam McSwain's land but later went back to the state, they taught up to the eighth grade. There wasn't any outstanding people who received their education at this school,,they are all farmers. This is located west of Richton, Miss. in the McSwain Settlement.

Reference:

Mary McSwain and Joe Walker
 Richton, Miss.

CONVASSER:

Cynthia Ikerd

New Augusta, Miss.

Nov. 9, 1936

I. SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY:

1. Brief Sketch of Harter Hill School (Colored)

The Harter Hill School was organized about the year 1896 with Sol McSwain and Murdock Henry as trustees, Fannie Hartfield was one of the teachers. It was a one room frame building with window shutters, one heater and common home-made benches. It is located about one mile off highway # 24 directly south of Ferguson Farm. About the year 1911 the school was moved. They secured more land at a more suitable locality. Hugh McDonald a Baptist Preacher took the lead in making plans for the last building. Mr. Sid Ferguson donated some lumber. It is a one room frame building, ceiled and has six glass windows, one heater and very comfortable home made seats. It is located a few hundred yards south of the Old site. The present trustees are: James McSwain, Henry McSwain and Murdock Henry. Their teacher is Rosie Lewis from Hattiesburg, Miss. They teach up to the eighth grade and at present they have about 30 pupils enrolled. James and Henry McSwain have gone out from this school as local Baptist preachers. Minnie Henry and Alice McSwain have made teachers. This school is all the means by which they have to acquire knowledge as their parents before them are more or less ignorant.

Reference:

CONVASSER:

Cynthia Ikerd

New Augusta, Miss.

Nov. 23, 1936

I. SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY:

2. Brief Narrative of Salem Academy, Greene County:

The exact date the Salem Academy was built, has not been determined. An interview with Miss Margaret Denham who is now 93 years old and has lived in this county all his life. She attended school there in 1857-58-59-60 when she finished the required course. (These dates were obtained from an autograph album). She had attended once before this school, when the Denham children and the Carter Children each had a little house and carried cooks with them. They also had an older white boy to see after them. This was probably in the early fifties. For some reason they had quit and gone to Enon Academy in Perry County, now in Forest County for two or three terms. Salem Academy was founded or built by John McInnis, Norman McLeod, Bill Griffin and a Mr. Jim Thompson, Presbyterian Preacher, took a very active part in building and securing teachers. The teachers were all from the north. There were Professors Moore and Shannon, the music teacher was a Miss Sarah E. Doggette, later they employed some southern teachers one of whom was Mrs Griffin. There were three large buildings of one room each, made of hand-hewn logs. They had glass windows and heaters. The rooms were equipped with home made double desks. The boys and girls of the higher grades were taught in separate buildings, very little association was permitted. Both piano and voice were

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

taught in the music room. Intermediate students were taught in one building. These buildings were kept scrupulously clean by the use of shuck mops. It was located near what is now known as Leaf in Green County. Students attended from a great distance, Governor McRea's son, Collin, died there during an epidemic of Colitis. At one time there were 114 students enrolled. Since there were no dormitories they boarded around with families of the neighborhood. Other outstanding families who did their bit to make the school a success were the Wood McKays and McIntosh, Dr. Will McIntosh of Hattiesburg, Miss., grandfather. Miss Denham seemed to think during the Civil War and the hardships after the war that the school was almost broken up.

Reference:

Miss Margaret Denham

Mr. Richard Droughdrill

Both of New Augusta, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CONVASSER :

LESSIE MAXWELL

Sep. 29, 1936

Richton, Miss.

1. "Schools of Yesterday"
2. Brief narrative on Richton "White School":

Richton School was first organized at Beard's place 1 1/2 miles from Richton, what is now known as the 'Red Waites' Place in 1880. The building was 40 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. There were four windows and shutters were used instead of glass windows, 2 doors in one end, the seats were 8 ft. long and made of split logs, also the desk. There were 3 rows, one row was next to the wall with desks, then the middle row. The building was used for both church and school and the pulpit was in the opposite end from the doors. The first teacher was Miss Lissie Sharp. Some of the pupils were: Jim Edwards, Loyd Rich, Dale Rich, J. P. Odom, Henry Edwards, Mart Edwards and J. T. Newell. They used the Blue Back Spelling Book and had 10 days special for arithmetic. In 1895 this building was moved to Richton and built where the Beard's home now stands. This building was a frame structure and was 60 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. and had 5 windows on each side, pulpit was in the east end with 2 doors in the west end. The seats were made of plank and didn't have any desk. They run a 4 months free school there, W. W. West was the only teacher. Some of the pupils that attended this school were: Mrs. Corone Rich, Henderson who at the present time is telephone operator at Wesson, Miss., M. H. Mills, who is a lawyer in Okla., J.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

R.S. Edwards, who is tax assessor, Perry County. In 1903 they built a new school building on the lot where the jail now stands. This building was frame structure composed of 4 rooms, down stairs 2 on each side of the hall, with an upstairs of large room which was used for auditorium. Teachers in 1904-05 were W. W. West, principal, Miss Zella Morris, Assistant. In year of 1905-06, A. M. Shepard and J. E. Johnson, Co-principals, Miss Laura Clark primary teacher, who is now, Mrs. Baylis Overstreet, Miss Myrtie Bell Russell who is now Mrs. C. H. Stevens was the first music teacher. In 1907-08 C. H. Denson was principal, Lawrence Backstrom, Miss Mattie Alexander, Miss Lacey and Miss Sue Draughn were Assistants, Miss Herther McCormick, music teacher and Miss Floy Garratt expression teacher. Some of the pupils who finished at this school were, Miss Eliza Backstrom who has her degree from State Teacher College, Hattiesburg, Miss., Floyd Backstrom, has his degree from Mississippi State College, Lenord Melvin who is now a lawyer in Laurel, Miss., finished at this school, Fred Johnson who received his commission from Annapolis and was senior Lieutenant in the navy, for several years, he met his death in 1935 in China by overheat. In 1919 another building was constructed on school Street near Hugh Walley's home, by Sept Bros. & Flinnings of Hattiesburg, Miss., and cost \$1,783.00. It was 80 ft. square. This building consisted of an upstairs with 3 class rooms, 2 cloak rooms one of these cloak rooms were used for a library, with a large auditorium, there were 9 doors upstairs, down stairs there were 5 class rooms and 4 cloak rooms with 15 doors. This building

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

was torn down in the early part of 1936 and school was taught in the Methodist Church. The W.P.A. is now building a new building which is most completed. It is much larger than the old building. The east wing is 160 ft. long, the west wing is 148 ft. long auditorium is 100 ft. long, the rooms each are 24 ft. square and there are 17 rooms. They are teaching there now although the building is not completed. We have a primary school building which was built on Sept. 1, 1924, bonds were floated for the sum of \$5,000.00, building was contracted and built by the Bradley's Bros., of Laurel, Miss.. This building is very small. It has 4 rooms, 15x20 ft., 4 doors, with 6 windows to each room, 1 hall with a door at each end. There are two bathrooms with 1 door to each bath room.

Reference:

Liza Backstrom

Lafe Walley

J. E. Johnson

Mrs. Dave Rich

All of Richton, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY?

ASSIGNMENT #11: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CANVASSER:
CYNTHIA IKARD?

NEW AUGUSTA, MISS,

Dec 1th, 1936

1. SCHOOLS OF YESTODAY, COLORED SCHOOL.
- 2: This scholl was organized in 1906, Isaac Walden, Jack Barnett, and ^{Sam} Foster, The teacher at this time was Charlie Crutcher other teachers were, ~~###~~ Griffin, Alice Wilson, Liza McGlothorn, Willie Robinson, and P.D.Jones, Hen Henry McQueen, Ben Brown and Henry Mosley served as trustees during a period of this time. The bulding is a frame structure 20 ft wide and 30 ft, long. 6 glass windows, with one heater, It is located at Mahned about three miles north west of New Augusta, Mississippi on hi-way 24. Names of other teachers were Jones, Iraola Jones, Mary Arington McFarland, Homes Science teacher for one year. Maggie Johnson was teacher for 1929-1932, Alice McSwain teacher for 1932-1933, Candis McQueenfor 1933-1934, Maggie Johnson for 1934-1936. Trustees from 1930 to 1934 were Manze Holliman, Virgil Myers, James Pool, served as trustees, K.C.Bolton, Virgial Myers, and Willie Myers are the present trustees. This is a very small school they only teach elementary grades, Some of the pupils who received their first education at this school are Jessie Thomas docter in Chicago, Ill., Estell Jenkins teacher in Eureka High school Hattiesburg, Miss., Bennie Lewis prescher in Chicago, Ill Henrietta Bradley teacher near D'lo Miss., Ruth Foster, Cebell Payne, Mamie Jones, Sara Walker, and velma Williams ^{are} others that finished

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT #2983

PERRY COUNTY,.

ASSIGNMENT #11. SUBJECT: EDUCATION

CANVASSER: ALLISTON

CYNTHIA IKARD.

NEW AUGUSTA? MISS.,

Dec 1th, 1936.

1. SCHOOLS OF YESTODAY? COLORED SCHOOL.
2. at this school. It has always been a one teacher school

REFERENCE:
Miss Holliman
Scott William.
Maggie Johnson.

Carrie Russell

Supervisor of Historical Research Perry County.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Lessie Maxwell
March 29, 1936
Beat 3

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Lindar School

The Lindar School was organized in the year of 1922 with the following trustees: Danis Clark, Willie Clark and Harvy Clark.

The Lindar School building was planned and built in 1922 by the Lindar School community. The lumber and nails were donated by visiting friends from Richton, The Gavin Lumber Co. and Mr. Tim Lently.

The building burned in 1931 and the Lindar community rebuilt with the aid of C.W.A. helping to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The teachers who have taught during this period of time and their respective sessions are as follows:

Miss Mammie Smith	1922-23
Mr. V. B. Easterling	1923-24
Miss Louise Measley	1924-25
Mr. Albert Nelson	1925-26
Mr. W. D. Walley	1926-27
Mr. A. M. Black	1927-28
Miss Lilly Mae Hinton	1928-29
Mr. Joe Palmer	1929-32
Mrs. Lula Ellis	1922-33
Mrs. W. D. Walley	1934-35
Mrs. Lula Ellis Walker	1935-36

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.
PERRY COUNTY.
Assignment #1

Lessie Maxwell.
Pearl Odom.
March 27, 1936.

#1

Complete or as near as we can get it.
Court house, With Chancery and Circuit offices.
Superintendent of education office.
Sheriff office.
Tax collector office.
City hall in Richton, Miss..
School and School libraries.
Two masonic lodges.
Two Eastern Stars Lodges.
Parent teachers association.
Rotary club.
Commercial club.
Farm demonstration agent.
County health office.
Home demonstration agent.
Two federated clubs.

2

- (a) Unusual geological formation. None.
- (b) Recreation facilities, Parks. Three places for swimming.
- (d) Unusual hunting and fishing. None.
- (e) Scenic beauty. None.
- (f) Periodic festivals and fairs with local color.
Perry County fair at New Auguster, in October.
- (g) Rare old homes historically or architecturally. interest.
The Myer old home near New Auguster.
- (f) A. J. Brown who lives near Richton, Miss and went through civil war he is 91 years old.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT .
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT #1 Con.,

#2

(1) Settings for novels fiction. ect., Seem to have been overlooked.

Carrie Russell
Carrie Russell County Supervisor. Project 2271

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie A. Walker
March 10, 1936
Seat " 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, St. John Colored School

In 1923 there was a negro school organized at St. John. The first teacher was named Grovener and his assistant was Maie Howard. The first trustees were Bud Carter, H. M. Divens and John H. Ireland.

When the school was organized, there were fifteen pupils and now it is a four teacher school with one hundred and thirth pupils.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Jessie A. Walker

March 10, 1936

Beat # 5

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, St. John Baptist Church

St. John Baptist Church was organized in 1901 for the negroes. The church was organized by Bud Carter, and A. M. Divens.

The first pastor was L. V. McInnis who is deceased now. The first deacon was D. B. Preland and he with Bud Carter and W. C. B. Fairley are the deacons now.

When the church was organized there were ten members and now there one hundred and thirty-five members. This the largest negro church in the lower part of Perry County.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Jessie A. Walker

March 10, 1936

Beat 5

Historical Research, Project 2271

Perry County, Hogan School

In 1882 Hogan School was built. It was little log school built on the banks of a creek. Hogan School was named for J. L. Hogan, who helped build it and was one of the first trustees.

Miss Myers was the first teacher and the trustees were J. L. Hogan and W. W. Tyrd. The school has been moved about four times and the building now, which has been improved from a one room log house to a brick building, is about two and one-half miles from the place where it first stood.

When the school was first organized, there were five or six families and a few boarding students that went there.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie R. Walker
March 10, 1936
Beat # 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Methodist Church

Clear Creek Methodist Church was organized in 1910.
It is located in the northwestern part of Beat 5 on the
banks of Clear Creek. The first pastor was Rev. J. E.
Yawn, who built the churchhouse and organized the church
and Sunday School.

Clear Creek Methodist Church is the only Methodist
Church in Beat 5 of Perry County.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie Ruth Walker
March 20, 1936
Beat # 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Oak Grove Baptist Church

On Nov. 11, 1916 a few people met and organized the Oak
Grove Missionary Baptist Church.

C. M. Grayson was pastor and Jo. O. Bell and Malone
Preland were deacons. The charter members were:

Z. L. Liveash

J. O. Bell and wife

Malone Preland and wife

Nollie Preland and wife

Mrs. Lucretia Preland

There are seventy-two members in the church now.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Jessie A. Walker

Mrch 18, 1936

Beat 5

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Mars Hill Baptist Church

On July 19, 1896 Mars Hill Baptist Church was organized by Mr. & Mrs. N. Walker. C. M. Ireland was the first pastor, Loami Ireland the clerk and N. Walker deacon. The Charter members were:

J. F. Cooper

Loami Ireland

N. Walker and wife

Liza Fairley

Annie Bond

There are fifty-six members in this church now.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Jessie A. Walker

March 18, 1936

Beat # 5

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Deep Creek School

Deep Creek School was organized in 1906 with Miss Alice Lott for teacher. The school was organized by N. Walker and A. Cochran. A. Cochran, N. Walker and Bill Cooper were the trustees. Mr. Ferguson was County Superintendent. School was taught in a one room long house and in 1918 it was consolidated with two other schools, making a County-line School.

E. C. Reber was Superintendent of the school, J. A. O'Neil Dick Walker and Walter O'Neil were the trustees, W. F. Bond was State Superintendent and Hard Mills County Superintendent.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION Jessie "nth "alker
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

March 16, 1936

Beat # 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Oak Grove School

Oak Grove School was organized in 1900. by Mr. Henry Breland and E. H. Herring. Miss Jessie McDonald was the first teacher, Laz Hinton, E. H. Herring and Dave Hatley were the trustees and E. J. Curry was County Superintendent.

School was taught here in the little log house for several years, then was moved to Cypress Creek Church house. The school was consolidated in 1914. Miss Mary Young was the teacher and Will Backstrom was County Superintendent. Print Smith, Henry Breland and Walter Thomas were the trustees.

The community built a school building in 1916 and the building burned in March 1934. The high school was then sent to Bluff Creek, where they have been going since. The W.P.A. is building a brick building at Janice, Miss. and hope to have it completed to begin school in next session.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Pearl Odom

March 23, 1936

Beat # 2

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Tunnelstown School

The first school in or near Tunnelstown was paid by the patrons, this lasted several years. In 1870 the first free school was started. A. Ferguson was County Superintendent and a Mr. Carroll of Mobile, Ala. was teacher. At that time no trace of the trustees can be found. In 1886 a little log house was built more in the center of the community and it was used until 1906. There were more children and a larger building was needed. So a frame building was made. Later more rooms were added and in 1925 a two story brick building was built. In Jan. 1929 this building burned. The following summer another brick building was built. This one was only a one floor building and is still being used.

In 1926 the old frame school building was remodeled for as teacher's home.

In 1926 a P.T.A. was organized in the school and every fall since then the P.T.A. has been reorganized.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Pearl Odom
March 23, 1936
Beat # 2

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Tallahala Camp School

In 1926 a school was set up for negroes of Tallahala Camp, one mile north of Tunnelstown. J. M. Stevens was County Superintendent and Essie Robinson was the teacher.

School was taught at this place every winter since then, until term of 1935-36 when it was moved three miles east in one room of a dwelling house owned by Joe and Mary Lee, as most of the children lives here.

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Lessie Maxwell
March 23, 1936
Beat # 3

Historical Research, Project N. 2271
Perry County, Lay Hill School

The school was built in the year of 1910. The first teacher was Rev. A. M. Shephard who taught for a number of years, after him came Mr. Levi Jones, who taught for four years, then his brother Mr. Joel Jones taught, after him Miss Ruby West who taught one session. Flora Lack taught after Miss West for a number of years, after she completed this, Zettie Howell was next, then Stella Myrick taught for a year, then Miss Pearl Palmer taught for a year. After her marriage she taught for a number of years.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Pearl Odom

March 23, 1936

Beat # 2

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Corinth School

In 1882 a school was established in Corinth Community in a little log house that was used for school and church. R. Ferguson was County Superintendent and Will Scanlyn was the first teacher.

This house was built near Mr. Abner Carter's home, later they needed a larger building, so moved the school one mile northwest. They had school here seven years, then decided to move the school nearer the center of the community. They built another house in 1908 and in 1913 there were so many more children until they had to build another room onto the house.

In 1922 part of the patrons decided to consolidate with Runnelstown, as it was a high school and in 1924 the rest of the school was consolidated. The old school house is still there and singing is held there.

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Pearl Odom

March 23, 1936

Beat # 2

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Persimmon Head School

There was a little school established about six miles north east of Runnelstown, in a pine forest. The nearest family lived one and one-half miles from the school, some of the children had to three miles or more and their parents would plow a path from their home to the school so the children wouldn't get lost on their way to and from school.

This school was built about 1890 and was called Persimmon Head. The County Superintendent was R. Ferguson. Miss Terrell was the teacher and S. A. Odom, R. Holliman and W. Woodward were the trustees.

In 1908 this little school was consolidated with a school in Jones County which is called Whitfield Line School. The Persimmon Head building was torn down and the logs used to build a barn, which is now being used by S. A. Tisdale in Jones County.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Pearl Odom
March 23, 1936
Beat 2

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Underwood Church

In 1918 A. W. Underwood moved to Perry County, his family were members of the Church of God. Mr. Underwood built a church house and they have services once every month. They didn't organize, so don't have any record of any business. Mr. Underwood is a preacher and did most of the preaching at first.

This church is nine miles southeast of Unnedstown and is called Underwood Church.

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie A. Walker
March 20, 1936
Beat 5

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Cypress Creek Baptist Church

Cypress Creek Baptist Church was organized May 14, 1879, J. P. Johnston was the first pastor and served for several years. A. J. Thomas was first clerk, S. L. Garraway and E. Hinton were the deacons.

The church on motion agreed to have their yearly meeting comence on Friday before the third Lord's day in July and that the following Brethren be requested to assist in meeting: Bro. John Williams, Isaac Anderson, Thomas Price, J. P. Merritt and William Moody.

The Charter member were:

S. L. Garraway
Colon Ireland and wife
Josiah Ireland
Thomas E. Hinton and wife
D. B. Hatley
J. C. Fairley and wife
A. J. Thomas
James Martin
Mrs. Julian Ireland
Mrs. N. E. Pearce
Mrs. Sarah Pearce

Sunday School was organized in the early age of the church but wasn't carried on regular until 1919 and since then has met regular.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie Ruth Walker
March 19, 1936
Beat # 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Ebenezer Baptist Church

At the place where Ebenezer Church now stands, was once a schoolhouse and was used for the Methodist and Baptist but was not organized into Ebenezer Church until 1881. It was then used only for the Baptist people.

The first pastor was John Williams, who helped organize it. He and Thomas Price organized the church and Mr. Tom Rayburn was deacon and W. W. Self was clerk.

The Charter members were N. A. Lott and wife, Tom Rayburn and wife, W. W. Self, Mary Harvinson and Mary Ann Rayburn.

The first church was about two hundred yards from where the present church stands. There are one hundred and forty-nine members in the church now.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Jessie A. Walker
March 19, 1936
Beat # 5

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Bluff Creek School

In 1874 there was a house built at Ebenezer that was used for church and school. There wasn't any trustees, but was run by some of the citizens in the community. N. A. Lott and David Walker were the ones that organized it and would be called now, the trustees.

This school was moved to what was called the "Walker School", with Mrs. A. D. Walker the first teacher, George Sims and Sam Smith the trustees and Supt. Ferguson, County Superintendent.

In 1906 there was another building built which was called Bluff Creek. Mr. A. D. Walker and Bob Sellers built the schoolhouse and Mr. Henry Harper was the first teacher. John Lott, A. D. Walker and Oliver Rayburn were the trustees and Supt. Ferguson was the County Superintendent.

The school was taught in this little schoolhouse for several years, then there was a larger building built which is being used now. Bluff Creek is a consolidated school

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.
PERRY COUNTY.
Assignment #1

Lessie Maxwell.
Pearl Odom.
March 27, 1936.

- #1 Complete or as near as we can get it.
- Court house , With Chancery and Circuit offices.
 - Superintend of education office.
 - Sheriff office.
 - Tax collector office.
 - City hall in Richton, Miss.,
 - School and School libraries,
 - Two masonic lodges.
 - Two Eastern Stars Lodges.
 - Parent teachers association.
 - Rotary club.
 - Commercial club.
 - Farm demonstration agent.
 - County health office.
 - Home demonstration agent.
 - Two federated clubs.

- # 2
- (a) Unusual geological formation. None.
 - (b) Recreation facilities, Pairs. Three places for swimming.
 - (d) Unusal hunting and fishing. None.
 - (e) Scenic beauty. None.
 - (f) Periodic festivals and fairs with local color.
Perry County fair at New Auguster, in October.
 - (g) Rare old homes historically or architecturally. interest.
The Myer old home near New Auguster.
 - (h) A. G. Brown who lives near Richton, Miss and went through
civil war he is 91 years old.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT .
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGN MENT #1 Con.,

#2

- (i) Settings for novels fiction. ect., Seem to have been overlooked.

Carrie Russell
Carrie Russell County Supervisor. Project 2271

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

References - Perry Co

New Augusta, Mississippi
April 23, 1936

Susie V. Powell, State Office Bldg.
Historical Research Project
411 Millsaps Building

Dear Miss Powell:

In receipt of your letter I am enclosing the references.

Assignment II. Formation of county.
References: C.C. Dearman Ex-Chancery Clerk, Mrs. F.F. Myers, H.D. Young.

Assignment III. Narratives On Interviewees.
References (a) Phoebe Morgan, Delia Carpenter, I.A. Campbell. (a) Asa Parker, Lewis Runnels, J.P. Runnels. (a) Lewis Runnels, W.Pearce, R.E. Nixon. (a) A.B. Walker, Isom Garraway. (a) J.L. McCoy Frank White.
(b) None
(c) None
(d) Carter Taylor, and Mrs. J.J. Taylor.
(d) Mrs. J.G. Odom (d) Mrs Susan Chappell (d) G.W. Jones
(d) W.A. Hensarling (d) Lewis Runnels.
Historians:
(a) Jessie Odom, Mrs. Sallie Odom. (a) Abner Fillingane
(b) None
(c) J.P. Runnels, W.Pearce.
(d) None
(e) Mrs. F.F. Myers, C.C. Dearman, H.D. Young, J. Kennedy.

Assignment IV. Water Sheds.
(a) Dr. H.P. Smith, M.D. Fullilove.
(b) J.P. Runnels, Lewis Runnelst
(c) W.Pearce, Asa Parker.
Elevation
(a) L.D. Young, Abner Fillingane.
(b) H.D. Young.
(c) J.D. Fitzgerald. (d) J.D. Fitzgerald. (e) L.D. Young.
Lakes-Marshes-Bayous.
(a) B.M. Stevens, Tim Bently. (a) Tom McCoy.
(a) George McCoy. (a) Dr. H.P. Smith.
Springs-wells-and Mineral Water.
(a) Mamie Guin, J.J. Odom.
(b) Dr. H.P. Smith, J.P. Runnels/
(c) Dr. H.P. Smith.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I am

Yours Very truly,
Carrie Russell
Carrie Russell
Supervisor Historical Research
Perry County

CR:mm

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL J. ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
HAZEL E. MILLS
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.

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SUBJECT: SCHOOLS OF TODAY

I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

L. In 1876 G.D. Hartfield was appointed superintendent of education of Perry County by the state superintendent. This is as far back as there is any record in Perry County. The Board of Supervisors records show that his salary was as follows:

"Ordered that the Board of the Superintendent of Public Education of this county be fixed at the sum of five hundred in future".

"Ordered that G.D. Hartfield County Superintendent be allowed, payable out of the County, Jan. 1878, for services as Superintendent of Education, \$22.50 in accordance with Sec. 28 of pamphlet School Laws 1878, all the members present voting yeas".

Then we find in 1879 the salary of the Superintendent was:

"Ordered that G.D. Hartfield Supt. of Education of Perry County be allowed payable out of the school funds of this county the sum of Twenty-two dollars 50/100 for services as Supt. of Education to Mar. 31, 1879 in accordance with chapt. 14 sec. 28 laws 1878 all the members voting yeas".

Since the term of office was only two years, Mr. Hartfield was reappointed in 1880.

"Ordered that the report of G.D. Hartfield County Supt. of Education for the year of 1880 be around the same as hereby served and ordered on file".

"Ordered the Report of G.D. Hartfield as County Supt. of Education showing the same fixed order of the teachers employed during the year 1880 with the number of months taught by each, the rate of salary and aggregate salaries varies and ordered on file".

In 1883 it was:

"Ordered that the accounts of G.D. Hartfield as County Supt. of Education for 6 months ending Feb. 1st, 1883 to the amount of fifty dollars be allowed and warrant issue therefore payable out of the school funds in accordance with Sec. 701 Code

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

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NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL J. ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
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NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.

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of 1882, all members voting Aye."

In the year of 1884 G.D. Hartfield was appointed Superintendent of Education of Perry County by the State Superintendent of Education. He served two terms. During his terms of office he received a very small salary. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors shows the following:

"Ordered that the report of G.D. Hartfield as County Superintendent be received and issued for two months salary to him as follows from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1886 \$8.33 1/3 and from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1886, \$12.50 --total \$20.83 1/3.

"Ordered that G.D. Hartfield, County Superintendent of Education be allowed the sum \$37.50 payable out of the school funds of said county for salary as County Superintendent from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1886."

REFERENCE: Board of Supervisors Minute Record Book
Perry County, New Augusta, Miss.

In 1888 to 1890 Mr. R. Ferguson was appointed County Superintendent of Education by the State Superintendent. It was ruled by the Legislature that the County Superintendents be elected by the people of the County, so in 1890 Mr. Ferguson was elected and served until 1900. His salary according to the minutes of the Board of Supervisors was \$175.00 per year of 1890, but for the year of 1894 the Board of Supervisors raised his salary 5%. Then in 1897 the minutes show that he was paid \$25.00 for the months of December.

In 1900 E.J. Curry was elected County Superintendent. His term of office was 8 years, from 1900 to 1908. He received for his salary 7% of the school funds which was an increase of 3%. He was also furnished an office, which was six dollars per month. In 1902 for the month of Feb. Mr. Curry received \$53.00 salary, with a gradual ~~increase~~ increase until Dec. 1905 he received \$70.33.

REFERENCE: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MINUTES, PERRY CO.

Mr. A.M. Sheppard was the first Supt. of Education to serve after Forest and Perry Counties were divided. He was elected without opposition in 1908.

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
PEARL J. ODOM
HAZEL E. MILLS
MARCH 4, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
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He served until 1912. It was during his term of office that steps were taken to consolidate the smaller schools. He received \$75.00 per month for the first three years, and \$100.00 per month for the last year of his term.

REFERENCE: Mrs. A. M. Sheppard, Meridian, Miss.

W. F. Backstrom was elected Superintendent of Education in 1912. At the end of this term, he was reelected. It was during Mr. Backstrom's stay in office that that the schools were beginning to be consolidated in Perry County. There was a levy of 2 1/2 mills for the year of 1916, on both real and personal property of the Progress Consolidated School District. This followed a petition to the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of erecting a teacher's home and fencing the school grounds of the Progress Consolidated School. This petition was approved by the County School Board of Perry County, June 5, 1916.

A 2 mill levy was passed for erecting a teachers home for the New Augusta Consolidated High School on June 5, 1916.

On July 3, 1916 a petition was carried before the Board of Supervisors for the qualified electors of the Hogan School District, for a bond issue of \$1000 for the purpose of building, equipping, and repairing the school houses. This petition was approved.

At this same time there was another petition for a bond issue for the purpose of building a school house for the Indian Springs School District. Mr. Backstrom was allowed for his salary \$69.00 per month out of the school funds until 1916, then he was paid the sum of \$1385.00 per year the remainder of his term.

REFERENCE: Superintendent Record Book,
Board of Supervisors Minute Book, Perry Co.

In 1920 Mr. L.D. Young was elected County Superintendents of Perry County. He was in office 4 years. We find from the Board of Supervisors Minute Book that his salary was \$145.88 for Jan. 1921, but in Feb. 1923 his salary was \$131.39.

REFERENCE: County Record Book, Courthouse
New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
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In 1924 R. H. Mills was elected County Superintendent of Education. He served four years in this office. According to the County Record Minutes he received a salary of \$155.52 in Jan. 1924 out of the school funds. Then, from Dec. 1924 on through the remainder of his term he received a salary of \$145.20 per month out of the school funds.

On May 5, 1924 there was a petition to the School Board for the consolidation of Buck Creek and Corinth with Runnelstown. All voted "yeas". In Dec. 1924 Hintonville was made a consolidated school.

J. M. Stevens was elected County Superintendent in 1928. He served 4 years in office. During his term of office more schools were consolidated than ever before, and better high school equipment gotten. According to the County Record Book in Jan. 1928 his salary was 145.20. Then in May 1928 it was 172.87. Mr. Stevens had still another raise in salary in Jan. 1930 as it was \$181.73.

During Mr. Stevens's administration they raised ^{the} ~~the~~ tax from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills to 10 mills over the whole county outside the separate school districts for the purpose of insuring 8 monthterms for all the white schools in the county. This being presented to the Board of Supervisors. They were all in favor of it. This was in Aug. 1928.

On Sept. 17, 1928 the Red Hill School was consolidated with New Augusta High School.

A 3 mill tax was levied Oct. 8, 1930 to the Progress School District for maintenance funds.

REFERENCE: Supervisors Minute Book
Superintendents Record Book,
New Augusta, Mississippi

J.S. Finlayson was elected County Superintendent in 1932. In 1936 he was reelected. His salary is \$2,000 per year. Since Mr. Finlayson came into office most of the small schools have been consolidated with the larger ones, and they have been made into high schools. They have much better buildings, most of them being of brick construction, and are well equipped with better libraries, seats, restrooms, etc. They also have comfortable busses to transfer the children to and from school.

REFERENCE: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
PEARL J. ODOM
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
HAZEL E. MILLS
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.
MARCH 8, 1937

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I. (2) The Perry County schools are financed from several sources which are the following:

The Sixteenth Section. This fund includes all the schools in the county. There are twelve white and fourteen negro school in Perry County. All the children who live within the sixteenth section are benefitted by this fund.

The Ten Mill Count-Wide Levy. All the schools receive funds from this levy.

The District Levy. Eight of Perry County schools are benefitted by this levy. They are: Deep Creek, Janice, New Augusta, Runnelstown, Hintonville, Whitfield Line(This is a line school between Perry and Jones Counties), Clay Hill, Brewer, and Good Hope.

Equalization Funds from the State. This fund is where the schools of the county receive a part of their money.

Per Capita Fund. All the schools in Perry County receive this fund.

I. (3) TYPES OF SCHOOLS IN PERRY COUNTY

Municipal Separate District. There is only one of this kind in Perry County. It is the Richton High School at Richton, Mississippi.

Rural Separate District. There is only one school of this kind in Perry County. It is the Beaumont School at Beaumont, Mississippi.

Consolidated Schools. Our consolidated schools are: Deep Creek, Janice, New Augusta, Runnelstown, Hintonville, Whitfield Line(This is a line school between Jones and Perry Counties), Brewer, and Good Hope.

Common Schools. The common schools of Perry County are: Linder, Clay Hill.

Racial Schools. There are fourteen negro schools in Perry County which are all common schools. There are no other racial schools in Perry County.

Reference: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Cynthia E. Ikerd, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
April 8, 1937

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Development of County Schools Through Consolidation by Transportation.

Only a few years back our school children had to trudge through "rain or shine", "sleet or snow" to school, and even the teachers had to walk at many schools two or three miles exposed to all kinds of weather.

Our first transportation in Perry County was in 1912, this was open wagons drawn by mules. Later we had covered wagons, and then the busses. Transportation through consolidation gives the rural children equal opportunities with city children who have better equipment, teachers and schools. We only have two schools (white) in the county that are not consolidated.

Development of County Schools Through Agricultural High School Movement.

In 1924 the educational leaders of the county felt the need of establishing Vocational Agriculture in the high schools of Perry County, whereby the boys are trained in Agriculture or some other vocation as outlined by the Federal Smith-Hughes Act. These are fulltime teachers, they are very beneficial to the farmers as they feel free to call on them when any farm problem arises.

Development Through Home Economics.

Home Economics was added to the Perry County schools in 1924. The advantage of this phase of modern school system is great to say the least. It teaches our girls how to prepare and serve meals that are palatable as well as well balanced. They also learn to sew for themselves. Those that don't care to, or don't have to make their own clothes learn how to select clothes becoming and suitable when they go to buy.

Junior Colleges

Perry County has been connected with Jones County College since 1934. This department is of great help to the masses of Perry County by making it possible for many students to obtain at least two years of college training. Tuition is free to those who enter from Perry County.

Reference; J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

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Perry County

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

New Augusta Consolidated High School

New Augusta Consolidated High School is located in the east side of New Augusta on highway 24. The present building was erected in 1936 at the cost of approximately \$75,000, counting the value of the old building. PWA made it possible by furnishing \$45,000, 55% of which will be paid back by the school district. It is a modern one story brick building with 15 class rooms and a large auditorium with a seating capacity of about 500, Home Economic Department which consists of a combination living-dining room, food and clothing room, bedroom, bathroom,

In the combination living-dining room there is a fireplace with built-in book-cases on each side. There is no other equipment in this room at present, but they hope to have a living room suite and rug, etc. by fall.

In the food and clothing room there are four built-in cabinets, two large sinks with double drain boards, four breakfast sets, three work tables, one teachers desk, four singer sewing machines, two oil stoves, one wood range, built-in ironing board, 10 stools, two storage closets.

In the bathroom there is a medicine cabinet, commode, lavatory, bath tub, laundry bin, linen closet.

They have allotted \$8,000 for new equipment for the school and hope to have it in by the fall session.

There are 404 books in the library and one set of new encyclopædias. These books were obtained by having "book week", everyone was supposed to bring a book. The school matched the county to get more books. The books ^{are} catalogued and card system is used. Two NYA Librarians have charge of this library.

The transportation consists of six international trucks. Two of these trucks belong to the school, the others being privately owned.

It is a standard four year high school.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

In 1934-35 the County Superintendent recommended that the Home Economics teacher be made a full time teacher rather than a part time one. This was done. She works ten months a year. After school term is out she holds evening classes at the various communities. She teaches Home Improvement, Foods and Clothing.

Music

Mrs. Angella Daughdrill who is a WPA music teacher has a class of 78 pupils, all of which are beginners.

Vocational Agriculture

Under the able instruction of Mr. C. M. Varnadore, this department is doing good work. He has 28 pupils who belong to the Future Farmers of America. A few weeks ago they sponsored a play in order to raise money to attend the State Meeting of the Future Farmers of America to be held in July.

Playground Activities

They have a splendid Boy and Girls' Basketball team this season. Mr. Ray Langston, their coach is responsible for the training and sportsmanship shown by both teams. They are beginning to play baseball and volley ball.

Teachers of Today

The principal, the coach and his wife live in the teacherage. The other teachers have to board a good comfortable place/near the school house. Board is reasonable.

There are eleven teachers in the school. Most of them have degrees from some college. The rest have from two to three years college work. They take an active part in the social and religious activities. Some are Sunday School teachers and B.Y.P.U. Leaders.

P.T.A.

A P.T.A. was organized on February 18, 1937. Twenty-five members and guests were present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Ralph Draughn, President, Mrs. I. T. Jones, Vice-President, Mrs. Dee Young, Secretary, Mrs. Holt Myers, Treasurer. They meet the first Tuesday night of every school month. They sponsor a weekly picture show, the proceeds going to beautify the school grounds.

They are working on a pre-school clinic to be held during the summer months.

This organization is affiliated with the state and national congress of P.T.A.

Reference: Mrs. Dee Young, New Augusta, Miss.
Mrs. I. T. Jones, New Augusta, Miss.

Faculty Meetings

They only have call meetings when it is necessary to discuss special matters of interest concerning the school.

Cafeteria

The WPA makes it possible to maintain a lunch room at New Augusta High School by paying the workers and furnishing some of the food and utensils. Mrs. Lucile Ruffin has supervision of the Lunch Room, and she has two helpers. They started with 18 children, now she has an average of 80. Some pay cash, some with food stuff. Fourteen needy children get lunches free by being sponsored by the Mens Bible Class and Young Womens Progressive Club. Mrs. Ruffin has a different menu each day, and give them things they like as well as a nourishing lunch.

The equipment consists of: one stove, boilers, pots and pans. She brought plates and silver from her own home.

Some of the mothers report that their children have gained weight since eating at the lunch room. Mrs. Ruffin is teaching them table manners. She says they never touch their plate until everyone is at the table and blessing has been said.

Reference: Mrs. Lucile Ruffin, New Augusta, Miss.

School Grounds

The school campus consists of ten acres. There is a WPA project to beautify the grounds and pave the walks.

Reference: H. T. Overby, New Augusta, Mississippi

Co.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WHITFIELD LINE SCHOOL

Whitfield Line Vocational High School is located about 6 miles north of Runnelstown ^{in Jones Co.} on west #15 highway known as the Ovet road. They have a new building made of brick. It is T shaped, size 112 by 168 feet. It has three double doors and two single ones leading outside, two double and sixteen single doors inside. It has 56 large windows, and two half windows. The cost of the material for this building was \$15,000 and PWA furnished the labor. There are ten rooms and one auditorium. The equipment consists of eight teachers desks and eight chairs, students desks and chairs, Home Economics equipment, Agricultural shop, and science equipment with a cost of \$5,000.

They have a very good small library.

Their mean of transportation are five trucks. Perry County furnishes two of these.

They teach from the Primary grade on through the twelfth grade.

Special Courses

Vocational Agriculture is taught for the boys which means lots towards helping them in farm life. Home Economics for the girls. This department is doing splendid work, the girls have one year's training in cooking, and one in sewing.

Boys Hi-Y and Girls Reserve: They have an active Boys Hi-Y with 43 members, and Girls Reserve with 57 members.

Athletics: The athletics consists of Basketball and Baseball in season.

Related Activities: They have a Parent-Teachers Association of 30 members.

Faculty meeting are held once each month.

Teachers of Today

All the teachers are conveniently located in the teacherage except one who lives in the community.

The qualification of the teachers are as follows: Miss Roberta Strickland, two years college training, Mrs. S. F. Davis, two years college training, Mrs. P.L.Douglas, two years in college, H. B. Hensarling, three years college, Mrs. C. G. Shows, Degree, Miss Velma Lee Towery, Degree, S. F. Davis, Degree, P.L.Douglas, Degree.

There are approximately 88 pupils from Perry County in this school, which is 40% of the whole number. Perry County pays 40% of the cost.

Reference: P. L. Douglas, Superintendent, Ovet, Miss., Rt. 1.

Runnelstown High School

The Runnelstown High School is located in Runnelstown, Miss. The present building is cross shaped one story brick building. It has nine class rooms, one office, two dressing rooms and a large auditorium with a large stage. Each class room has six windows. There are sixty windows in the building. The grade rooms each have a separate library. The equipment consists of tables, desks, chairs, comfortable seats, heaters with a cost of \$965.00. The building cost \$20,000.00.

Transportation Facilities: consists of six private trucks.

Grades: There are eight grades in grammar school and four grades in high school.

Music: Music has been taught here most every year since 1912 until this year, up to the present there has not been any started, but hope to start soon.

Extra-Curricular Activities: Consists of the Boys Hi-Y and the Girls Reserve.

Baseball and Basketball in season.

Related Activities: Parent-Teachers Association and the Farmers Meeting has been combined, which seems to be very interesting. They meet once each month. They also have regular Faculty meetings, and often have the Board of Trustees to meet with them.

Teachers of Today

All the teachers live in the teacherage, which has six large rooms, and ^{three} ~~six~~ small rooms, three porches, and one hall. Ten teachers live in this house, none of them have to board in private homes.

The superintendent, W.H. Lane, has a degree from State Teachers College, all the other teachers have from two to three years in college training.

There has also been a WPA project passed for an addition to this school building, the amount appropriated was \$21,000.00 for 4 class rooms, gym and indoor toilets.

References: J.G. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Cynthia E. Ikerd, Pearl J. Odom
Hazel E. Mills
March 22, 1937

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Perry County

Runnelstown High School(Continued)

The living conditions are very much changed from long ago. They have a comfortable teachers home. It has six large rooms and three small ones, three porches, one hall.

There are ten teachers living in this home. None of them board in private homes.

Four of the teachers have degrees. W. W. Lane, Superintendent, received his degree from State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi in 1936.

All the other teachers have from two to three years college training.

REFERENCE: J. C. Odom, Trustee, Hattiesburg, Miss., Route 2
W. W. Lane, Superintendent, Hattiesburg, Miss., Route 2.

Brewer School

The Brewer School is located six miles east of Richton, Miss. on the Richton and Leakesville road. It is a two-story building of wood structure. The second story being used for an auditorium. The first floor has four class rooms with a library in each room. These rooms are equipped also with seats, maps, globes and teachers desks. They have one piano. The estimated cost of this building is \$2,500.00

This school is a standard grammar school.

The transportation facilities consists of three private busses. The longest route traveled per day is thirty miles round trip.

The only extra-curricular activity at this school is the boy's 4-H Club. Fourteen boys belong to this club.

They have monthly faculty meetings for the purpose of discussing school program.

There are only three teachers employed at this school, all board at different private homes. H.C. Odom, Superintendent, lacks two quarters having a degree from STC, Miss Nola Rich has two years and two quarters at STC, Miss Mamie Cochran is a graduate of Ellisville Junior College.

Reference: H.C. Odom, Richton, Miss.

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Cynthia E. Ikerd, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
April 8, 1937

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Perry County

RICHTON HIGH SCHOOL

At present the Richton School is housed in one of the most beautiful and most modern school buildings in the state. The building has just been completed and at this writing the campus is being graded and landscaped. The building as it now is represents approximately a sixty thousand dollar outlay. The structure is of brick, and is planned for the convenience of the entire elementary and high school. It contains eleven class rooms and a spacious library and study hall. The study hall and four class rooms are located in the west wing of the building where the high school department is comiciled. The other seven class rooms are ~~1144~~ located in the east wing of the building where the elementary department is located. In addition to the class rooms and study hall, the building has an auditorium, superintendent's office, clinic, bookstore, music room, supply room, toilets and bathrooms. The spacious hallways in each wing of the building and across from one wing to the other, and the well lighted rooms from the many windows and electric lights make it a most convenient building in which to operate a school. The auditorium of the building is the pride of the community. It is seated with opera chairs and has a seating capacity of approximately seven hundred. The stage which is large is being equipped with beautiful scenery and fixtures and red velvet curtains.

The superintendent's office is commodious and is equipped with tables, desk, chairs, typewriter, mimeograph, and a complete filing system for the careful and safe keeping of the student's grades and records.

The clinic, not yet equipped, will be with such things as are necessary for the relief of those becoming ill or accidentally injured at school until proper conveyance can be provided to carry them home.

The science laboratoy and class room is sufficient to accommodate a large class in Biology Chemistry or physics.

The entire school building is made very comfortable with steam heat even on the coldest days. As a means of fire protection, there are chemical fire extinguishers and water hose in different places in the building, easily accessible at all times. The possibility of loss by fire is extremely remote, however, a considerable amount of fire insurance

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

is carried upon the building.

While it is very true that "brick and mortar" do not make a school from a material stand point, Richton is a proud possessor of a school plant, the superior of which is not often found in any community. With a few other additions in the way of ~~library~~ library and laboratory equipment, a few student's desks, corridor lockers, the school will have everything necessary for a fine school.

Schools are as good as the students, teachers and patrons make them. The Richton School has for many years been affiliated with the State Colleges and Universities, which means that any student graduating from this high school will be admitted to any college in the state without examination.

A splendid intellectual and moral tone pervades the student body of the Richton School. As a body of high school students their superior is seldom found. There are at present three hundred students in the Richton School. About two hundred in the elementary, and one hundred in the high school. All the elementary and grammar grade students reside within the Richton Municipal Separate School District, but about forty of the high school students are transported into the Richton School from consolidated schools which adjoin the Richton School District.

In addition to a standard high school curriculum, the students have extra-curricular activities which are helpful in their proper mental, moral, and physical growth. The Boy's Hi-Y club for the boys, and the club for the girls render programs bimonthly which are designed to inspire them to higher ideal, and nobler Christian characters. The different athletic clubs promote wholesome sports which are entertaining and of much value in the physical development of the participants. Football and basketball are the major sports carried on by the boys of the Richton school, and basketball is the principal game played by the girls. Two tennis courts are being made adjacent to the school where the students will have opportunity to play the splendid game of tennis.

It is contemplated that before another session begins a department of vocational education, including Agriculture, Home Economics, and Business Training will be added to the High School Curriculum. This department will be housed in the old elementary building

that is now being repaired and remodeled for use by this department.

The faculty of the Richton School is composed of men and women elected for their special fitness and training for the respective positions they occupy. The faculty as now constituted with their respective positions and colleges from which they received their education and training follows: L.F. Sumrall, University of Miss. as Supt. and Mathematics, Wilbur M. Jordan, State Teachers College Degree as History and athletic coach, Miss Willie Bell Hardy, Miss. State College for Women Degree for English and Latin, Miss Daisy Lee Dixon, University of Miss. Degree as Science and English, Miss Elsie Mosier, Miss Womens College Degree as Grammar Grades, Miss Helen Lee, Belhaven College Degree as Grammar Grades, Miss Ruby Nell Boutwell, State Teachers College as Elementary Grades, Miss Effie Burns, State Teachers College Degree, as Elementary Grades, Miss Bell Cotten, Clark College Degree as Primary, Miss Nell Moye, Blue Mountain College Degree, Kindergarten, Miss Aline Hill, Miss State College for Women and Conservatory of Music Piano and Public School Music Degree.

Reference: L. F. Sumrall, Richton, Miss.

HINTONVILLE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

Hintonville School is located $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Richton, Miss. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Beaumont, Miss. ~~at~~ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of highway #15. It is a one story brick building, and was built in 1925 by floating bonds, at the cost of \$15,000. There are eight class rooms, one office, one auditorium with the seating capacity of 400.

The equipment consists of a library for each grammar school room, one for the high school, one piano, Commercial Course and Science equipment, Alladin lamps, gasoline pump for water system.

Transportation facilities consists of five privately owned busses. The longest route is 17 miles round trip.

This school is a standard 4 year high school.

Special Courses: Commercial work is offered to High school students. There are eight

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taking this course at present. They are taking typing, bookkeeping and shorthand.

There are ten students who take piano lessons, also, they have a rhythm band of 18 pieces. Public school music is taught to a large number of children in the various rooms.

Sixteen boys belong to the 4-H Club. These boys carry various projects, raise corn, hogs, cotton, etc.

Playground activities consists largely of Baseball, Basketball, Volleyball and Tennis in season. There are see-saws, slides, etc. for the smaller children.

Faculty Meetings are held at regular intervals. They are taking up a teacher's training course (Revision of the Curriculum). They also have call meeting to discuss school matters.

There are seven teachers at this school. Their qualifications as to education are as follows: F.S. Leech, Superintendent, graduate of State Teachers College, Katharine Winninham, MSCW graduate, Execell Mapp, graduate of Millsaps College, Lora Mae Underwood, STC graduate, Mrs. Alfred Griffis, 2 years in STC, Beatrice Lack, 3 years in STC, Mrs Fannie Hinton, 2 years in Stone College.

The principal and his family live in the teachers home, which is a 6 room brick bungalow. All the other teachers live there also, and lighthouse keep, except two who live in Hintonville.

Reference: F.S. Leech, New Augusta, Miss., Route 1.

Cafeteria December 17, 1936, by WPA paying the Supervisor and two helpers, a lunch-room was started at the Hintonville High School. They began with 14, and now they are serving daily an average of 56 children. 46 pay for their lunches in food stuff, and 10 are needy and are sponsored by the principal of the school.

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JANICE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

The Janice School is located near the old Janice post office on the highway between Wiggins and New Augusta, 15 miles from each town. It is a one-story brick building, "T" typed, and cost approximately \$30,000.

At the present time this school has only the equipment that was collected from the different schools which consolidated with it, ~~but~~ consisting of student's desks, teacher's desks, chairs. There is an allotment of \$3,500 for new equipment which they hope to have by next school term.

This school has an adequately equipped library containing about 500 volumes, 4 sets of encyclopedias, large Webster's dictionary. Two NYA workers have charge of this library. They have subscriptions to 28 monthly magazines.

The transportation consists of 5 busses. Three are privately owned, and two belong to the school.

Departments: Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School. It is a Standard four year High School.

Special Courses: Manual Training, music (band, ~~z~~ piano, and public school music), physical education, typing, bookkeeping, journalism, and letter writing.

Extra-curricula Activities: Girl Reserve Club, Hi-Y Club, Harrisonian Literary Society, Millennial Literary Society, Forestry Club, 4H Club, Commercial Club, English Club, Dramatics, Debating, Baseball, (boys and girls), First Aid, Faculty Meetings, and Curriculum Revision Meetings.

The teachers' home is located near the school building, on the south side. The principal and his family and two other teachers live here. The other three have rooms in the school building.

All the teachers of the Janice High School have average personalities, or above. They, with the social and religious activities of the school, are probably influencing the young people more than any other social factor in the community.

Mr. O. B. Loper, Superintendent and History teacher; B. S. degree from

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State Teacher's College; one semester on M.A. Degree from University of Mississippi;
two year's college assistant in chemistry; five years as superintendent of schools and high
school instructor.

Mr. W. B. Nobles, mathematics and coach; graduate Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College;
one year at State Teachers College and part of another year, where he was an outstanding
athlete; four years of successful teaching and coaching at his home school, Runnelstown;
coached county championship team in 1936; one year as principal of the Janice High School.

Mr. Hugo Newcomb, instructor of band and science, B. A. degree, University of Mississippi,
played in the high school band, Junior College band at Poplarville, special orchestra in
college, band in University of Mississippi, and professional orchestra, directed by
Burdette Massengale.

Mrs. O. B. Loper, B. S. degree at State Teachers College; M. A. Degree, University of
Mississippi; teacher of English and commerce; teacher one winter and one summer in Perk-
inston Junior College, 5 years at Coldwater Vocational High School; three years, Smith
County A. H. S. Mrs. Loper is the only teacher in Perry County who holds the M.A. degree.

Mrs. Viola Breland, 5th and 6th grade teacher; three years, State Teachers College;
5 years elementary Principal, Brooklyn Grammar School; 5 years Elementary Principal Forrest-
Mazie School. During Mrs. Breland's tenure of office at Forrest-Mazie School, the school
won outstanding honors in health work. It was the only school in the world to discover and
correct all health defects in the children. The health booklet was sent to the country
of Denmark, and, as a direct result, Denmark emulated Mississippi in her health program.
The school won \$125.00 in gold, as a prize for this excellent work.

Mrs. W. B. Nobles, B.S. degree, State Teachers College, where she was an outstanding
student; teaches 3rd and 4th grades; two years teaching at Hintonville and four years at
Runnelstown; and accomplished pianist and director of public school music.

Miss Emma Lee McDaniel, primary teacher; B.S. degree, State Teachers College; she is
also a musician and artist; attended school at Clarke College, where she completed the
commercial course.

Reference: Mr. O. B. Loper, New Augusta, Miss. Star Route.

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GOOD HOPE SCHOOL (GRAMMAR)

In 1930 the people of Good Hope Community, which is located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of
Richton, Miss. on highway #15, built a new school house. This building is made of
cement blocks, the size being 100ft. square. It consists of three large class rooms,
one auditorium. The class rooms are equipped with students desks, teacher's desks
and chairs. The auditorium has long benches for seats, and a large stage with beauti-
ful curtains. The building is well lighted with large windows. They also have an
adequate library. The cost of this building was \$7500.00, the cost of the equipment
was \$250.00.

This is a three teacher grammar school with an enrollment of about fifty students.

The leading sports are baseball and basketball.

They have monthly faculty meetings for the purpose of planning school programs.

The teachers and qualifications are as follows:

Mrs. Mae Edwards, principal, 3 years at STC and 22 years teaching experience.

Mrs. Vergie Edwards, Graduate of Ellisville Junior College and some summer work
at STC.

Mrs. Martha Allen, Graduate of Ellisville Junior College and some summer work
at STC.

Reference: Mr. Evander Edwards and Mr. Allen Edwards, Richton, Miss.

MCLAIN CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

The McLain School located in McLain, Miss. near the Perry and Greene County line.
There are at present only 20 pupils from Perry County attending this school.

Perry County pays ^{6x} 97/100 % to help maintain the school.

There are two brick building costing \$22,000.00. There are four class rooms in
one building and six in the other. One auditorium and study hall, which is used for
a gym also.

They have four pianos, Science equipment, charts, maps, steel cabinets, pictures
in each room. Each Grammar Grade room has it's own library.

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Then they have one large library for the high school. It contains six hundred volumes.

Grades: It is a standard four year high school.

Special Courses: Music.

Extra-curricular Activities: H-Y, Girls Reserves, Literary Society, Glee Club,
Boy's and Girls' 4H Clubs, Indoor Ball, Basketball and Volley Ball.
and three other teachers

Teachers: The Superintendent and his family/~~and~~ live in the teachers home. The
other four live in McLain. All the teachers have degrees except one. She has a little
more than two years college training.

Reference: T. E. Taylor, McLain, Miss.

CLAY HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Clay Hill School was organized in 1910. It is a one room frame building located
six miles west of Richton, Miss., and cost is estimated at \$800.00. WPA Beautification
project did some work on the grounds, such as leveling, made rock bordered flower beds,
set out native shrubbery, built bird houses.

~~There~~ There equipment consists of one heater, teachers' desks and chairs, homemade
benches, blackboards. They have no library, but are serviced from the WPA library,
Richton, Miss.

Clay Hill is a one teachers school. Miss Stella Myrick, ~~their~~ teacher has almost
completed her degree at State Teachers College. She boards with one of the patrons
and walks $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to school and says she enjoys it especially in the spring. The woods
are so pretty.

REFERENCE: Mr. John S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

LINDAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Lindar School is located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Richton on a community road from Richton
to Ellisville in the Clarke Community. The building burned in 1931 and they rebuilt with
the aid of CWA furnishing \$150.00. It is a one teacher school. Mrs. Leonard Hinton is
their present teacher.

Reference: Mrs. Leonard Hinton, Richton, Miss.

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SUBJECT: SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Adult Education is nothing new. Christ offered his philosophy to mature minds, not
to children. Philosophers before his time did the same. While we are not neglecting the
training of more plastic minds, we are coming back more and more to Adult Education.

In our own times there have been many agencies for Adult Education. Lyceums and Chatquas,
Extension Departments, County Agents, Correspondence Courses, and the Church, to mention
a few.

Adult Education as a name came into existence in 1924. In October 1933 the present pro-
gram in Mississippi was instituted. It was primary a literacy program and was on a very
small scale without adequate supervision.

In 1934 general education was introduced into the plan to take care of those, who,
for various reasons, felt the need or desire for further study. Vocational training,
nursery schools and rehabilitation for the physically handicapped came into the program
at the same time.

Adult Education in Perry County came into existence in September of 1934, under the
supervision of Miss Wilhelmina Robinson. Classes in Literacy and General Education were
held by various teachers over the county. By the time of Miss Robison's resignation in
December 1935, the program had become well established in Perry County. Mrs. David Thoms
of Richton, Miss., who was then a teacher in the program, succeeded Miss Robinson. Mrs.
Thoms served in the capacity of Supervisory Teacher until February 12, 1936, at which
time she was replaced by Miss Jewell Davis of New Augusta, Miss.

During the history of the Adult Education Program in Perry County, the following
teachers have been employed at sometime or other. Not over eight teachers have been
employed at any one time.

Miss Mary E. Dearman, New Augusta, Mississippi.

Mr. W. C. Rogers, Route A, Wiggins, Mississippi

Mrs. A. O. Griffis, Beaumont, Mississippi

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Mrs. Mollie Gary, Richton, Mississippi.

Mrs. Annie Walley, Richton, Mississippi

Mr. M. B. Hensaling, Runnelstown, Mississippi.

Miss Myrtle Anna Faust, New Augusta, Mississippi.

Miss Winnette Hinton, Beaumont, Mississippi.

Mrs. Corbett Hinton, Beaumont, Mississippi.

Mrs. Jeannette Dennis, New Augusta, Mississippi.

Miss Lillian Cochran, McLain, Mississippi

Vera Bolton (Colored), Beaumont, Mississippi.

Mattie B. Hall (Colored), Route A, Wiggins, Mississippi.

These teachers gave instruction in the following subjects:

Literacy - To teach those who could not read nor write.

Homemaking -

Crafts	Home Improvement	Many other kinds.
Sewing	Gardening	
Food	Canning	

General Education:

Higher Education	Music
Public Speaking	Choral Singing
Dramatics	Physical Education, Others.

Domestic Service - Training for a vocation, as, nuresmaids, waitresses, chauffeurs, etc.

Parent Education - Child care, Group meetings, etc.

Commercial subjects: Shorthand Typing, Business subjects, Bookkeeping.

First Aid: Special training for WPA employees.

Agriculture: Lands, Landscaping, etc.

During the year 1935-36, 926 adults were enrolled.

REFERENCE: Miss Jewell Davis, New Augusta, Miss.

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ST. JOHN'S COLORED SCHOOL

St. John's School is located $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Janice, Miss. It is a five room wood building, size 30 ft. by 72 ft. It is equipped with student's desks, teacher's desks, three heaters, one piano.

This is a grammar school with 130 students and three teachers. The teachers' Names are: M. D. Mott, principal, _____ Slaughter, Lelia Jane Lee.

The transportation consists of three trucks. The longest route is 65 miles per day, round trip. Two of the trucks are new and the other is in good shape. For playground activities they have basketball and baseball in season.

They have a P.T.A. which ~~helps~~ helps buy playground equipment by giving entertainments.

Bud C Reference: Bud Carter, Star Route, New Augusta, Miss.

RICHTON COLORED SCHOOL

The Richton School is located in the colored district of Richton, Miss. It is a building of wood structure 75 ft. long and 38 ft. wide with a wing 40 ft. wide 39 ft long. There are sixteen windows. The equipment consists of 59 single desks, seven double desks, two tables. The estimated cost of this building and equipment is \$800.00.

This school has three teachers, Mattie L. Jones, Ernestine Carpenter, Annie May Johnson. They teach through the eighth grade. There are 150 students.

The WPA Beautification project did some landscaping on th campus, set out flowers and shrubs.

Reference: R. R. Brown, Richton, Miss.
Mr. Lafe Walley (White), Richton, Miss.

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WADE COLORED SCHOOL

This school is located 6 miles west of Runnelstown, Miss. It is a one room wood structure with homemade benches, teachers table and chair, black board, and chart. The cost is estimated at \$400.00. This is a one teacher grammar school. Threasea Smith is their teacher this session.

Reference: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

ROCKY BRANCH COLORED SCHOOL

This school is located 2 miles east of Kittrell, Miss. It is a one room, one teacher school. The equipment is benches, table and chair. The estimated cost of this building and equipment is \$350.00.

Their teacher for this session is Candace McQueen. She holds second grade license.

Reference: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

LITTLE CREEK COLORED SCHOOL

The Little Creek School is located about 7 miles southeast of Beaumont, Miss. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles off highway #15. This is a Rosenwald building costing approximately \$1500.00. It is a two teacher school teaching through the 7th grade.

The Extra-curricular Activities consists of a Penny Club and Basketball.

Rubin Chandler is the present principal.

Reference: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

DEEP CREEK COLORED SCHOOL

This is a line school and is located in Stone County about 2 miles south of Deep Creek White School. It has been supported by Stone County until the last four years. Perry County pays half of the teacher's salary. It is a one teacher school. Rosa Alfred is the teacher. They teach through the eighth grade. They only teach 5 months in the year.

The equipment: 5 blackboards, benches, table, chair, posters, wall pictures and library.

They have a Willing Workers Club.

Reference: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss.

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HAPPY LILLY COLORED SCHOOL

This school is located west of Richton in the McSwain settlement. The building is made of common wood work with nine windows, four on each side and one in the back.

This is a one teacher school with forty pupils. They teach up to the eighth grade. The present teacher is Sarah Carter.

Reference: Joe Walker, Richton, Miss.

GAINES CREEK COLORED SCHOOL

This school is located 3 miles east of Hintonville, Miss. It is a one room wood structure used for school and church services also. The estimated value of this building is \$500.00. They have very little equipment, home-made student's benches, table and chair for the teacher, heater. They have one teacher, Ida Lee Poke who holds second grade license. They have a teachers' home, a log structure.

Reference: Ida Lee Poke, Route 3, Richton, Miss.

OLD AUGUSTA COLORED SCHOOL

This school is located ~~1 1/2~~^{3 1/2} miles northeast of New Augusta on the Buck Creek and Richton road. The building is made of tin, has eight glass windows, one heater, comfortable home-made benches, teachers' desk and chair. The estimated cost of this building and equipment is \$400.00.

This is a one teacher grammar school. There are 50 pupils enrolled.

The transportation is one truck, carries 35 pupils and the round trip daily is 25 miles.

They have a very few books, but are serviced by the WPA library at New Augusta.

They have a PTA which sponsors entertainments, the money being used to buy school supplies. Charlotte Veasey of Hattiesburg, Miss is their teacher.

Reference: Boyd Hollimon, New Augusta, Miss.

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HINTONVILLE COLORED SCHOOL

The Hintonville School was organized in 1904, and located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of highway #15, from the Hintonville store. It is a frame structure built of pine lumber, size 30 ft. wide and 60 ft. long. There are three windows in each side and two in each end, one double door at the entrance. In the back at the south side there is one single door. There is an isle in the center with a row of seats on each side. The benches are home-made, fourteen feet long. This building is also used for church services and has a pulpit in the east end. The estimated cost is \$500.00.

They teach through the eight grade. The teacher is Commie Boulton.

Reference: Commie Boulton, Beaumont, Miss.

MAHNEED COLORED SCHOOL

The Mahneed School is located at Mahneed, about three miles northwest of New Augusta on highway #24. The building is a frame structure 20 ft. wide and thirty ft. long. It has six glass windows, one heater, benches and tables, blackboards. Cost: \$500.00

This is a small one teacher school. They only teach elementary grades. Their teacher is Maggie Johnson.

Reference: Scott Williams, Richton, Miss. Route 2.

CARTER HILL COLORED SCHOOL

Carter Hill School is located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off highway #24 directly south of Ferguson Farm. It is a one room frame building and has six glass windows, one heater, very comfortable home-made seats. The estimated cost is \$400.00.

About 30 pupils attend this school. They have one teacher, she teaches up to eighth grade. Her name is Rosie Lewis of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Reference: Sol McSwain, Route 1, New Augusta, Miss.

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TALLAHALA COLORED SCHOOL

Tallahala Colored School is located three miles northeast of Runnelstown, Miss. They do not have a school house, so they are teaching in a dwelling house where Jesse Spinks (colored) lives. They only have a few small pupils (about 4 or 5) so they have not tried to prepare very much equipment, a table for the teacher, and chairs for all. The teachers name is Cloteil Strickland.

References: Joe Lee and Gertie Spinks, Hattiesburg, Miss., Route 2.

MYERS COLORED SCHOOL

Myers Colored School is located one mile east of Highway from Runnelstown to New Augusta. This is a frame structure, size 20 ft. by 30 ft. It has one door and nine windows, cost about \$400.00. The equipment consists of a few homemade desks, teacher's desk, one organ valued at \$50.00. This is a small grammar school, having only one teacher, Carrie Bentley.

References: J. S. Finlayson, New Augusta, Miss
Dacia McGilvery, Route 2, Richton, Miss.

SAND HILL COLORED SCHOOL

Sand Hill School is located in the south side of New Augusta, Miss., a few hundred yards from the depot an ideal location, affords a beautiful view. It has two very comfortable rooms with four windows in each, and heaters for each room. They also have student's benches and tables.

It is a two teacher school, they teach up to the ~~ninth~~ tenth grade. Nathaniel Atkinson, principal, here 11 years. Under his supervision the school has added on the ninth grade. Mildred Greenwood is his assistant.

Reference: Nathaniel Atkinson, New Augusta, Miss.

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PROGRESS BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

The Progress Business University was founded by R. W. Barnard in the fall of 1931, who now owns the physical property and controls the policies of the school. It is located 3 miles southwest of McLain, Miss.

The school consists of the following building: Presidents home, three-story brick dormitory and a concrete auditorium(60 ft by 100 ft.) and a concrete church is located adjacent to it.

The dormitory is equipped with 20 ~~double~~ bedrooms which are equipped with double decker beds, dressers, washstands and chairs. It has two lobbies, dining hall, kitchen, ~~extra~~ living room, storeroom, two baths(hot and cold running water). The living room is fitted with a living room suite, and radio and library table. Kitchen is fitted with wood range, cook tables and sinks.

The school equipment is 12 typewriters(1 Woodstock, 2 Royals, 3 Underwood, 6 L.C. Smiths), 6 Stenotypes, 12 typing tables, 4 bookkeeping tables, 24 chairs, 2 teachers' desks, 2 pianos, The buildings are equipped with electric lighting system.

There are 18 acres of land, a part of which is cultivated each year. In the orchard there are 9 pear trees, 5 peach trees, 50 pecan trees.

The livestock consists of 1 horse, 1 cow, and 10 chickens.

The estimated valuation of plant and equipment is \$100,000.00

The following courses are offered:

Advanced Accounting	Business Secretarial
General Automobile Accounting	Stenographic (Gregg Shorthand)
Bookkeeping and Typewriting	Banking
Bookkeeping	
Civil Service	

The above courses include training in the following subjects: Business English, Business Law, Business Correspondence, Office Management, Money and Banking,

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Tabulation, Business Arithmetic, Orthography, Filing Systems, Penmanship(plain or ornamental), Salesmanship, Legal Forms, Rapid Calculation, 150 word dictation, Personality Development.

Only \$25.00 a month for tuition, room and board. Only a limited number of students can be accepted on this basis.

References: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barnard, McLain, Miss.

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In 1915-16 Mrs. L.A. Wilson taught a kindergarden in her home in Richton, Miss. with eight pupils using methods popular at that time. Paper cutting, physical exercises (suitable to children), games; number and other educational games, also regular childrens' games, letter sound formation stressed, were among the most important activities.

REFERENCE: Mrs. L. A. Wilson, Richton, Miss.

Have you an idea to sell to the public? Miss Nell Moye of Richton, Miss. has an idea of paramount importance; sell the kindergarden to the parents of Richton, Miss. With a love for children and a realization that the four and five year old children of our town needed the early training of a right kindergarden in their foundation years. She began a kindergarden in Richton, Miss. Oct. 1, 1936.

The aim of the kindergarden is to foster right attitudes, and habits in the children. She teaches the child selfreliance by making him resposnible for his wraps and other materials. In order to teach them to share with others, she suggest they share their toys, books, and food with another child. At the beginning of school they do not want to do this, but with patience and time she does not have to suggest they share their personal possessions.

After enrolling ten pupils, her next step was to find a suitable place for the kindergarden. The superintendent of the school was kind enough to offer her a room in the frame building which was used for a lunchroom last year. Later she was given a large clean room in the new brick building. This is a private school supported by private funds, each child paying three dollars per month. With no funds, she had to manage as best she could for the equipment. The school gave her three tables which she had cut down and painted. One table is used for picture books, puzzles, and etc. Another is for the sand table. She found a discarded bulletin board and painted it to put up in the room for a blackboard. She also painted an old bench and covered it with cloth. Each child brought a chair from home, and they made additional chairs from orange crates. The children brought

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Nails, hammers, paint and a saw from home. They soon had pink, green and red and white chairs. How the children did enjoy making these! Each child brought five cents, and they covered the front of the chairs. Since then the children have made book-cases, a dresser and bed. Next week they are making a doll house out of orange crates.

Her schedule is very flexible, subject to change according to the pupils interest. The kindergarden hours are from nine to twelve, however since some of the children come with older brothers and sisters, she begins about eight-fifteen.

She teaches language, music, health, reading and number work. Under ~~that~~ language comes the telling and dramatization of stories. Sometimes the children make up stories about things of interest to them. She reads them poems, and the children learn those which they like. During their conversation period the children talk about home (family), pets, toys, etc.

Does she teach formal reading? No, she does not. Yet she does teach incidental reading. She prints the child's name and pastes it where he hangs up his wraps. The child has to be able to recognize his name before he can find where to hang up his coat. She prints on the board in the morning the date and under the date is printed "Good Morning Children", "We will see a picture show", etc. She cuts out color boys out of colored construction paper on each is pasted the printed name of each color. All along she adds new color boys. In this way they learn the colors and their names. They also learn to draw, color, cut and paste.

After she has read or told a story the children enjoy dramatizing them. Especially do they like action stories as "The Three Bears" and "The Three Pigs".

In developing a number sense the child counts objects in the room. As the number of doors, windows, chairs and people. She also uses large blocks in teaching. For example: She will say, "Ben, bring me 6 blocks." She also uses beads. They play number games, too.

Music should be included in every kindergarden program. In February her pupils made drums out of oatmeal boxes. With these they learned rhythm and time.

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

CYNTHIA E. IKERD
PEARL J. ODOM
HAZEL E. MILLS
MARCH 4, 1937

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SCHOOLS OF TODAY

She takes them to the piano and has them listen while a new song is being played.
In this way they learn to sing with the piano accompaniment.

She does not believe in formal handwriting for kindergarten children. Their muscles have not developed enough for such fine exacting work. She has them print their names and a word or phrase under a picture which they are making. To help develop the muscles for printing the children string big colored beads, play with blocks, puzzles, button clothes, lace and tie shoes, most of the children dress and undress themselves.

The teaching of health is very important in the early formation of the children. He is forming habits of eating, sleeping, cleanliness, etc. She teaches health through health calendars, posters, pictures, booklets, and stories.

She teaches the value of safety to her pupils. They talk about what to do when they came to a street. Stop, look, listen and walk fast (not run) across the street. By the use of posters, pictures and stories the children become safety conscious.

Kindergarten children must have action and variety. One has to be careful so as not to tire the young child. When she notices a child getting restless, she stops whatever she is doing and plays a game, sings a song or tell a story.

At the end of the school year she hopes to have eight well rounded little citizens of Richton. Children who have developed a sense of independence. Ones who can adjust themselves to any group.

REFERENCE: Miss Nell Moye, Richton, Miss.

Carrie F. Russell
Historian

Cynthia E. Ikerd, /
New Augusta, Miss.
Pearl J. Odom,
Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hazel E. Mills,
New Augusta, Miss.
May 24th, 1937

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SCHOOLS OF TODAY

DEEP CREEK HIGH SCHOOL. This school is located in the very southern end of Perry County about one fourth mile from the Perry-Stone County line. It is situated about 18 miles east from Wiggins Miss., on Route A. This school has a very interesting and unique history. It is the offspring, or rather, the recipient of several other smaller schools of the Little Red School House and the three R's type being consolidated into one large school. The children who attend this school are the children of the parents who attended the smaller schools that go to make up the larger school. This school was created by consolidating the little Deep Creek school of Harrison County, which is now Stone, the Deep Dreek School is Perry County and the little Liberty School is Perry County. This consolidation brought about the building of a modern frame school building which served its purpose until the year of 1928 when the people of the school district decided that the time had come for the old to pass out again and something new and permanent to take its place. So at this time the present modern one-story brick building with 8 class rooms, the superintendent's office, auditorium with stage scenery, steam heat and indoor toilets was erected. At this time the teacher's home was enlarged and made into a 8 room building with accomodations for all the teachers who taught at the school. Since that time the school has acquired a plot of land consisting of 40 acres with several acres of this land in cultivation which the superintendent can and does use for gardening and trucking. It is also used for a forestry experiment with small pine trees. Water is furnished by a deep well pump and windmill. There is a garage for one car and two barns located on the school grounds. The school has a general library and a small library in each class room with books suited for each class. There is a complete equipment for the teaching of General science and Home Science. This school has had a full time WPA Librarian all this session and a WPA ~~Music~~ Music teacher part of the time. A few years ago the old Sweet Water school, another of the Red School House and Three R's cast its lot with the Deep Creek High School and became apart of the school making this a school of three counties. The school house, library, science equipment, teachers home, barns and farm is estimated

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Altha E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
May 24th, 1937

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to be worth approximately \$45,000.00. They have no Hi-Y's, Scouts, nor Girl Reserves because it is classed as an isolated school and the pupils live so far apart that rarely if ever could these organization make a success. They have no regular classified play ground equipment but do have two basketball courts, a volleyball court and equipment, indoor baseball equipment, and horse shoe pitching and various other games are played. The present day teachers are somewhat of a contrast to the teachers of the days of old. Nearly all teachers are trained in his or her particular field of teaching and subject with a college degree. Those who do not have a degree have qualifications to meet the standard as required by the State Board of Education. Almost all teachers stay in the community over the week ends and attend church and Sunday school services and contribute to the welfare of the community. It can be well said that the personality and influence of most of the teachers of this school this session and those in the past have been for the upbuilding and betterment of this school and community. With the exception of a very few all children are transported to school by busses well equipped and driven by careful drivers assisted by a Safety Councilman who is a boy over 14 years of age. There are two trucks from George County, one from Stone, and two from Perry County.

REFERENCE: Liston Draughn, Route A, Wiggins, Mississippi

Carrie F. Russell
Historian

PERRY COUNTY, SCHOOLS

THIA IKERD
N 5th 1937
W AUGUSTA, MISS.?

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT #2983
PERRY COUNTY.
ASSIGNMENT #17; SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE

1. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN COUNTY.

a. AS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Classified as all rural population - 8,197, Total rural farm population, white 3,771. Negro 1,497, Total non farm population white 2,678, negro 1,251. 64% get their livelihood directly from farm. Approximately an additional 15% get their livelihood indirectly from farming. The remaining 26% get their livelihood saw mill operations, pulp, wood, cutting, pine stump blasting and trucking, gravel hauling.

b. As means of employment.

Agriculture furnish some employment to non farm people in cotton chopping and picking time. Trucks crop harvesting.

c. APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF COUNTY LAND IN FARM.

Total acreage 412,160 acres land in farms, Land in farms 108,589 acres, crop land 28,828 acres. 26% of land is farm land 6% of land in improved crop land.

d. MEANS OF BUILDING SOIL ON FARMLANDS.

Terrace in to retain soils, winter and summer cover crops and turning under various crops, crops in connection with livestock, commercial fertilizer.

e. CROPS BEST ADOPTED TO YOUR COUNTY.

Corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, snap beans, sugar cane soy beans turnips, cabbage, and onions.

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PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 17: SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE? HORTICULTURE

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Oct. 21, 1936

II. EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE:

a. Crops and Methods of Indians:

There seemed to be only a very few Indians through this section of the country, and we find no trace of their farming at all. They did hunting for their living.

b. Crops and Methods of Early Settlers:

Corn, potatoes and cotton were the main crops of the early settlers.

They used home made plows, they bought the iron and made the plow in the different shapes they wanted, mostly what they called a scooter and half shovel. They made their plow stocks, which were a straight pole for a beam, and straight handles. At first they used oxen to pull these plows, then later they began to get horses. For their corn, they checked the rows four feet apart with the scooter plow and dropped the corn and then used a hoe to cover it. When it was up to about 12 inches they ran around with the half shovel plow. Then later when it grew to near waist high they would plow it out. They never used any kind of fertilizer. For their potatoes, they checked their rows like they did for the corn, then planted three or four potatoes to the hill and when the vines began to run good took their hoe and worked around each

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hill they dug all the dirt away and in a few days they would plow them out with the half shovel plow then rake them up good with the hoe to have high beds.

The cotton was planted by hand and most of the people planted it in hills and when it came up they scraped each side of the row, instead of hoeing as we do now. The crops were worked from the beginning through laying by with the scooter plow and the half shovel. The date of this write-up was traced back to about 1860.

Reference:

J. L. Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

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111. COTTON.

a. WHEN AND HOW INTRODUCED.

It was introduced by bringing it from one county to the other, as this was not a framing county it was late in getting cotton planted in it.

b. SLAVE LABOR.

Cotton was not in this county very much during slavery time and the little that was in here was used only for home use, They had to pick it from the seed by hand. In the year of 1870 they were a cotton gin owned by Mr Joe Denham and it would only gin five or six bales a year.

c. MODERN METHODS.

Large percentage worked by land owners. Considerable acreage worked on share crop basis using one row tools and two row tools. Hoving and picking done by hand.

d. APPROXIMATE ANNUAL IMPORTANCE.

Approximate annual yield in county are 2200 bales. 149# lint per acre.

e. HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

~~House~~ Harvesting by hand largely by operators family with some especially on larger farms being done by hired labor.

Marketing done through local merchants largely. Some through farmer cooperatives.

REFERENCE.

I.T.Jones. County Agent.

PERRY COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

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CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R. 2

Oct. 26, 1936

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IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

a. Past and Present Importance:

The importance of corn is for our bread and for the stock as a fattening food, until the past few years there has been enough corn made that some of the farmers sell a great deal.

Forage is used as a soil builder and feed for stock.

b. Approximate Annual Yield in County:

The approximate annual corn yield in Perry County is 13,691 acres with an average of about 14 bu. per acre.

c. C. Where and How Marketed:

There are some farmers that sell their spare corn to local stores. There are a good many who farm on the Resettlement, who sell their corn to the Resettlement, which is handled by Mr. W. E. Carter of New Augusta, Miss. This corn goes as a payment on what they have gotten for their run. This corn is sold to local stores at market price.

Reference:

I. T. Jones & W. E. Carter
New Augusta, Mississippi

PEARL ODOM.
JAN. 1th, 1937
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V. TRUCK FARMING.

A. VARIETY AND APPROXIMATE AMOUNT.

Variety and approximate amount of truck that is grown in Perry County, as the following.

Turnips, 200 acres, Mustard 30 acres, snapbeans, 300 acres, Irish potatoes 60 acres, cabbage 30 acres.

b. WHERE AND HOW MARKETED.

Many of the truck growers sell their beans to the Mayhaw Canning plant at Laurel, Mississippi. A small part is shipped to Chicago, Ill to be sold to the individual for table use.

c. HOME GARDEN PRODUCTS;

1.
The most important kind are tomatoes, snapbeans, turnips, cabbage, peas, spinach, butterbeans, beets, radish, mustard, lettuce, cucumbers, squash, okra,

2. They are conserved by means of canning, preserving, and drying. They use some of the thing for pickling.

REFERENCE.

I. T. Jones, County Agent. New Augusta, Miss.
Frank Ware, Ovette, Rt 1 Miss.,

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VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.

A: POULTRY.

BLAIR EGG FARM AND HATCHERY.

We arrived at our present location, here in western Perry County, during the fall of 1916, striving to escape the very severe cold weather that western Nebraska is subject to. We had left good old Pennsylvania a year or so before to get away from the crowded city life. And we certainly did get away from it, for out there in Nebraska, our nearest neighbor lived four miles away. But we had not figured on the cold weather it gets down to 32 degrees below zero there, and that was more than Mother could stand so we moved to Mississippi. My father was an eye specialist and we had always lived in the city, we had never had much experience on the farm so that for several years we did not have much success with growing farm products. I have found out that even if one has been most successful at farming in the north, that he must use almost entirely new methods here in the South if he expects to produce crops.

About the best crop we had produced was in 1918, the year I was called into service for the world war. and there was no older one to gather it, as we two boys were in the army, Dad was first aid surgeon in one of the shipyards on the coast, and my younger brother was in the Students Officers Training School at State College, Miss., So mother just turned the pigs into the fields, where we had corn, peas, soybeans, velvet beans, sweet potatoes and chufas growing. Well with that combination

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VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.

WORKING to perfection, the result was some extra fine pork, which was easily sold in the shipyard towns at high prices. It was this ability to sell live stock to good advantage that led us to the belief that it would be more profitable to us, from our standpoint, to cater to some form of livestock rather than use our time and efforts to strictly farming.

We had a good strain of Poland China pigs so we increased them until we had quite a herd on hand, and then the bottom fell out of the hog market so that we had considerable trouble in disposing of them for profit. It was then that we decided to take up the chicken business, of course with the idea of continuing general farming and having an average herd of cattle and hogs on hand at all time.

We next had to decide on just what breed to have on our farm for our flock consisted of about every kind of chicken. One day we noticed some speckled chickens in the yard of a neighbor and upon inquiring about them found that they were Anconas, and were highly recommended by this neighbor. We bought a couple of setting of eggs from them and that fall we were well pleased with the eggs that they layed so that the next spring we bought some chicks direct from the breeder that introduced the anconas into this country. These chicks were rather high in price, costing us around one dollar each, but we believe that it pays to start with the best stock that one can afford.

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We continued to increase our flock each year until we had nearly 1000 hens in our laying house, which we had built from plans approved by our State College. We had built several houses during this time at quite some distances from where we lived as we thought then that we could not stand having the chickens so close to us. But we have found that with a modern poultry house, well tended, that there are no offensive odor around, also we experienced considerable difficulty in raising our full quotas as both man and beast preyed on our pullets in these distant houses, so that now we have every thing close in.

We had bought some small incubators in which to hatch our chicks each spring and first started them in a spare room of the house, but soon found that the temperature varied too much there as the average construction of Southern houses permits too much ventilation so that we had to make other provisions. We decided to dig a cellar about five feet under ground. When we placed the half dozen small incubators in this cellar we found that we could maintain almost perfect temperature and so got some mighty good hatch from our Ancona eggs.

We next began to take our Anconas to the fairs, starting with the local county fairs and then finally to most of the important fairs in the South. As we had good stock to start with and kept ~~improving~~ ~~improving~~ improving it by culling out all birds that did not come up to standard requirement, buying a good bird now and then when we would meet up with them, we were able to win most of the prizes in which we entered our Anconas. After just about filling a truck with prize ribbons we decided that it was more important to have our Anconas

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Lay more eggs than other birds, rather than to have them win for their beauty, so we discontinued shipping them to show rooms and started trapnesting them here at home. We still use our trapnests.

Of course, with all of this prize winning we were bound to have calls for hatching eggs and baby chicks, so that we soon had to enlarge our incubating capacity. We sold our small machines and bought a large mommoth incubator. The next year we doubled the capacity, and the year after that we again added to our incubator. We had been supplying hotel and restaurant in a nearby town with our eggs which we delivered twice weekly receiving a nice premium for the them because they could always depend on their good quality. (Not like some of the eggs that were served me in the army. The first meal allowed me after an operation at Base Hospital at Camp Pike Ark., consisted of two boiled eggs and toast. Imagine my surprise when I opened them to find that they both contained dead chicks. No I did not have breakfast that day, just waited till dinner time for my first meal.) But we had to stop selling ~~egg~~ eggs for eating purposes and put them into our incubators as the demand for chicks was increasing all the time. We have shipped baby chicks into nine states.

Our biggest baby chicks season was that of 1930 when we were sold out three weeks in advance for twenty hatches. Then there were about three very poor years but sales have been increasing for the past three seasons. Also in 1930 we expanded our business by hatching several other breeds along with our Anconas but continued to sell more Anconas than any other breed of chickens.

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We don't expect to get rich in the poultry business and we have never encouraged any one to buy a large number of chicks from us with the idea that they would get rich with chickens, but we do know that one can make a respectable living with poultry if he will start with a good breed give them the proper care and management, but it takes work. Also one cannot throw out a lot of feed on Saturday morning and then go off visiting and come back Sunday evening and expect their chickens to do well. It takes constant care and attention to be successful.

REFERENCE.

VICTOR J. BLAIR. WIGGINS, MISS.,

PINE RIDGE POULTRY FARM.
BEAUMONT, MISSISSIPPI.

Pine Ridge Poultry Farm came in existence in the spring of 1936. The owners, Mr and Mrs W. S. Nesen started out with one small electric incubator later in the season they added three others machine. By the first of March of the same year they had a capacity of over two thousand eggs.

Their flock of mixed breed hens and pure bred Barred Rock cockersal, one flock of pure bred R.I. Reds, A flock of pure breed white Leghorns, another flock of heavy mixed breed, supplied the demand for baby chicks.

Their demand was so heavy so they decided to increase their hatching capacity. They bought twenty acres of land on a pine

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hill south of Beaumont, Mississippi and built a modern five room log home with a large cellar to store eggs, and farm commodities. To the south of the new house they built a log incubator house concrete foundation and masonite with plenty ventilation and light. By January of 1937 they were busy hatching baby chicks. Their flocks had been increased more pure breed flocks and blood tested and free from diseases.

Mr Nesen having been in the poultry business over twenty years and his wife a Home Economics College graduate have built up a trade that will grow as the years come and go.

In after years people passing and seeing the big red log barn in the back ground and the land around dotted with many hen houses, will say the chickens business is a fine paying business for the south.

REFERENCE

MR & MRS W.S. NESER, BEAUMONT, MISS.

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Horticulture.

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VII. RUAL HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Our rugged forefathres donned coonskin caps, shouldered crude broadaxes and literally carved their homes out of the wilderneww.

A little more scientific perhaps but involving some of the same problems and hardship is the 1936 version of the same movement as practiced by a score of Resettlement Administration rehabilitation farmers in Perry County, Mississippi.

Depression-hit tenants, sharecroppers and dispossessed fram owners, they settled on fertile, uncleared drainage district land which had been forfeited to the state, becam3 homesteaders, built temporary shacks and began clearing the land.

The Resettlement Administration, approving their industry, loaned them the money to make a crop.

The Resettlement Administration, made loans to 152 farmers for the purpose of providing cooperative services and farm machineryand equipment screening houses, new roofing, all subsistence, fencing some of the farms, small improvements as smoke houses, chickens houses, and out door sanitary toilets.

ANNUAL REPORT. HOME MAKER SUPERVISOR.

Hving come to my work as a Home Visitor from ERA and having dealt with some of the same people it was rather difficult at first to interest the people in any thing except getting some thing given them and staying in the same old rut thinking nothing of improving health or living conditions, but with ling and persistent hours of work some progress is being shown and amoung there might be

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VII RUAL HOME IMPROVEMENT.

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mentioned the first and most important phase.

Health- During 1935 among the one hundred fifty two (152) clients about two thirds of the women were afflicted with Pellegra, the first treatment given then was through the ERA, they were given yeast and diets were sent to each regularly encouraging the proper diet to combat this disease and the result is now that no one complains of Pellegra and they are apparently cured.

Through the efforts of Home-Makers in canning and drying foods in order to have an adequate diet as well as a variety, colds are not as common and other minor diseases. Screening of homes is another improvement step in preserving health at least fifty homes put up new screens or repaired last summer and several have built sanitary toilets. Out of the 1936 loans amounting to \$33,342.70 . \$633.35 was spent for canning equipment beside 10,292 No 2 tin cans donated by WPA and distributed. Canning season opened in June and ran through September during which time group and individual canning was done with the use of WPA equipment cookers, and sealers was doing and there was a total of 31,662 quarts or an average of 208 quarts per client, and 2,069 pounds dried or vegetable and fruits, Practically all family have yeare round garden and all families have of the clients that do not own a cow have the use of one. A Picture of Perry County Resettlement Booth exhibited at the fair is being attached showing products grown and made by Perry County clients. The Booth scored second place and was not competing for a prize. Perry County Clients were furnished adequate loans for clothing

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and practically all have received clothing from WPA, Sewing Room especially since school opened, some school children are serviced each week. In making educational survey for 1935-1936 there was found to be 343 children of school age and 331 attending. A monthly check is being made as to regularity in attendance and reports are quite favorable so far.

Untill October 1936 Perry County had a Home Demonstration Agent and during that time about 15 per cent of the Home-Makers were members of the Clubs and 25 per cent of the boys and girls were members of the 4-H Clubs. One girl who did unusually good work was awarded 4 prizes at the Fair and a trip to State College.

Altho there has been no marked improvement in repairing the homes a noted improvement is sanitation is prevalent, homes are neater and are more comfortable to live in, and I feel that the Home-Maker has in a large measure the success of the family in her hands and it is our aim to assist these women in planning for the sustenance of health and happiness of thier families.

REFERENCE.

MRS MAMIE HINTON, Perry County
Supervisor of Home-Maker.
W.E. Carter, Rehabilitation Foreman.

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VIII; MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES.

a. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT.

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments, of Perry County, until recent years, was largely inhabited by people who made a livelihood from timber and saw mill operations, either as a parttime or full time employment. This encouraged a more or less diversified type of farming with considerable emphasis on livestock, especially cattle and sheep. Because of this already established somewhat diversified type of farming, it has been advisable and necessary that Extension activities be carried on in such a manner as to assist a majority of the farm people in a large number of different ways. Because of a spirit of fine cooperation existing between the Extension Department, the county officials and the farm people, an effective program has been carried on. The 1836 soil Conservatural Program has assisted in developing consciousness of the value of our natural resources and through its administration, we have been able to encourage the conservation and improvement of our soils by means to terracing and better cropping systems.

We have done terracing on 129 farms and instructed the farmers in proper construction of effective which will be worth thousands of dollars to our land owners. Several individuals have also been given instruction in proper terracing methods. We also rendered individual servidual service to 58 farmers by vaccination approximately 697 head of hogs and 400 head of cattle. Other farms were visted to encourage and instruct 4-H club boys in their work, to discuss marketing problems, to discuss individual farm plans, to encourage and assist in securing improved livestock,

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a. COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT.

and number of which were brought in because of our efforts.

We assisted in getting concerted efforts on the part of farmers in the production of truck crops and in securing buyers who purchased approximately \$30.00 worth of perishable fruits and vegetables. We encouraged the growing of winter cover crops and worked with the merchants in handling seed, also handled 13,500 pounds of winter cover crop seed through our local cooperative at considerable saving to the farmers. We have worked with the Resettlement Administration in the planning and administration of their program which has proven quite beneficial to a number of worthy farmers.

In December 1935, we delivered 538 parity checks to farmers which amounted to \$6,214.66. During the spring of 1936, we delivered \$9,432.88 to 551 farmers as a cotton adjustment payment. We had 74 Syrup contractors who received checks, 1936 amounting to \$1,313.10. The 1936 soil Conservation Program has given an opportunity to operate on a broad front. Perry County's cotton base acreage for 1936 is 7,700 acres, 6,445 of which was covered by 515 work sheets. There were 3,637 acres of cotton growing on cooperating farms. In connection with this and other programs, 24 different individuals have been employed. Seven community meetings were held during November to determine the attitude of farmers towards the Conservation Program. They recommend only minor changes, indicating their approval of the program since it gave them an opportunity to receive instructions and financial

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JAN 5th, 1937
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,

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VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURE AGENCIES.

a. COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT.

assistance in doing the thing they feel should be done.

A county fair was held which gave the people of the county an opportunity to come together and discuss their farm problems, to observe the accomplishments of their neighbors and to enjoy the entertainment and neighborly association so much needed by rural people. The exhibit were a credit to our farm people and much interest and appreciation was shown by fair visitors.

In line with state-wide plans, a driver for farmer organization was carried on with in the county. A need for such an organization was expressed by the farm people themselves and at this time are showing their interest by becoming active supporters of organized agriculture. It is expected that the county's membership quota will be reached within the next few days. As to have gone out over the county and as a result the farm people seems to have gone the county and as result the farm people themselves pledge closer cooperation in their varied activities.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING PROGRAM OF WORK.

Perry County, untill recent years, was largely inhabited by people who made a livelihood from timbers and saw mill operations, either as a part time or full time employment. This encouraged a more or less diversified type of farming with considerable emphasis on livestock, especially cattle and sheep. Because of this already established somewhat diversified type of farming,

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VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURE AGENCIES.

A. COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT.

In determining the program of work to be followed by the Extension Department in Perry County during 1936, an analysis was made to determine the present status of farmers as regards their standard of living, their ideals, and their financial status. In addition to considering land types, available markets and market demands were taken into consideration in recommending various crops and cultural methods. No large markets being available near by, only produce which could be either consumed at home or shipped to distant markets either by truck or rail could be recommended. At all times a conservation of our soil and other natural resources had to be kept in mind in recommending crops and cultural methods.

Because of the fact that livestock growing gives additional cash income, tends toward soil improvement, and assists in labor distribution, it has been considered wise that considerable effort be given to increasing livestock production. In view of the fact that our young people are our greatest assets, it was determined that considerable attention should be given to 4-H Club work, since the type of training they receive now will largely determine our future standards. Because of the unorganized condition of our farm people, a great opportunity was presented to the Extension Department along this line. A definite need was felt for recreation and association among, ##### our people, therefore, camps, rallies, and fairs were held.

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JAN, 5th, 1937
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VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURE AGENCIES.

a. SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR 1937.

Because of program effective in 1936 and previous years, the opportunity for service during 1937 will be considerably broadened. It is the plan of the Perry County Extension Department to strengthen 4-H Clubs organization, strengthen and broaden adult farmer organizations and carry the organization into the local community through community set-up, to carry on a program of pasture and livestock improvement and assist in the introduction of improved seeds. A definite need is felt for improved handling of a number of farm products in order to secure uniformity and improved quality. It is our purpose to assist in the carrying out of such a program. A definite need is felt for a more effective marketing system and we plan to render definite assistance along this line. Proper land use along with soil conservation and improvement will continue to be a major part of our program in 1937. Much of this will be done through cooperation with other agencies such as the Forestry Service and Resettlement Administration. Crop and livestock production credit is necessary and it is our purpose to render every possible assistance along this line by cooperating with established agencies such as local banks, and the various governmental supervised agencies. The 1937 program would be incomplete without considerable time and effort being given to modern conveniences in the farm, home, recreation and alive-at, home program.

REFERENCE. I. T. Jones. County Agent.

PERRY COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

CYNTHIA IKERD.
Jan 10th, 1937
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,

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IX. HORTICULTURE

a. VARIETIES OF CULTIVATED FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

After checking over the county I find that we have some very pretty flowers and shrubs growing in it, as the following.

Shrubs, that evergreens in the yards of Mrs C.S. Bentley and Mrs C.H. Stevens of Richton, I find these shrubs. Grape Myrtle, white, red, peach, and pink. Dogwood, pink, white, and red. Althea, red, pink, white, and lavender. mock oranges, nandina, pfitzer's Juniper, baker's arborvitae, wax leaf lighustrum, green lighustrum, zebra grass, roseedale arborvitae, yellow jasmine, bonita arborvite, Flowering Shrubs, butterfly bush, hardy hibiscus lilacs, spirea, bush honeysuckle, american red bud, flowering peach, flowering almond, japonica, birds of paradise, azaleas, of all color, verbena, stocks, petunias, snake plant, greeniums, poinsettias, chrysanthemums, fears, plumbago, lantanas, begonias, coleus, snapdragons, cannas, caladium, dahlias, hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, snowball, ~~poppies~~ ^{poppies}, hardy lilies, scarlet sage, hydrangeas, duster miller, moonflowers, periwinkle, oleanders, wondering jew, rubber plant, black eyed susan, hollyhock, water lilies, salvia, iris, gladiolus, magnolia, white and lavender, gardenia, boxwood, queens wreath, and all kind of roses. night ^{bloomin} ~~series~~ ^{series}, sweet peas, kudzu vine, clematis, wi staxia, asters, cockscomb, cosmos, pansies violets, larkspur, queen laces, and bleeding hearts. weigelia, oxalis, abelia, forsythia, larkspur, johnnquil, nasturtium, asters, snapdragon,

REFERENCE
MRS C.H. STEVENS?
MRS C.S. BENTLEY. RICHTON? MISS.,

CYNTHIA IKERD,
JAN 8th, 1937
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,

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d. GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES.

The Richton Home and Garden Club was organized, Nov 1925, with Mrs Arthur Parker their first president. It's object is the intellectual improvement of it's members, to cultivate a more wholesome environment in home life, and to inspire our citizens to have pride in the beautification and civic welfare of this city.

We meet on the first and third Thursday of each month, we have as our object this year a flower show in Richton in the month of May.

For the year of 1936 and 1937 they are taking up the subject of, table decorations of fruits and vegetable for the Thanksgiving table and Christmas tables, Preparing the garden for winter, facks and fancies about the thrift and skill of flowers and trees. Leaves and blooms of trees native of Mississippi. Striving for a perfect garden, Interior decoration, Planing for spring flower show, Selection of native material for planting on home ground. and seeing how many new flowers they can to their yards during the year.

As the majority of our members are new in the club work we are striving to become well versed in parliamentary law under the able clubs parliamentarian Mrs David Thomas.

REFERENCE.

MRS LOUISE WILLIAMS, RICHTON? MISS.

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CYNTHIA IKERD,
PEARL ODOM,
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS
HATTIESBURG, MISS.,

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#3. BEAUTIFY AND LANDSCAPE ALL PUBLIC GROUNDS. PERRY CO.,

The public grounds of Perry County consist of the County Court House, two city parks, fourteen white schools and seventeen colored schools. The object of the project is to make the grounds more beautiful, more valuable to the communities and to give employment to the unemployed men and women of the county.

On this particular project we plant trees, shrubs, flowers, seeds

flower plants, clean ditches drain fill and level yards, make gates, cut trees, dig stumps, make bird houses and rustic seats, we want to sod several campus, build fences around a few, and build cattle gaps at some of the schools where it is impossible to keep the gates closed. We want to make swings slides and other playthings for the small children at schools where there is nothing of this kind.

A number of the plants are donated by interested people of the various community, but most of our plants are from the woods. We have a large variety of native shrubs in Perry County. Evergreens that are as pretty and give the same effect as the expensive nursery plants. Some of the plants that we have from the woods are the mountain laurel, cherry laurel, crepe myrtle, and spice myrtle. The wild peach tree is very pretty, and the holly and yew with their dark leaves and bright red berries, can be trimmed to any desired shape, or used as a hedge or tree.

Magnolia tree can be found in our woods and any number of live oaks, water oaks, cedars, dogwood, and bay trees, bear grass, palmetto, wild fern, verbena violets, wild azalea, buckeye, wild hydrangea, wood vine,

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yellow jasmine and honey suckle, are plentiful.

At some of the school we use rocks to border the flower beds and to make walks. All of our flower beds are made rich with leaf mold and are fenced with poles or rocks so that they will not wash.

I have secured several workers, my record clerk as well. Beside keeping records of the project she is really interested in the work. One of my biggest help is the scrap book she makes, pictures from magazines of beautiful gardens, or other thing pertaining to our work. Some of my gardeners have real talent for planting, other are as useful for other things necessary to the project. They all seem interested in their work and every other plan. They feel free to make suggestions, some of them very useful. I have some very good carpenters on the project. They are busy at this time making attractive bird houses. We want to get them up within the next two weeks, ready for our feathered friends. We have made some rustic benches, and will make more, some for every yard, our rustic seats are attractive and are substantially made, we want them to withstand the weather and last for years.

I have found splendid cooperation every where, the teachers, principals, and trustees of the various schools seem to appreciate having the work go on at their school. I have not been able to get men at every school. Several principals have asked me to landscape their grounds. I am trying to get gardeners at these places and hope to have them soon especially at the four white schools where we are not working. The colored people especially appreciate the work at their schools. They have colored gardeners from their communities. The gardeners and patrons are enthusiastic, the

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3 patrons send bulbs, shrubs, and flower plants from their yards to be planted at the schools.

I try to keep in mind the fact that we want our work to last long after the project is history. All ready our work has improved the value of the property, after our plants have developed some of the grounds will be very pretty, some are really pretty now. It is impossible for me to describe the future value of the project to the community. If you could have seen how most of the school yards were when the project started and see the improvements we have made in this short time. It would give you some idea.

All county and school officials have shown interest in the project, and have given me a helping hand. The project was sponsored by the Board of Supervisors. I have had no occasion to ask them for anything other than advice, but feel sure that when I need them, they will be glad to cooperate with me.

REFERENCE.

MRS NELL RUFFIN, NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,
Supervisor of Project.

Under the head of CWA head they were a project for the beautifying the streets and hi-way in beat #3 and they planted creap myrtles, live oaks, and magnolias and these are growing and the streets look real pretty with them. This year they are trying to sponsor form the Federated Clubs a project to plant dogwoods on the streets and hi-way of this county.

PEARL ODOM,
HATTIESBURG, MISS.,
CYNTHIA IKERD,
NEW AUGUSTA, MISS.,

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#3 The public building and the little park in the town of Richton, Miss., want to plant the dogwoods and place them on all public property. The Richton board of aldermans will work with the clubs in getting this project put over. The town of Richton is making the plans to black top the streets of the town, and while they are working on it they want to beautify them as they go. With the help of all the people of town and every one will work together they will have the town looking real nice when this new core of officers go out of office.

REFERENCE.

OSTON ODOM, MARSHAL OF TOWN OF
RICHTON, Mississippi.

SUPERVISOR OF PERRY COUNTY
Carrie Russell
CARRIE F. RUSSELL

PERRY COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Cynthia E. Ikard
New Augusta, Miss.
Pearl J. Odom
Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hazel E. Mills
New Augusta, Miss.
March 30, 1937

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Poultry For Home Use

At least ninety per cent of the people of Perry County have their own poultry and eggs at home. There are approximately 45,000 head in the county, and the egg production is 135,000 dozen per year. Most of this amount is used at home. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent of the people have some chickens and eggs for the market, and about half of this amount is shipped or trucked away, and the remainder being sold to local consumers.

Live Stock

There are approximately 348 horses and 921 mules among the farmer and wood haulers of Perry County, and about seventy per cent of the people have cows ~~hays~~ for home use. It is estimated that there are 8,506 head of cattle in the county, and 3,976 of which are milk cows. They give approximately 346,000 gallons of milk per year. About thirty-five per cent of the farmers have beef cattle for market use, these being sold to local buyers mostly at an average of four cents per pound gross.

About ninety per cent of the people have hogs for home use, and twenty per cent of this amount is sold for market. They are sold to local markets at an average of 10¢ per pound dressed and 6¢ per pound gross.

Reference: I. T. Jones, Perry County Agent, New Augusta, Miss.

Sheep

Perry County owns a good many sheep, there being several large sheep farms, and there are a good many farmers who have a few head. An estimate of some of the larger sheep owners is given as follows:

The farm of Mr. Charlie Cochran is located 16 miles southwest of New Augusta

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Hazel E. Mills
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on the Janice road. Mr. Cochran has 300 acres in his farm and pasture. In 1934 he turned out 800 head of sheep, but the dogs and screw worms destroyed them all but 200 head.

Mr. Cochran keeps his sheep in the pasture with very little cost the year around, and in May and June he hires help to gather them up and shear them. This only costs 5¢ per head, one man can shear 75 ^{head} ~~head~~ per day. He sells the wool to The Junk Marine Buyers, Shreveport, La., at 40¢ per pound. This makes an average of \$1.00 per head for his sheep (annually)

The wool is hauled on trucks in large bags which hold about 200 pounds each to Wiggins, Miss. where a buyer weighs and pays them for it.

Mr. Cochran has followed this business for several years.

Reference: Charlie Cochran, Star Route, New Augusta, Miss.

Sheep

The R. W. Shattles farm is located 12 miles southwest of New Augusta on the New Augusta and Brooklyn road. Mr. Shattles states that on his 1300 acre farm in 1934 he had 1000 head of sheep, but owing to the destruction of the dogs and screw worms, he now has about 500 head. These sheep are kept in a large pasture without any cost through the entire year. During the months of May and June Mr. Shattles hires 5 men to help him gather and shear which costs him 5¢ a head. One man can shear an average of 75 head a day. Each sheep nets him annually on an average of \$1.00. This wool is sold about the 10th of June to The Junk Marine Buyers of Shreveport, La. at 40¢ per pound. It is carried by trucks in 250 pound bags to the railroad station at Wiggins, Miss. There it is weighed and paid for by a buyer.

Mr. Shattles has been in this business for 45 years.

Reference: R. W. Shattles, Brooklyn, Miss. Route 1.

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Goats

Located 4 miles east of Richton, Miss. is the farm of Mr. J. W. Guthrie. He has 160 acres in his farm and pasture. On this farm he has 103 head of goats. Mr. Guthrie says there is more money made from a good bunch of goats than any other kind of stock. The principal use is for the fertilizer that they produce. He also sell the goats dressed at an average of \$2.50 per head. They make a nice dish for his own table. They are no expense whatever to him as they make their living in the woods. When night comes, they come home to be penned.

Mr. Guthrie has owned goats for many year, and says he wouldn't be without them on his farm.

County Fair

A County Fair was held at New Augusta, Miss. Oct. 8, 9, 10, 1936. It was sponsored by the Leaf River Fair Association, Inc. I. T. Jones was president, J.R.S. Edwards, Richton, Miss. was vice-president, C. A. Bonner, New Augusta, Miss was secretary and treasurer. This Fair gave the people of the county an opportunity to come together and discuss their farm problems, to observe the accomplishments of their neighbors, and to enjoy the entertainment and neighborly association so much needed by rural people.

Each school, or community in the county was represented with an exhibit. Prizes were offered for the best booth. Brewer School won first prize of \$30.00 Richton High School won second prize of \$20.00. Third prize was awarded New Augusta High School which was \$12.50. ~~Fourth~~ Hickory Grove School won the fourth prize of \$7.50.

The exhibits were a credit to our farm people and much interest and appreciation was shown by Fair visitors.

Reference: I. T. Jones, New Augusta, Miss.
C. B. Bonner, New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom, Historical Research Project
Hazel E. Mills Perry County
May 17th, 1937

STORE. In 1866 B. Stevens started in the merchantile business in Old Augusta, Miss. This was just after the Civil War closed. In 1897 his son, C. H. Stevens intered with him in this business, so it was B. Stevens and Son. Then, in 1900 when the rail road came through New Augusta, they moved the store over to New Augusta, which was about two miles across Leaf River. At that time J. F. Ruffin, a son-in-law of B. Stevens) went in with them and the name changed to Stevens and Ruffin. In 1903 they opened a store in Richton, Miss. and C. H. Stevens operated this one and J. F. Ruffin operated the one in New Augusta. In 1909 C. H. Stevens and Ruffin bought out the heirs of B. Stevens. In 1911 B. M. Stevens came to Richton, Miss. from college as secretary and treasurer/^{bought} an interest in the business. At the death of C. H. Stevens in 1929. B. M. Stevens bought the entire stock out and the name was changed to B. M. Stevens Co., who is the only old merchant really in active business through this section on the G. M. & N R.R. Mr. Stevens handles a general line of merchandise, such as, dry goods, shoes, notions, groceries, furniture, hardware, shhool supplies, coffins, fertilizer, plumbing supplies, etc. He buys cotton and all kinds of agricultural products, which is a great help to the farming people of Perry County.

REFERENCE: B. M. Stevens, Richton, Mississippi,

PULP WOOD . In 1929 during the depression, the farming class of people were in need of help, so B. M. Stevens of Richton, Miss., who is one of Perry County's largest merchants, bought pulp wood throughtout the agricultural district of this county to help these paeple to get food and clothing, in this way he gave employment to 250 men of Perry County. A payroll of about \$40,000.00 per yeat is what comes to the people of this county for this work. In connection with this, Mr. Stevens buys cross ties, piling and masonite wood which also gives work to a great number of people.

REFERENCE: B. M. Stevens, Richton, Mississippi

Interviewers:
Cynthia E. Ikard
New Augusta, Miss.
Pearl J. Odom
Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hazel E. Mills
New Augusta, Miss.

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THE RICHTON INVESTMENT CO. This company was organized in 1925. The office is is in Richton, Miss. on the second floor of the Richton Bank Building. It was organized by the following men: V. R. Walley, Dr. Joe Greene, B. M. Stevens, E. C. Fishel and T. W. Milner. The office was here for 9 months and then it was moved to the City Hall. This company employed an average of 150 men during the year 1936. They have one of the largest gravel pits in the south, and ship gravel by the car^r loads to different places all over the United States. This business was first chartered a capital of \$50,000.00, later on was authorized to inc ease the capital to \$150,000.00 and \$10,000.00 more stock was sold. A total of \$60,000.00 is paid up. The present officers and stock holders are: V. R. Walley, President, Dr. Joe , Vice-president and Director, B. M. Stevens, Sec'y and Treasurer, Willis Walley, Director, T. W. Milliner, Stock Holder, Joe Milner, Stock Holder.

REFERENCES: Lafe Walley, Richton, Miss.
V. R. Walley, Richton, Miss.

STUMPING. B. J. Palmer of Richton, Miss., Rt. 3, is wholesaler in stumping. He has 3 trucks funning every day. He buys the stumps from the many different people in the county and hires men to get them out by way of dynamitang and bunching and then loading on the trucks. The stumps are then hauled to Dixie Pine Company, Hattiesburg, Miss. for manufacturing. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢ per ton for the stumps and sells it for \$2.50 per ton. Mr. Palmer employs 25 men through this work and he pays from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: B.B. Palmer, Richton, Miss.

STUMPING. B. B. Palmer of Richton buys stumps from individuals and sells to Hercules Co. Hattiesburg, Miss. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢ per ton for the stumps, and sells for \$2.50 per ton. He has six men working for him, and pays them from \$1.25 to 1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: B.B. Palmer, Richton, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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STUMPING. B. E. Woodard ~~is~~ is wholesaler in wood and stump hauling, as he buys from individuals, then hires ~~three~~ men to help cut the wood and load on trucks, then this wood is hauled to Hercules Co. in Hattiesburg, Miss. Mr. Woodard pays his men from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢ per ton for the wood and it is sold for \$2.50 per ton, and each truck can carry from 4 to 5 tons to the load.¹

STUMPING. W. T. Hairrison also buys wood and stumps from individuals and hauls to Hercules Co. in Hattiesburg. He employs four men at this work.

STUMPING. P. C. James is also a stump buyer and works 6 men on the job.

STUMPING. J. G. Odom buys stumps from different people in Perry County. His help consists of four men.

STUMPING. F. H. McCardle buys stumps and sells to Hercules Co. He uses three men. He pays them from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: J. G. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

BEAUMONT VENEER MILL. On February 1905, Clyde Barron and Jeff Griffis organized a Veneer Mill. This was only a partnership mill, and called Griffis Veneer Mill Co., Inc. In 1921 Griffis bought the Barron interest, this was 16000 ft. capacity per day. In 1923 the boiler room and drying shed was burned, in the same year this was rebuilt. In 1927 at the death of Mr. Jeff Griffis the mill was incorporated with the same capacity. It was known as the Jeff Griffis Co. In June 1933 this was when the Griffis Co. was closed by the depression, J. C. Nichols of Chicago, Ill., bought it. It was incorporated with Mr. J.C. Nichols, president, D.E. Taylor of Foxworth, Miss., Vice-president, L.D. Nichols of Chicago, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer. L.D. Nichols died on December 21st, 1933. In January 1934 of Chicago was made Secretary and treasurer. In 1933 R.B. Smith was a foreman, F.G. McDonald of Chicago, yard foreman. In Sept. 1933 Mr. Smith went back to Foxworth. Mr. McDonald took charge of total mill operations, with sub-foreman E.P. Ramsey, J.R. Smith, R.W. McLendon and P.C. James.

All the logs were bought on open market. They are equipped with 66 Coe Lathe and 12

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Section Coe Dryer. Capacity of mill is 16000 ft. per day. This mill is a steam power and they get water from artesian well and from pumps. In February 1935 a Commissary was added to the mill. The company operates on 15% margin for the benefit of the employees. The employees are 75 men with the steady running average of 50 hours per week.

In September 1933 the drying shed and boiler room was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt at once. In November on the 8th, 1935, is the only fatal accident they have had. Oliver Bolton (colored) fell into a hot water vat. He was a loss to the company as well as the whole community. He was a leader among the negroes.

REFERENCE: V. L. Toussant, Beaumont, Mississippi

MEAT CURING PLANT. In 1934 a meat curing plant was founded by B. M. Stevens of Richton, Miss. Since he already had an ice plant, he added this to it. It was first operated by W.M. Davis for three months, then Johnnie McLaurin took charge and finished that year. Then in the fall of 1935, J.W. Courtney took charge of the curing plant. They cured 40,000# of meat in 1934 and in 1936 they cured 36,000#. Five men operate this plant with a salary of \$12.50 per week. This plant is a great benefit to Perry County in helping to save the meat since the weather is so warm and uncertain most people lose some of their meat when they try to cure it at home.

REFERENCE: J. W. Courtney, Richton, Miss.

ICE PLANT. An ice plant was founded in 1926 at Richton, Miss. It is operated by J. W. Courtney. The capacity of this plant is 10 tons. It is now owned by B. M. Stevens. It furnishes ice for Richton, Overt, New Augusta, Beaumont and Runnelstown, also, the surrounding rural communities, including 4 C.C.C. Camps. Five men run this plant with a salary of \$12.50 per week.

REFERENCE: J. W. Courtney, Richton Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

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SAW MILLS. R. W. Shattles began operating a tractor saw mill in 1927. It is located on his property, 12 miles south west of New Augusta on the New Augusta and Brooklyn road. Mr. Shattles only operates his mill in the winter season when he is not busy on his farm. The capacity of this mill is 5,000 to 6,000 ft. per day. He cuts pine and some hardwood. Some of the timber he cuts is from his own land, other he buys locally at \$4.00 per M stumpage. This mill is logged by mule teams. He ships cross arms by rail to a creosoting Co. in Gulfport, Miss. His decking he trucks to Hattiesburg, Miss. and sells to Gordon-Van Tine. There are eight men employed at this mill. Common labor, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
REFERENCE: R. W. Shattles, Rt. 1, Brooklyn, Miss.

GRIST MILL AND FEED CRUSHER. Mr. I. A. Garraway operates a grist mill and feed crusher at Janice, Miss. He runs his grist mill one day per week. The average out put for the week is about 45 bushel meal. Two men are employed at \$1.00 per day. The crusher runs two or three days each week. It crushes about 5 tons of feed per week. Two men operated this with a salary of \$1.00 per day.
REFERENCE: I. A. Garraway, Rt. 1, Brooklyn, Miss.

STORES. I. A. Garraway established a general merchantile business at Janice in 1929. He handles gas, oil and all kinds of country produce: eggs, chickens, butter, corn, cotton seed, etc. He employs one clerk at \$1.75 per day.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. I. A. Garraway operates a blacksmith shop at Janice. He employes one man at a \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: I. A. Garraway, Rt. 1, Brooklyn Miss.

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SAW MILL. R. L. Dennis of New Augusta has been in saw mill business since Jan. 25, 1937. This mill is located in New Augusta. The capacity is about 5,000 ft. per day. He cuts pine only which is bought locally at \$5.00 per M stumpage. Some of the lumber is trucked to Gulfport, Miss. and sold to Batson and Hatten. Some is sold locally. He employs 11 men at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. His sawyer and edger are paid \$2.00 per day.

COTTON GIN. R. L. Dennis bought Kennedy Bros. cotton gin in New Augusta and took over the management in August, 1936. During the ginning season of 1936, he ginned 700 bales cotton. Four men were employed to do the work at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

GRIST MILL. R. L. Dennis has been operating a grist mill since August, 1936. It is also located in New Augusta. He only runs this mill one day in each week, and employs 2 men at \$1.50 per day. The out put of this mill is on an average of 35 bushel per week.

REFERENCE: R. L. Dennis, New Augusta, Miss.

SAW MILL. In July 1936, Mr. Lee Martin established a saw mill at New Augusta. It is a stationary steam mill with a capacity of 12,000 ft. He cuts pine timber principally, and buys it locally at \$5.00 per M stumpage. Mr. Martin ships and trucks his lumber to Hattiesburg and Gulfport, Miss. 14 men are employed at a salary of \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

REFERENCE: J. C. Martin, New Augusta, Miss.

GRIST MILL. In 1906 A. C. Henderson built a grist mill which was run by water power. This mill is still in operation and is located one fourth mile north of Richton on Beaver dam ~~at~~ creek. In 1927 he built a grist mill in town and they had a rice mill in connection with the grist mill. This one is run by kerosene engine. It is operated by A. C. Henderson and his son, Willis Henderson. They run the mill every day except Sunday.

REFERENCE: A. C. Henderson, Richton, Miss.

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I.W. MYERS STORE. In 1927 I. W. Myers established a general merchandise and meat market located in New Augusta, Miss., in the J. F. Ruffin building, size 20' wide by 60' long. They carry a good line of staple groceries, dry goods, hardware, also, coffins and caskets. They buy fresh vegetables, butter and eggs from the farmers. Most of their beef and pork is bought locally. They employ one clerk and one colored man. They old Perry Merchantile Building is being repaired. When it is completed this store will be moved into it where they will be much better situated.

REFERENCE: I. W. Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

TIP DOBBINS GROCERY. Tip Dobbins, Richton, Miss., went into the grocery business in 1934. He employs one clerk to help him, except on Saturdays when they employ two extra clerks. He has a full ling of first class groceries, neatly arranged. Mr. Dobbins says his stock has grown to almost double since he first started. He buys all kinds of fresh vegetables, butter and eggs ~~from~~.

REFERENCE: Tip Dobbins, Richton, Miss.

GREENWOOD GROCER CO. This store is new, it was established in Feb. 1937 with Dick Greenwood owner and manager, his wife and little daughter being his helpers. Mr. Greenwood invested \$400.00 at first and he feels that it has grown considerably. He also buys fresh country vegetables and other produce from Perry County farmers.

REFERENCE: Dick Greenwood, Richton, Miss.

CASH SUPPLY CO. The Cash Supply Co. of Richton began operation in 1931. They bought the old Dorsett Ware House to operate in. They have a general line of merchandise, dry goods, shoes, groceries, hardware and farm emplements. At first they only used on employee, but now they have 3 clerks and O. C. Ingram, general manager. They also buy cotton and cotton seed that is grown in Perry County.

REFERENCE: O. C. Ingram, Richton, Miss.

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THE CRESCENT MERCHANTILE CO. This concern was established in 1923 in a small frame building in the lower part of town. In 1929 they needed a larger building, so they moved to the present location, which is much larger. Cal G. Ball is owner and manager, using one helper. They carry a complete line of groceries. His capital stock at first was \$500.00, but is much larger now. He also handles country produce.

REFERENCE: Cal G. Ball, Richton, Miss.

HAMMACK GROCERY AND FILLING STATION. This business was established in New Augusta in 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Hammack do their own work. They carry a nice line of staple groceries. They buy and sell country produce from the farmers.

REFERENCE: Mrs. L. Hammack, New Augusta, Miss.

DENNIS CO. NO. 2. In 1931 Dennis Co. No. 2 established a store in Runnelstown, Miss. on Highway #15 about 14 miles north of New Augusta, Miss. They leased a store building from J. G. Odom for 5 years, when this time was out his trade here was so good that he ~~was~~ bought a tract of land and built a cement block building for himself. He carries a full line of groceries, dry goods, shoes, notions, fertilizer and farm emplements. They have Lee Travis as manager and they have two clerks except on Saturdays, when they put on 2 extras. They use fresh vegetables, butter and eggs from the country. They are also cotton buyers.

REFERENCE: Lee Travis, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

HEARDING STORE. In 1933 R. Hearing of Runnelstown, Miss. built a little store with rooms on the back for them to live in. This is a grocery and Mr. Hearing and his wife do the work. They carry a good line of staple groceries, and say that business is good.

REFERENCE: R. Hearing, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

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STORE. In March 1910 J. G. Odom and his father went into merchandising, and he had been in the business practically all the time until 1931 he rented his business to Dennis Co. for five years. In March 1937 he decided to start again. He only has a small stock of groceries now, but expects to gradually grow back into a general line of merchandise.

He and his wife and son do the work.

REFERENCE: J. G. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

RIGHTON MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY. This place of business began in 1932 with Sam Imbruglio as owner and manager. They use two clerks full time and four on Saturdays. They handle a full line of groceries and fresh meats. The first investment was around \$600.00. His meat is home killed as he buys his beef and pork from the people of Perry County. He makes delicious pork sausage.

REFERENCE: Anna Imbruglio, Richton, Miss.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES. B. B. Pollock, Richton, Miss., began business in dry goods and shoes in 1907. He and his wife did the most of the work except on Saturdays, they would employ extra help. In 1923, Mr. Pollock decided he would move to Laurel, Miss., and do better business. He sold out his store in Richton and moved to Laurel, but soon became dissatisfied. In 1936 he came back to Richton and is now renting the same building he had before, and is in business again. He doesn't feel that his business is as good as it was before he moved away. They do their own work with the help of one clerk.

REFERENCE: B.B. Pollock, Richton, Miss.

DRENNAN CASH GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Established in June, 1934 by B. Drennan of New Augusta, Miss. He carries a good line of staple groceries, handles country produce, chickens, eggs, butter and fresh vegetables. He buys his beef and pork locally, and does his own butchering. Mr. and Mrs. Drennan do their own work.

REFERENCE: Mrs. B. Drennan, New Augusta, Miss.

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SERVICE STATION. In 1927 the Pen-Am Service Station was organized in Richton, Miss. by Pettis Walley and Roy Mills. They kept the station two years, then C. L. Henderson took charge of it. In 1934 H. L. Walters and is still running it. They carry a complete line of automobile accessories. This business give employment to four men.

REFERENCE: H. L. Walters, Richton, Miss.

THE MCCORMICK MOTOR CO. In 1915 the McCormick Motor Co. of Richton, Miss. was organized and was inc. in 1916. This is a Ford Car Station, they sell Ford cars and trucks, also, they have a gas station. In the back they have a garage, and they carry a full line of automobile accessories, tires and tubes. In 1932 Mr. McCormick died and his wife took possession and is still running the business. This gives employment to 6 people.

REFERENCE: Mrs. S..F. McCormick, Richton, Miss.

CAREY CHEVROLET CO. In 1934 the Carey Chevrolet Co. was organized by S. B. Carey of Richton, Miss. They sell Chevrolet cars and trucks, also, used cars and trucks. They carry a full line of automobile accessories, parts, tires, tubes, gas and oil, and garage service. This gives employment to 12 people.

REFERENCE: MR and Mrs. S. B. Carey, Richton, Miss.

RIGHTON BARBER SHOP. The Richton Barber Shop was organized by Dick Greenwood 1/11/1937. In Jan. 1937, he sold out to W. D. Cochran and Watts Hinton. They run 2 chairs and are busy all the time.

REFERENCE: W. D. Cochran, Richton, Miss.

GRIST MILL. In 1909 Brock(J. H.) built a grist mill in Richton. They also have a rice mill in connection with the grist mill. They have a black smith shop in one side of the mill house. This is run by J. H. Brock and his son, P. W. Brock.

REFERENCE: P. W. Brock, Richton, Miss.

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KENNEDY BROS. STORE. Kennedy Bros. established a merchantile business in Old Augusta in 1882. ~~W/~~ In 1902 they moved their store to New Augusta, Miss. They built a large frame building. This building, and stock of good burned May 5, 1925. It was a total loss as they did not carry insurance. They erected another building in the same place. It is 43' wide and 73' long. They carry a good line of general merchandise and hardware. He handles country produce. He also buys cotton from the farmers. Mr. J. A. Kennedy is general manager and employs 3 clerks.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

SHOE SHOP. Mr. W. H. Dixon established a shoe repair shop Jan. 9, 1933 in New Augusta. He does all kinds of shoe repairs and is kept all the time. He has a patching machine, electric finishing machine, hand power sole stitcher. Mr. Dixon stated that the business during the month of March was the best he had had since coming to New Augusta. His business is a great convenience to New Augusta and surround communities.

REFERENCE: W. H. Dixon, New Augusta, Miss.

DRUG STORE. ~~1/11/16/16/~~ Carter and Cowan started a drug col in New Augusta in 1903. In 1905 it changed to Carter and Fullilove. In 1907 C. T. Fullilove bought Dr. F. A. Carter's interest. It ran as C. T. Fullilove until 1909 when M. D. Fullilove came in as partner with his father. It was then known as Fullilove Drug Co. The builling burned in 1930 and was rebuilt in 1933. M.D. Fullilove is a perscription druggist and carries a general line of drugs, etc.

REFERENCE: M. D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

COTTON GIN. In 1906 A. C. Henderson of Richton, Miss., bought out a cotton gin from Porter and Griffin located on the north side of Richton. This gin was operated by ~~water~~ water power. Later he bought one a short distance from this one, and it was run by steam. This one was formerly owned by L. Morris and Oscar Morris. This gave employment to five men during the fall season. Mr. Henderson ran this gin until 1924 when he sold out to Richton Gin Co. They ran four years and then moved away. Then in 1928 G. L. Granberry built another gin. This one is still in operation, and is know as Perry Gin Co. Five men are employed during cotton season.

REFERENCE: A. C. Henderson, Richton, Miss.

THE WALLEY VARIETY STORE. This store is located in Richton. It was started in 1935 by Hugh Walley. He carries a general line of light merchandise, novelties, groceries and dry goods. He buys butter, gegetables, chickens and eggs from the farmers of Perry County. Two people are employed here.

REFERENCE: Hugh Walley, Richton, Miss.

MARTINS CAFE. In 1924 the Martins Cafe was established in Richton. It is run by Mr. Martin and his wife, and one cook. They have three tables and one long counter with eight chairs. They buy chickens and eggs from the farmers for use of the cafe.

REFERENCE: Mrs. Martin, Richton, Miss.

WALLEY DRUG CO. In 1902 the Walley Drug Co. was built in Richton, and from the begining Mr. Gavin Lott worked for the company, so in 1932 he bought the drug store. It is called the Gavin Lott Drug Co. He fills prescriptions and sells all kind of sundries. They have two helpers employed.

REFERENCE: Gavin Lott, Richton, Miss.

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WARDS PHARMACY. In April 1934, the Wards Pharmacy was set up in Richton, Miss. It is a branch from the J. E. Ward Pharmacy of Ellisville, Miss which was established in 1886.

This Pharmacy in Richton was first operated by R. P. Greene from April 1934 until December 1934 when J. T. Carley took possession. They carry a complete line of prescription drugs and patent medicines. Also, a full line of the famous Rexall Drugs. They sell all kinds of sundries. Two ~~help~~ people are employed here.

REFERENCE: J. T. Carley, Richton, Miss.

THE CITY BARBER SHOP. In 1922 B.B. Palmer was an employee with J.E. Rogers Barber Shop in Richton. He worked with him eight years, then he went into business for himself in 1930. He has two barber chairs, and one helper, and one beauty parlor lady, and one shoe shine boy. They are busy all the time. This place is kn

REFERENCE: B.B. Palmer, Richton, Miss.

MCLLWAIN CAFE: The McIlwain Cafe, Richton, Miss., began in Oct. 1936. They have three tables to serve from, they also sell cakes, candies, drinks and cigarettes. Mr. McIlwain and his wife do the waiting on tables and they have one cook.

REFERENCE: J. B. McIlwain, Richton, Miss.

NEW AUGUSTA CAFE. In Nov. 1935 Mr. W. I. Martin of New Augusta, Miss. bought this cafe from Mr. B. Drennan. It is managed by his daughter, Mrs. Esther Williams. She employs one helper and one cook. She serves plate lunches, regular meals, short orders, sandwiches, candies, ice cream and tobaccos. She buys country vegetables, eggs, chickens, butter and milk for use in the cafe.

REFERENCE: Mrs. Esther Williams, New Augusta, Miss.

MAHNEED LUMBER CO. This store was established about the year 1903 by Mr. J. A. Kennedy.

There was a saw mill in connection with the merchantile business; hence its name.

He carries a good line of general merchandise, farm emplements. He buys and sells country produce. He also operates a filling station. He J. B. Kennedy is general manager and employs one clerk.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

GRIST MILL. Mr. J. B. Kennedy owns and operates a grist mill at Mahneed, Miss. Established about the year 1903. They grind Saturday of each week. The out put of this mill is about 30 bushels of meal per week. Two men are employed.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

POWELL GROCERY. J. B. Powell established a small grocery and filling station at Mahneed, Miss., about the year 1924. At his death in 1926, Mrs. Powell came in possession of this business. ~~She~~ She carries a line of staple groceries and does her own work.

REFERENCE: Dr. H. P. Smith, New Augusta, Miss.

TUNG OIL. Mr. J. W. Pope's tung oil trees were planted by Mr. C. S. Bentley of Richton, Miss. in 1929 as an experiment to see if they would grow here. Mr. Pope shipped 2 car loads of tung oil nuts from the 1936 crop to Cario, Georgia. With the ready sale of such nuts, it is prophecied that within the next few years, this section will be famed for its tung nuts. At present there are several hundred acres of tung oil trees being planted in Perry County.

REFERENCE: THE RICHTON DISPATCH (News paper)

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STORES: In 1905 Hairston Bros. bought a stock of goods and rented a frame building from Mr. J. M. Gillis located on Mr. Gillis's place eight miles northwest of New Augusta on the New Augusta and Indian Springs road. In 1906 they moved their store to New Augusta, rented a frame building from Mr. C.T. Fullilove. They soon bought the lot and building. They operated ~~the~~ two or three years in this building, they then erected a nice brick building, 44'x37' with a partition through the center. The Hairston Bros. then dissolved partnership. Central Cash Co. occupies one side and D. D. Hairston occupies the other. They both carry a good line of general merchandise, also, handle country produce, such as, eggs butter and fresh vegetable and pork during the winter season. C. C. Hairston and wife operate their store, and D. D. Hairston operate theirs.

REFERENCE: C. C. Hairston, New Augusta, Miss.

LOGGING. Mr. Walter Myers operates a logging business in Perry County. He runs three trucks. He buys pine and hardwood locally, most of it from Perry County and trucks it to the Veneer Mill at Beaumont, Miss. Mr. Myers pays from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per thousand stumpage. Eight men are employed, common labors are payed \$1.75 per day and drivers \$2.00.

REFERENCE: Mr. Walter Myers, New Augusta, Mississippi

NEW AUGUSTA LIGHT PLANT. The New Augusta Light Plant was organized the 23rd day of May in 1921 with the following co-partners equally interested: J. F. Ruffin, A. J. Lutz, J. A. Kennedy and Hugh Garraway. ~~Capital~~ Capital stock: \$2,000.00, with the authority to begin business when \$1,800.45 was paid in. Minutes of the stockholders meetin show that Mr. J. A. Kennedy was elected president and Mr. A. J. Lutz, vice-president, Mr. Hugh Garraway, sec'y and treasurer. This was a Delco light plant. Mr. Hugh Garraway bought Mr. Lutz's interest in 1922, then in 1923 he bought Mr Ruffin's interest. Mr. Garraway and Mr. Kennedy operated this plant until 1927 and sold to the Central State Power and Light Co. Mr. Garraway was general manager and collector. William Ruffin was Day Operator and Rankin Pearce was Night Operator. In 1931 Miss Power Co. took it over. This is a Division of the Laurel Division. New Augusta, Beaumont, and

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McLain are serviced by this division. New Augusta has 57 Residential and 30 commercial customers. Beaumont has 45 residential customers and 24 commercial customers. McLain has 34 residential customers and 20 commercial customers. They maintain an office in New Augusta with Mr. A. H. Kraft, Local Manager.

REFERENCE: Mr. A. H. Kraft, New Augusta, Miss. & Old Records.

NEW AUGUSTA TELEPHONE CO. The New Augusta Telephone Co. was a stock co. founded in 1910. The shares were \$25.00 each. They had lines running to Richton, Beaumont, Runnelstown, Janice, Agnes, Old Augusta, Mahmed, and Mack Gillis's Home. J. F. Ruffin was president and Dr. H. P. Smith, sec'y & treasurer and general manager. Ethel Mills was the first operator, she was very efficient. She stayed at this post for 7 years. The company went into the hands of receivers in the March term of court in 1931. It is now a local station of the Miss. State Utility. There are six business telephones and six residential ones. Mrs. Roxie Calhoun is the Operator.

REFERENCE: OLD RECORDS & Mrs. Roxie Calhoun, New Augusta, Mississippi

BUS LINE. The White Eagle Bus Line began operating through Perry County in Sept. 1929. Their first driver was Johnnie Thomas. This line continued until Jan. 7, 1936, when the Teche Greyhound Line took it over. It traverses 24 miles through Perry County on highways 24 and 15, has two regular stops: New Augusta and Beaumont, Miss. Johnnie Thomas is still driver. This line serves a much needed purpose, as we have no passenger train through from Hattiesburg to Beaumont. It carries the United States Mail, papers and averages about 35 passengers per day, picking them up all along the line.

REFERENCE: M. D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Mississippi

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RAIL ROAD. The Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern R. R. has near 15 miles across the center of Perry County. It was built in 1902 and owned by the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R.R. It changed ownership to New Orleans Mobile & Chicago. Afterwards the Gulf Mobile & Northern took it over. It was leased by the Mississippi Central R.R. in 1918 to Feb. 1925. Then it was purchased by Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern R.R. Co. C.A. Bonner has served as depot agent at New Augusta since Mar. 1925. This road is equipped with store rooms and shipping shed to accommodate the farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or others who may have produce for shipping. Western Union Telegraph Co. maintains an office here. Also the railway express agency. The passenger train was discontinued July 17, 1932. It has a freight train each way daily except Sundays. These roads give outlet to the Gulf coast ports among which are Mobile, New Orleans, Gulfport, and other nearby coast towns. This railroad co. affords satisfactory service to the people along their lines and lends whatever assistance possible towards developing our county.

REFERENCE: C. A. Bonner, New Augusta, Mississippi

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Historian

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CHAPTER 16

INDUSTRY

THE RICHTON INVESTMENT CO. This company was organized in 1925. The office is in Richton, Miss. on the second floor of the Richton Bank Building. It was organized by the following men: V. R. Walley, Dr. Joe Greene, B. M. Stevens, E. C. Fishel and T. W. Milner. The office was here for 9 months and then it was moved to the City Hall. This company employed an average of 150 men during the year 1936. They have one of the largest gravel pits in the south, and ship gravel by the car loads to different places all over the United States. This business was first chartered a capital of \$50,000, later on was authorized to increase the capital to \$150,000 and \$10,000 more stock was sold. A total of \$60,000 is paid up. The present officers and stock holders are: V.R. Walley, President, Dr. Joe, Vice-president and Director, B.M. Stevens, Sec'y and Treasurer, Willis Walley, Director, T. W. Milliner, Stock Holder.

REFERENCES: Lafe Walley, Richton, Miss.
V. R. Walley, Richton, Miss.

STUMPING. B. J. Palmer of Richton, Miss., Rt. 3, is wholesaler in stumping. He has 3 trucks running every day. He buys the stumps from the many different people in the county and hires men to get them out by way of dynamiting and bunching and then loading on the trucks. The stumps are then hauled to Dixie Pine Company, Hattiesburg, Miss. for manufacturing. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢

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per ton for the stumps and sells it for \$2.50 per ton. Mr. Palmer employs 25 men through this work and he pays from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: B.B. Palmer, Richton, Miss.

STUMPING. B.B. Palmer of Richton buys stumps from individuals and sells to Hercules Co. Hattiesburg, Miss. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢ per ton for the stumps, and sells for \$2.50 per ton. He has six men working for him, and pays them from \$1.25 to 1.50 per day.

STUMPING. B. E. Woodard is wholesaler in wood and stump hauling, as he buys from individuals, then hires to help cut the wood and load on trucks, then this wood is hauled to Hercules Co. in Hattiesburg, Miss. Mr. Woodard pays his men from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. He pays from 15¢ to 50¢ per ton for the wood and it is sold for \$2.50 per ton, and each truck can carry from 4 to 5 tons to the load.¹

STUMPING. W. T. Hairrison also buys wood and stumps from individuals and hauls to Hercules Co. in Hattiesburg. He employs four men at this work.

STUMPING. P. C. James is also a stump buyer and works 6 men on the job.

STUMPING. J. G. Odom buys stumps from different people in Perry County. His help consists of four men.

STUMPING. F. H. McCardle buys stumps and sells to Hercules Co. He uses three men. He pays them from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: J. G. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

BEAUMONT VENEER MILL. On February 1905, Clyde Barron and Jeff Griffis organized a Veneer Mill. This was only a partnership mill, and called Griffis Veneer Mill

Co., Inc. In 1921 Griffis bought the Barron interest, this was 16000 ft. capacity per day. In 1923 the boiler room and drying shed was burned, in the same year this was rebuilt. In 1927 at the death of Mr. Jeff Griffis the mill was incorporated with the same capacity. It was known as the Jeff Griffis Co. In June 1933 this was when the Griffis Co. was closed by the depression, J. C. Nichols of Chicago, Ill, bought it. It was incorporated with Mr. J. C. Nichols, president, D.E. Taylor of Foxworth, Miss., Vice-president, L.D. Nichols of Chicago., Ill. Secretary and Treasurer. L.D. Nichols died on December 21st, 1933. In January 1934 of Chicago was made Secretary and treasurer. In 1933 R.B. Smith was a foreman, F.C. McDonald of Chicago, yard foreman. In Sept. 1933 Mr. Smith went back to Foxworth. Mr. McDonald took charge of total mill operations, with sub-foreman E.P. Ramsey, J.R. Smith, R. W. McLendon and P.C. James.

All the logs were bought on open market. They are equipped with 66 Coe Lathe and 12 Section Coe Dryer. Capacity of mill is 16000 ft. per day. This mill is a steam power and they get water from artesian well and from pumps. In February 1935 a Commissary was added to the mill. The company operates on 15% margin for the benefit of the employees. The employees are 75 men with the steady running average of 50 hours per week. In September 1933 the drying shed and boiler room was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt at once. In November on the 8th, 1935, is the only fatal accident they have had. Oliver Bolton (colored) fell into a hot water vat. He was a loss to the company as well as the whole community. He was a leader among the negroes.

REFERENCE: V. L. Toussant, Beaumont, Mississippi

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MEAT CURING PLANT. In 1934 a meat curing plant was founded by B. M. Stevens of Richton, Miss. Since he already had an ice plant, he added this to it. It was first operated by W.M. Davis for three months, then Johnnie McLaurin took charge and finished that year. Then in the fall of 1935, J.W. Courtney took charge of the curing plant. They cured 40,000 # of \$12.50 per week. This plant is a great benefit to Perry County in helping to save the meat since the weather is so warm and uncertain most people lose some of their meat when they try to cure it at home.

REFERENCE: J. W. Courtney, Richton, Miss.

ICE PLANT. An ice plant was founded in 1926 at Richton, Miss. It is operated by J. W. Courtney. The capacity of this plant is 10 tons. It is now owned by B. M. Stevens. It furnishes ice for Richton, Overt, New Augusta, Beaumont and Ruanelstown, also, the surrounding rural communities, including 4 C.C.C. Camps. Five men run this plant with a salary of \$12.50 per week.

REFERENCE: J. W. Courtney, Richton Miss.

SAW MILLS. R. W. Shattles began operating a tractor saw mill in 1927. It is located on his property, 12 miles south west of New Augusta on the New Augusta and Brooklyn road. Mr. Shattles only operates his mill in the winter season when he is not busy on his farm. The capacity of this mill is 5,000 to 6,000 ft. per day. He cuts pine and some hardwood. Some of the timber he cuts is from his own land, other he buys locally at \$4.00 per M stumpage. This mill is logged

by mule teams. He ships cross arms by rail to a creosoting Co. in Gulfport, Miss. His decking he trucks to Hattiesburg, Miss. and sells to Gordon-Van Tire. There are eight men employed at this mill. Common labor, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. REFERENCE: R. W. Shattles, Rt. 1, Brooklyn, Miss.

GRIST MILL AND FEED CRUSHER. Mr. I. A. Garraway operates a grist mill and feed crusher at Janice, Miss. He runs his grist mill one day per week. The average out put for the week is about 45 bushel meal. Two men are employed at \$1.00 per day. The crusher runs two or three days each week. It crushes about 5 tons of feed per week. Two men operated this with a salary of \$1.00 per day. REFERENCE: I. A. Garraway, Rt. 1, Brooklyn, Miss.

STORES. I. A. Garraway established a general merchantile business at Janice in 1929. He handles gas, oil and all kinds of country produce: eggs, chickens, butter, corn, cotton seed, etc. He employs one clerk at \$1.75 per day.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. I. A. Garraway operates a blacksmith shop at Janice. He employs one man at a \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE: I.A. Garraway, Rt. 1, Brooklyn Miss.

SAW MILL. R. L. Dennis of New Augusta has been in saw mill business since Jan. 25, 1937. This mill is located in New Augusta. The capacity is about 5,000 ft. per day. He cuts pine only which is bought locally at \$5.00 per M stumpage. Some of the lumber is trucked to Gulfport, Miss. and sold to Batson and Hatten. Some is sold locally. He employs 11 men at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. His sawyer and edger are paid \$2.00 per day.

PERRY COUNTY, INDUSTRY

COTTON GIN. R. L. Dennis bought Kennedy Bros. cotton gin in New Augusta and took over the management in August, 1936. During the ginning season of 1936, he ginned 700 bales cotton. Four men were employed to do the work at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

GRIST MILL. R. L. Dennis has been operating a grist mill since August, 1936. It is also located in New Augusta. He only runs this mill one day in each week, and employs 2 men at \$1.50 per day. The out put of this mill is on an average of 35 bushel per week.

REFERENCE: R.L. Dennis, New Augusta, Miss.

SAW MILL. In July 1936, Mr. Lee Martin established a saw mill at New Augusta. It is a stationary steam mill with a capacity of 12,000 ft. He cuts pine timber principally, and buys it locally at \$5.00 per M stumpage. Mr. Martin ships and trucks his lumber to Hattiesburg and Gulfport, Miss. 14 men are employed at a salary of \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

REFERENCE: J. C. Martin, New Augusta, Miss.

GRIST MILL. In 1906 A. C. Henderson built a grist mill which was run by water power. This mill is still in operation and is located one fourth mile north of Richton on Beaver dam creek. In 1927 he built a grist mill in town and they had a rice mill in connection with the grist mill. This one is run by kerosene engine. It is operated by A. C. Henderson and his

son, Willis Henderson. They run the mill every day except Sunday.

REFERENCE: A. C. Henderson, Richton, Miss.

I.W. MYERS STORE. In 1927 I. W. Myers established a general merchandise and meat market located in New Augusta, Miss., in the J. F. Ruffin building, size 20' wide by 60' long. They carry a good line of staple groceries, dry goods, hardware, also, coffins and caskets. They buy fresh vegetables, butter and eggs from the farmers. Most of their beef and pork is bought locally. They employ one clerk and one colored man. The old Perry Merchantile Building is being repaired. When it is completed this store will be moved into it where they will be much better situated.

REFERENCE: I. W. Myers, New Augusta, Miss.

TIP DOBBINS GROCERY. Tip Dobbins, Richton, Miss., went into the grocery business in 1934. He employs one clerk to help him, except on Saturdays when they employ two extra clerks. He has a full line of first class groceries, neatly arranged. Mr. Dobbins says his stock has grown to almost double since he first started. He buys all kinds of fresh vegetables, butter and eggs.

REFERENCE: Tip Dobbins, Richton, Miss.

GREENWOOD GROCER CO. This store is new, it was established in Feb. 1937 with Dick Greenwood owner and manager, his wife and little daughter being his helpers. Mr. Greenwood invested \$400.00 at first and he feels that it has grown

PERRY COUNTY, INDUSTRY

CHAPTER 16

considerably. He also buys fresh country vegetables and other produce from Perry County farmers.

REFERENCE: Dick Greenwood, Richton, Miss.

CASH SUPPLY CO. The Cash Supply Co. of Richton began operation in 1931. They bought the old Dorsett Ware House to operate in. They have a general line of merchandise, dry goods, shoes, groceries, hardware and farm emplements. At first they only used one employee, but now they have 3 clerks and O. C. Ingram, general manager. They also buy cotton and cotton seed that is grown in Perry County.

REFERENCE: O. C. Ingram, Richton, Miss.

STORE. In 1866 B. Stevens started in the merchantile business in Old Augusta, Miss. This was just after the Civil War closed. In 1897 his son, C. H. Stevens intered with him in this business, so it was B. Stevens and Son. Then, in 1900 when the railroad came through New Augusta, they moved the store over to New Augusta, which was about two miles across Leaf River. At that time J. F. Ruffin, a son-in-law of B. Stevenal went in with them and the name changed to Stevens and Ruffin. In 1903 they opened a store in Richton, Miss. and C. H. Stevens operated this one and J. F. Buffin operated the one in New Augusta. In 1909 C. H. Stevens and Buffin bought out the heirs of B. Stevens. In 1911 B. M. Stevens came to Richton, Miss. from college as secretary and treasurer bought on interest in the business. At the death of C. H. Stevens in 1929. B. M. Stevens bought the entire stock out and the name was changed to B. M. Stevens Co., who is the only old merchant really in active business through this section on the G. M. & N R.R. Mr. Stevens handles a general line of merchandise, such as, dry goods, shoes,

notions, groceries, furniture, hardware, school supplies, coffins, fertilizer, plumbing supplies, etc. He buys cotton and all kinds of agricultural products, which is a great help to the farming people of Perry County.

REFERENCE: B. M. Stevens, Richton, Mississippi.

PULP WOOD . In 1929 during the depression, the farming class of people were in need of help, so B. M. Stevens of Richton, Miss., who is one of Perry County's largest merchants, bought pulp wood throughout the agricultural district of this county to help these people to get food and clothing, in this way he gave employment to 250 men of Perry County. A payroll of about \$40,000 per year is what comes to the people of this county for this work. In connection with this, Mr. Stevens buys cross ties, piling and masonite wood which also gives work to a great number of people.

REFERENCE: B. M. Stevens, Richton, Mississippi

THE CRESCENT MERCANTILE CO. This concern was established in 1923 in a small frame building in the lower part of town. In 1929 they needed a larger building, so they moved to the present location, which is much larger, Cal. G. Ball is owner and manager, using one helper. They carry a complete line of groceries. His capital stock at first was \$500.00, but is much larger now. He also handles country produce.

REFERENCE: CAL. G. BALL, Richton, Miss.

HAMMACK GROCERY AND FILLING STATION. This business was established in New Augusta

in 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Hammack do their own work. They carry a nice line of staple groceries. They buy and sell country produce from the farmers.

REFERENCE: Mrs. L. Hammack, New Augusta, Miss.

DENNIS CO. NO. 2. In 1931 Dennis Co. No. 2 established a store in Ruanelstown, Miss. on Highway #15 about 14 miles north of New Augusta, Miss. They leased a store building from J. G. Odom for 5 years, when this time was out his trade here was so good that he bought a tract of land and built a cement block building for himself. He carries a full line of groceries, dry goods, shoes, notions, fertilizer and farm implements. They have Lee Travis as manager and they have two clerks except on Saturdays, when they put on 2 extras. They use fresh vegetables, butter and eggs from the country. They are also cotton buyers.

REFERENCE: Lee Travis, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

HEARDING STORE. In 1933 R. Hearing of Runnelstown, Miss. built a little store with rooms on the back for them to live in. This is a grocery and Mr. Hearing and his wife do the work. They carry a good line of staple groceries, and say that business is good.

REFERENCE: R. Hearing, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

STORE. In March 1910 J. G. Odom and his father went into merchandising, and he had been in the business practically all the time until 1921 he rented his business to Dennis Co. for five years. In March 1927 he decided to start again.

In March 1937 he decided to start again. He only has a small stock of groceries now, but expects to gradually grow back into a general line of merchandise.

He and his wife and son do the work.

REFERENCE: J. G. Odom, Rt. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

RIGHTON MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY. This place of business began in 1932 with Sam Imbragulo as owner and manager. They use two clerks full time and four on Saturdays. They handle a full line of groceries and fresh meats. The first investment was around \$600.00. His meat is home killed as he buys his beef and pork from the people of Perry County. He makes delicious pork sausage.

REFERENCE: Anna Imbragulo, Richton, Miss.

DRY-GOODS AND SHOES. B. B. Pollock, Richton, Miss., began business in dry-goods and shoes in 1907. He and his wife did the most of the work except on Saturdays, they would employ extra help. In 1923, Mr. Pollock decided he would move to Laurel, Miss., and do better business. He sold out his store in Richton and moved to Laurel, but soon became dissatisfied. In 1936 he came back to Richton and is now renting the same building he had before, and is in business again. He doesn't feel that his business is as good as it was before he moved away. They do their own work with the help of one clerk.

REFERENCE: B. B. Pollock, Richton, Miss.

DRENNAN CASH GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Established in June, 1934 by B. Drennan of New Augusta, Miss. He carries a good line of staple groceries, handles country produce, chickens, eggs, butter and fresh vegetables. He buys his beef and pork locally, and does his own butchering. Mr. and Mrs. Drennan do their

own work.

REFERENCE: Mrs. B. Drennan, New Augusta, Miss.

SERVICE STATION. In 1927 the Pan-Am Service Station was organized in Richton, Miss. by Pettis Walley and Roy Mills. They kept the station two years, then C. L. Henderson took charge of it, In 1934 H. L. Walters and is still running it. They carry a complete line of automobile accessories. This business give employment to four men.

REFERENCE: H. L. Walters, Richton, Miss.

THE MCCORMICK MOTOR CO. In 1915 the McCormick Motor Co. of Richton, Miss. was organized and was inc. in 1916. This is a Ford Car Station, they sell Ford cars and trucks, also, they have a gas station. In the back they have a garage, and they carry a full line of automobile accessories, tires and tubes. In 1932 Mr. McCormick died and his wife took possession and is still running the business. This gives employment to 6 people.

REFERENCE: Mrs. S. F. McCormick, Richton, Miss.

CAREY CHEVROLET CO. In 1934 the Carey Chevrolet Co. was organized by S.B. Carey of Richton, Miss. They sell chevrolet cars and trucks, also, used cars and trucks. They carry a full line of automobile accessories, parts, tires, tubes, gas and oil, and garage service. This gives employment to 12 people.

REFERENCE: Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Carey, Richton, Miss.

RICHTON BARBER SHOP. The Richton Barber Shop was organized by Dick Greenwood. In Jan. 1937, he sold out to W. D. Cochran and Watts Hinton. They run 2 chairs and are busy all the time.

REFERENCE: W. D. Cochran, Richton, Miss.

GRIST MILL. In 1909 Brock(J. H.) built a grist mill in Richton. They also have a rice mill in connection with the grist mill. They have a black smith shop in one side of the mill house. This is run by J. H. Brock and his son, P. W. Brock.

REFERENCE: P. W. Brock, Richton, Miss.

KENNEDY BROS. STORE. Kennedy Bros. established a merchantile business in Old Augusta in 1882. In 1902 they moved their store to New Augusta, Miss. They built a large frame building. This building, and stock of goods burned May 5, 1925. It was a total lose as they did not carry insurance. They erected another building in the same place. It is 43' wide and 73' long. They carry a good line of general merchandise and hardware. He handles country produce. He also buys cotton from the farmers. Mr. J. A. Kennedy is general manager and employs 3 clerks.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

SHOE SHOP. Mr. W. H. Dixon established a shoe repair shop Jan. 9., 1935 in New Augusta. He does all kinds of shoe repairs and is kept all the time. He has a patching machine, electric finishing machine, hand power sole sticher, Mr. Dixon stated that the business during the month of March was the best he had since coming to New Augusta. His business is a great convenience to New Augusta and surrounding communities.

REFERENCE: W. H. Dixon, New Augusta, Miss.

DRUG STORE. Carter and Cowan started a drug co. in New Augusta in 1903. In 1905 it changed to Carter and Fullilove. In 1907 C. T. Fullilove bought Dr. P. A. Carter's interest. It ran as C. T. Fullilove until 1909 when M. D. Fullilove came in as partner with his father. It was then known as Fullilove Drug Co. The build-

PERRY COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ing burned in 1930 and was rebuilt in 1933, M.D. Fullilove is a perscription druggist and carries a general line of drugs, etc.

REFERENCE: M. D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Miss.

Cotton Gin. In 1906 A. C. Henderson of Richton, Miss., bought out a cotton gin from Porter and Griffin located on the north side of Richton. This gin was operated by water power. Later he bought one a short distance from this one, and it was run was formerly owned by L. Morris and Oscar Morris. This gave employment to five men during the fall season, Mr. Henderson ran this gin until 1924 when he sold out to Richton Gin Co. They ran four years and then moved away. Then in 1928 C. L. Granberry built another gin. This one is still in operation, and is known as Perry Gin Co.

Five men are employed during cotton season.

REFERENCE: A. C. Henderson, Richton, Miss.

THE WALLEY VARIETY STORE. This store is located in Richton. It was started in 1935 by High Walley, He carries a general line of light merchandise, novel-
ties, groceries and dry goods, He buys butter, vegetables, chickens and eggs from the farmers of Perry County. Two people are employed here.

REFERENCE: Hugh Walley, Richton, Miss.

MARTINS CAFE. In 1924 the Martins Cafe was established in Richton, It is run by Mr. Martin and his wife, and one cook. They leave three tables and one long counter with eight chairs. They buy chickens and eggs from the farmers for use of the cafe.

REFERENCE: Mrs. Martin, Richton, Miss.

WALLEY DRUG CO. In 1902 the Walley Drug Co. was built in Richton, and from

the beginning Mr. Gavin Lott worked for the company, so in 1932 he bought the drug store. It is called the Gavin Lott Drug Co. He fills prescriptions and sells all kind of sundries.

They have two helpers employed.

REFERENCE: Gavin Lott, Richton, Miss.

WARDS PHARMACY. In April 1934, the Wards Pharmacy was set up in Richton, Miss. It is a branch from the J. E. Ward Pharmacy of Ellisville, Miss. which was established in 1886. This Pharmacy in Richton was first operated by R. P. Greens from April 1934 until December 1934 when J. T. Carley took possession. They carry a complete line of prescription drugs and patent medicines. Also, a full line of the famous Rexall Drugs. They sell all kinds of sundries. Two people are employed here.

REFERENCE: J. T. Carley, Richton, Miss.

THE CITY BARBER SHOP. In 1922 B.B. Palmer was an employee with J. E. Rogers Barber Shop in Richton, He worked with him eight years, then he went into business for himself in 1930. He has two barber chairs, and one helper, and one beauty parlor lady, and one shoe shine boy. They are busy all the time. This place is kn
REFERENCE: B.B. Palmer, Richton, Miss.

MCLLWAIN CAFE: The McIlwain Cafe, Richton, Miss., began in Oct. 1936. They have three tables to serve from, they also sell cakes, candies, drinks and cigarettes Mr. McIlwain and his wife do the waiting on talbes and they have one cook.
REFERENCE: J. B. McLlain, Richton, Miss.

NEW AUGUSTA CAFE. In Nov. 1935 Mr. W. I. Martin of New Augusta, Miss. bought

PERRY COUNTY, INDUSTRY

this cafe from Mr. B. Drennan. It is managed by his daughter, Mrs. Esther Williams. She employs one helper and one cook. She serves plate, lunches, regular meals, short orders, sandwiches, candies, ice cream and tobaccos. She buys country vegetables, eggs, chickens, butter and milk for use in the cafe.

REFERENCE: Mrs. Esther Williams, New Augusta, Miss.

MAHNE D LUMBER CO. This store was established about the year 1903 by Mr. J. A. Kennedy. There was a saw mill in connection with the merchantile business; hence its name. He carries a good line of general merchandise, farm emplements. He buys and sells country produce. He also operates a filling station. He J. B. Kennedy is general manager and employs one clerk.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

GRIST MILL. Mr. J. B. Kennedy owns and operates a grist mill at Mahned, Miss. Established about the year 1903. They grind Saturday of each week. The out put of this mill is about 30 bushels of meal per week. Two men are employed.

REFERENCE: J. A. Kennedy, New Augusta, Miss.

POWELL GROCERY. J. B. Powell established a small grocery and filling station at Mahned, Miss., about the year 1924. At his death in 1926, Mrs. Powell came in possession of this business. She carries a line of staple groceries and does her own work.

REFERENCE: Dr. H. P. Smith, New Augusta, Miss.

TUNG OIL. Mr. J. W. Pope's tung oil trees were planted by Mr. C. S. Bentley of Richton, Miss. in 1929 as an experiment to see if they would grow here. Mr. Pope shipped 2 car loads of tung oil nuts from the 1936 crop to Cario, Georgia. With the ready sale of such nuts, it is prophecied that within the next few years, this section will be famed for its tung nuts. At

present there are several hundred acres of tung oil trees being planted in Perry County.

REFERENCE: THE RICHTON DISPATCH (News paper)

STORES: In 1905 Hairston Bros. bought a stock of goods and rented a frame building from Mr. J. M. Gillis located on Mr. Gillis's place eight miles northwest of New Augusta, rented a frame building from Mr. C. T. Fullilove. They soon bought the lot and building. They operated two or three years in this building, they then erected a nice brick building, 44' X 67' with a partition through the center. The Hairston Bros. then dissolved partnership. Central Cash Co. occupies one side and D. D. Hairston occupies the other. They both carry a good line of general merchandise, also, handle country produce, such as, eggs butter and fresh vegetables and pork during the winter season. C. C. Hairston and wife operate their store, and D. D. Hairston operate theirs.

REFERENCE: C. C. Hairston, New Augusta, Miss.

LOGGING. Mr. Walter Myers operates a logging business in Perry County. He runs three trucks. He buys pine and hardwood locally, most of it from Perry County and trucks it to the Veneer Mill at Beaumont, Miss. Mr. Myers pays from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per thousand stumpage. Eight men are employed, common labors are payed \$1.75 per day and drivers \$2.00.

REFERENCE: Mr. Walter Myers, New Augusta, Mississippi.

NEW AUGUSTA LIGHT PLANT. The New Augusta Light Plant was organized the 23rd day of May in 1921 with the following co-partners equally interested: J. F. Ruffin, A. J. Lutz, J. A. Kennedy and Hugh Garraway. Capital stock: \$2,000.00, with the authority to begin business when \$1,811.45 was paid in. Minutes of the stockholders meeting show that Mr. J. A. Kennedy was elected president and Mr. A. J. Lutz, vice-president, Mr. Hugh Garraway, sec'y and treasurer. This was a Delco light plant. Mr. Hugh Garraway bought Mr. Lutz's interest in 1922, then in 1923 he bought Mr. Ruffin's interest. Mr. Garraway and Mr. Kennedy operated this plant until 1927 and sold to the Central State Power and Light Co. Mr. Garraway was general manager and collector. William Ruffin was Day Operator and Rankin Pearce was Night Operator. In 1931 Miss Power Co. took it over. This is a Division of the Laurel Division. New Augusta, Beaumont, and McLain are serviced by this division. New Augusta has 57 Residential and 30 commercial customers. Beaumont has 45 residential customers and 24 commercial customers. McLain has 34 residential customers and 20 commercial customers. They maintain an office in New Augusta with Mr. A. H. Kraft, local manager.

REFERENCE: Mr. A. H. Kraft, New Augusta, Miss. & Old Records.

NEW AUGUSTA TELEPHONE CO. The New Augusta Telephone Co. was a stock co. founded in 1910. The shares were \$25.00 each. They had lines running to Richton, Beaumont, Runnelstown, Janice, Agnes, Old Augusta, Mahned, and Mack Gillis's Home. J. F. Ruffin was president and Dr. H. P. Smith, sec'y and treasurer and general manager. Ethel Mills was the first operator, she was very efficient. She stayed at this post for 7 years. The company went into the hands of receivers in the March term of court in 1931. It is now a local station of the Miss. State Utility. There are six business telephones and six residential ones. Mrs. Roxie Calhoun

is the operator.

REFERENCE: OLD RECORDS & Mrs. Roxie Calhoun, New Augusta, Mississippi

BUS LINE. The White Eagle Bus Line began operating through Perry County in Sept. 1929. Their first driver was Johnnie Thomas. This line continued until Jan. 7, 1935, when the Teche Greyhound Line took it over. It traverses 24 miles through Perry County on highways 24 and 15, has two regular stops: New Augusta and Beaumont, Miss. Johnnie Thomas is still driver. This line serves a much needed purpose, as we have no passenger train through from Hattiesburg to Beaumont. It carries the United States Mail, papers and averages about 35 passengers per day, picking them up all along the line.

REFERENCE: M. D. Fullilove, New Augusta, Mississippi.

RAILROAD. The Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern R. R. has near 15 miles across the center of Perry County. It was built in 1902 and owned by the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R.R. It changed ownership to New Orleans Mobile & Chicago. Afterwards the Gulf Mobile & Northern took it over. It was leased by the Mississippi Central R.R. in 1918 to Feb. 1925. Then it was purchased by Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern R.R. Co. C.A. Bonner has served as depot agent at New Augusta since Mar. 1925. This road is equipped with store rooms and shipping shed to accommodate the farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or others who may have produce for shipping. Western Union Telegraph Co. maintains an office here. Also the railway express agency. The passenger train was discontinued July 17, 1932. It has a freight train each way daily except Sundays. These roads give outlet to the Gulf coast ports among which are Mobile, New Orleans, Gulfport, and other nearby coast towns. This railroad co. affords satisfactory service to the people along their lines

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

and lends whatever assistance possible towards developing our county.

REFERENCE C. A. Bonner, New Augusta, Mississippi

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 18: SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

and seven boys; one girl and two boys have passed to their Home above, also the beloved husband and father, he having died June 18, 1935. At the present time she and her two youngest daughters reside in their home in New Augusta, Miss. where they have lived since her husband's Super-annuation at the Conference, Nov. 1922. Her husband was a itinerant Methodist Minister for thirty-four years. She enjoyed the itinerant life very much and thinks it the most wonderful Ministerial supply system in the world. She very early felt a desire to write poetry, and therefore grasped every opportunity for an English education. She completed Quackenbush's complete Rhetoric also Jamerson's complete Rhetoric, also completed Logic. She took a course in Penmanship and a Business Course at the Academy at Union. In order to better equip herself for writing poetry, and to help her husband she took his entire four years Ministerial Course with him.

On Proverbs 8:16-19

There are six things the Lord doth hate,
Yea, seven He doth abominate-
A proud look, and a lying tongue,
Hands that innocent blood have wrung.

A heart devising wicked thoughts,
Thus structure building on his naughts,
Feet that be swift in mischief sped,
A witness from whom truth hath fled.

But ah, the seventh, learn it well,
The man that will a discord tell-
The one that stirs up strife and hate
Be it home, neighborhood, or state.

Here comes the mighty power of tongue
That homes and governments have wrung-
The little word, the arrow shot,
Fitting dagger, then cankering spot.

Culmination of the first six
The tongue in all is falseness mix.
A witness, one who spreads the "facts"
And discord sows to brethren's backs.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 22: SUBJECT: EDUCATION

A Prayer

Lord, search my heart and see
What purpose it contains
And cast out all that should not be
No matter how it pains.

Lord, search my heart and know
I want to do thy will
Help me that I may loved one show
A meek submissive will.

Oh, Search my heart and grant
That I may not mistake
The inward Zeal and fast heart pant
For that which is a fake.

My Lord, oh search my heart
I want to do the right
I want to live that better part
With blood-bought heirs of light.

Into my life, oh look
Search every vital spot
Measure me by the Holy Book
Cleanse me of every blot.

The purpose of the heart
The testing key of God
Search me, search through every part
Help me to know the Lord.
June 17, 1913.

Reference:

Mrs. Virginia Fleming Kelley Ellis
New Augusta, Mississippi

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 16: SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

CONVA SER:

Cynthia Ikerd

New Augusta

Oct. 28, 1936

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

B. MUSIC

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano:

Natalie Davis was born at New Augusta, March 25, 1920. Played in public recital at age of three and one half years. Studied under Ethel Powe of Hattiesburg. At age of ten was offered a scholarship of one hour lesson per day by Mary Wharton, Head of Piano Dept., Belhaven College, also had numerous other offer none of which were accepted. At thirteen years she went to New York and received very favorable audition at Juilliard School of Music and offer of scholarship from John Moksrejs. Instead of remaining in New York, Natalie's family moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where her stud has been continued ~~at~~ under Madame Eugenie Schaffner and Carleton Liddle. She has distinction of being the youngest musician to present date, to play a concerto with L.S.U. Symphony Orchestra, having played the Mendelssohn G Minor Concerto at age of fourteen.

Reference:

Mrs. A.E. Davis, 142 Fifth St.

Baton Rouge, La.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 16: SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Cynthia Ikerd

New Augusta, Miss.

Oct. 31, 1936

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

B. MUSIC:

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano:

Mrs. Irene Fullilove Thiac was born July 26, 1892, one half mile south of New Augusta. Her first lessons in music were at the school of Mother's Knee. Her mother before had a talented musician, finished in Mobile, Ala. and started Irene in music very early in life. Later she had lessons from different teachers who happened to be hired by the free school board. She then finished piano in Meridian, Miss. under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Hart, had pipe organ under Mr. Austin, blind man, organist at Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans, La. Then later John Hammond of New York. He was then organist at the Saenger Theatre in New Orleans, La. For the first few years she had a few private pupils, but for the last ten years she has a real large class both in piano and and pip organ. She has also been organist for The Sullivan Memorial Church in Bogalusa, La. for the past twelve or fifteen years.

Reference:

Mrs. M. D. Fullilove

New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 16 SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R. 2

Nov. 2, 1936

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

B. MUSIC:

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano:

Nell Hensarling was born in Perry County, March 1927. She was so much talented for music that when she was two years old she could carry a tune with one hand. She has kept on and at the age of eight years she could hear any kind of new songs played then she would go home and practice on her piano until she could play them perfect. During the winter of 1933-34 she took music lessons from Mrs. W. B. Nobles and 1934-35 she took lessons from Mrs. S. W. Dearman, all of Runnelstown School Community. Nell is only nine years old at this time and if she can only have a chance she will make a great musician for this is her talent.

Reference:

Mrs. J. E. Hensarling (Her Mother)

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

Mrs. S. W. Dearman was born in Trenton, Ill., where she first began taking music when she was seven years old and when she was fifteen years old she had nearly completed her course, her teachers being graduate teachers were Miss Stella Ginzler, and Mrs. Nellie Loudon of Trenton, Ill. She finished fourth grade music. Then she took vocal lessons in Glee Club under Miss Iva Leonard, Trenton, Ill. Mrs. Dearman began teaching at the age of 20 years, 1914, at Bigbee, Ala. She taught music

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in connection with her other school work. She also had classes during the summer months. Then they moved to Perry County, Miss. in 1931 and has taught one winter for the school at Runnelstown and has pupils all along during the summer.

Reference:

Mrs. S. W. Dearman

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Jessie K. Walker

Wiggins, Miss.

Nov. 5, 1936

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

B. MUSIC

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano:

Mrs. Carrie Tallant Blair's musical education was started at a very young age. I could hardly have been more than six years old when I started picking out the songs I knew on the piano. When I was eight, my oldest sister, who was a school teacher, and who had taken piano lessons for four years, started giving lessons to me. I didn't like to practice and would only work on my lessons a few minutes and then would only would play songs that I knew by ear. My mother realized that if I continued this way that I would never learn music, so she forbid my playing the piano unless I really practiced. This about broke my heart. But I realize now that if mother had not made this ruling that I would never have gone very

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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in music.

When I was twelve years old, I started taking lessons from a Mrs. Hyde, a doctor's wife. She was the only music teacher in our town and had a large class. After teaching us as far as she thought herself capable she was able to secure a very accomplished instructor from Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Hyde turned over her music room to Mrs. Louise Puffer who came once each week. I enjoyed my lessons with Mrs. Puffer and progressed rapidly as I practiced two and three hours daily. When we moved from New Hampshire to Mississippi, we left everything in the north as we didn't know whether or not we would like the country well enough to stay and live here, so that I didn't have a piano to play on. However my brother had a guitar which I was soon able to get music out of. Father bought a piano for me after we had been living here about one year. I then sent back to my old home for my music and I went through all my books again. Next I secured fifty advanced lessons via mail and put much time on them. I subscribed to the Etude Magazine and secured much valuable assistance from that source. I don't recall just when it was that I started helping the teachers of different schools with their programs at the end of the terms, but I went to Bluff Creek, Bond and Forrest-Maxie Schools many times and helped with special music. I started teaching piano in 1924 at Maxie School with a small class but it wasn't long before I had quite a number of students there and also at Bluff Creek School and finally I was giving around forty lessons per week. This continued until I was married in 1926 and then of

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course I could not spend so much of my time to music instruction and practicing and now that I have four children in my family I have given it up entirely, but I do get lots of real pleasure when I do take time off from my household duties and sit down at my piano. Good music does much to make this world a better place to live in and all who can should take advantage of a musical education.

Reference:

Mrs. Carrie Tallant Blair
Wiggins, Miss., Rt. 1

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Miss.

Nov. 23, 1936

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

B. MUSIC

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano.

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney began the study of piano at the age of seven years in the public school of Wiggins, Miss. under Miss Jeannette Rowan. I remained with her for several years after she left I had private lessons with Miss Alma Hickman, our present president of Mississippi Association of Teachers. Afterwards we had a governess in our home in Wiggins where I had a very gifted teacher and with whom I studied piano also singing for two years. The next year I went to the Miss. Woman's College in Hattiesburg, and did eighth grade preparatory

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school work and piano. Later I entered school at Forest County A.H.S. where I studied piano and harmony also Glee Club work under Miss Katie Hightower of Hattiesburg. At close of year I was chosen to represent that school in state wide piano contest where I won second place. The next year I entered what was at that time Miss. Industrial Institute and College at Columbus, Miss. This was my freshman year there and I took the music course. After two years thinking I should give more time to music I left this school and went to Columbus, Ga. where I devoted all my time to piano, harmony theory, also Glee Club work. I studied with Mr. Louis L. Chase, President of the Chase Conservatory of Music and Expression, a most thorough and accomplished musician and teacher. A graduate of this country and also abroad. I studied with him for about three years and afterwards returned for special coaching for some few months. After leaving Chase's I taught piano for some few years in public schools. Then I began the study of piano under Miss Ethel Powe in Hattiesburg, a very splendid teacher with whom I had private lessons for about three years.

Reference:

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney
Brooklyn, Miss.

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom
Hattiesburg, R.2

Nov. 2, 1936

B. Music:

b. Violin:

Wyatt Myrick was born and reared in Perry County and is gifted with music, especially the violin. He never took any lessons at all, but

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merely took it up himself.

Reference:

J. J. Odom,

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Miss.

Nov. 23, 1936

B. Music:

c. Organ:

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney became interested in pipe organ while studying music in Columbus, Ga. She had a thorough course under Jack Griffith in Theatre Organ playing. Mr. Griffith was for years organist of the leading show house in Hattiesburg, after this irrepressibly had the organ fever and was just really hungry for further study. About 1926 I began the study of pipe organ at the Miss. Woman's College under Helen W. Ross of Chicago and New York. Mrs. Ross is widely known in America also Paris and London where she studied with J. Joseph Barnett one of the world's most famous artists. Mrs. Ross died very recently and she was said by the Chicago Music Review to have been America's most beloved and foremost woman organist, was often on program at the National and Tri-state Conventions, was organist in Mississippi's most famous, most wealthy, Aristocratic Church, First Presbyterian Church of Laurel. For several she was head of the organ department at M.W.C. at Hattiesburg and at time of her death was at the old college of Harvard University, New Haven, Connecticut. I had about four years study under Mrs. Ross and gave all my time to organ, piano and choir study. After Mrs. Ross left

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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Laurel I had about eighteen months organ under Mrs. Victoria McLeod of Chicago. I was accompanist for Miss Essie L. Homer of Lynchburg, Va., voice class for two years during which time I was substitute organist of the First Methodist Church in Laurel, also had a large piano class and some organ pupils and played for prayer meeting, Sunday School and choir rehearsals at First Presbyterian Church.

Reference:

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney
Brooklyn, Miss.

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odum

Hattiesburg, Rt. 2.

Nov. 2, 1936

B. Music:

d. Other Instruments: Guitar

N. C. Weaver has lived in Perry County for the past 18 years. He never took lessons in any kind of music, but the guitar is a gift of his, he can just pick it up for himself.

e. Voice:

Mrs. S. W. Dearman took lessons in Glee Club under Miss Ina Leonard of Trenton, Ill. and has taught vocal music in connection with her other school work. Mrs. Dearman has lived in Perry County for the past six years.

Ernest McCardle was born and reared in Perry County and went to several singing schools, taught by Mr. Bert Vance of Petal, Miss. and Mr. Andrew Runnels of Ellisville, Miss. Mr. McCardle learned enough about music that he could teach too, so he has taught a few schools among them at Prospect

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Churchman Runnelstown.

P. A. Brown was also born and reared in Perry County and went to different singing schools taught by Mr. Bert Vance, of Petal, Miss. Mr. Andrew Runnels of Ellisville, Miss. and Mr. Henry Pitts of Overt, Miss. So Mr. Brown is now a very good teacher too. He has taught sings at Whitfield S School, Runnelstown and Corinth and is a leader in church singing.

J. T. Purvis has lived in Perry County for the past 25 years. He too went to different singing schools taught by Mr. Henry Ritts, Overt, Miss. Mr. Bert Vance, Petal, Miss. and Mr. Andrew Runnels, Ellisville, Miss. Mr. Purvis learned to be a singing teacher and has taught at different places, among them being at Kittrell, Miss. and at County Line Church, on the line of Perry and Jones Counties. He is one of the church singing leaders at the present time.

References:

Mrs. S. W. Dearman
P. A. Brown
J. T. Purvis
All of Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Rt. 1

Nov. 23, 1936

B. Music:

e. Voice

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney studied voice under Miss Susie L. Homer of Lynchburg, Virginia. Miss Homer was a most gifted singer having graduated at

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one of our best conservatories, was a post graduate student under Dr. John M. Williamson, member of the Westminster Choir of National and International Fame.

Reference:

Mrs. Beatrice Whitney
Brooklyn, Mississippi

CONVASSER:

Cynthia Ikard
New Augusta
Oct. 28, 1936

B. Music

2. Bands, Orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

The New Augusta Community Choir was organized Oct. 1933 with Miss Mary Velma Simpson as director and Mrs. Jake Hammett, Pianoist, Mr. Eugen Terry president, Mr. Charlie Calhoun, vice-president and Mrs. Fitz McCoy, Secretary and treasurer. The choir had membership of around twenty-five. Held one business meeting per month and weekly practices at churches, not only did the special music, but entire choir meant much to the music in each church. The choir broadcast several programs. The Easter and Christmas programs were especially enjoyed by all in our town. After two years of instruction under Miss Simpson the work was continued under direction of Mr. Robert Seaberry, Jr. and Miss Wilhelmina Robinson. The work is being continued this year under the leadership of Mrs. Homer Griffith.

Reference:

Mrs. Jake Hammett
New Augusta, Miss.

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CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker
Wiggins, Rt. 1
Nov. 24, 1936

3. Public School Music:

Bands, Orchestras, Choruses

Schools where music is taught.

Mrs. W. B. Nobles, studied piano for eleven years under Mrs. J. H. Robinson and Mrs. Katherine Donald Bates, Hattiesburg, Miss. Taught piano and public school music one year at Hintonville High School and one year at Runnelstown High School, both in Perry County.

Reference:

Mrs. W. B. Nobles
Brooklyn, Miss., Rt. 1

The Music Department at Janice High School: Dec. 1, 1936

At Janice High School the piano department is in charge of R. Hugo Newcomb of Richton, Miss. All the students are beginners and a great deal of work is necessary to bring it up to the status of the schools that have had music for several years. However the students are very diligent and much progress is being made day by day. For the school year of 1936-37 the students are being charged only one dollar per month in order to encourage the study of music. This is believed to be the cheapest music lessons on record.

The Band Department at Janice High School: Dec. 1, 1936

The only band in Perry County is located at Janice. Here R. Hugo Newcomb of Richton, Miss. has organized the boys and girls into a music club that will probably start a wave of High School bands in all the surrounding schools.

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We met with greater than usual difficulties due to the students' total unfamiliarity with music and instruments of any kind except the guitar. However, the innate music ability and the perserverence of the students is making an excellent band.

Reference:

R. Hugo Newcomb

Brooklyn, Miss., Rt. 1

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CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

~~March 2, 1936~~

Oct. 23, 1936

C. PAINTING

1. List Artists:

Mrs. Corine Runnels was born and reared in Perry County after she was married, to Nevols Aplin, she moved to Forest County. Mrs. Aplin took painting under W.P.A. work of Forest County. She now does beautiful scenery paintings.

Miss Alberta Runnels was born and reared in Perry County and has lived here all her life. She learned painting from her sister Mrs. Corine Aplin. She paints beautiful sofa pillows and scarfs.

Reference:

Mrs. J. W. Runnels

Miss Alberts Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

a. In homes of county:

The beautiful portrait of Mrs. J. P. Runnels with her pet sheep, with a beautiful back ground of the rail fence and pine trees. This was taken about 1906 with a kodak by Miss Sallie Draughn, of Petal, Miss. About 1908 this was enlarged by a portrait Co. in Chicago, Ill. The No. of the picture is 61769, but Mrs. Runnels could not remember the name of the company.

Reference:

Mrs. J. P. Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Oct. 23, 1936

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT:

1. Wood Carving:

Wood carving taught by the Home Demonstration Agent in Perry County during the period from April 1, 1935 to Sept. 1, 1936:

Crate work, using orange, apple, prune, shell and other wooden crates to construct,

1. Dressing tables
2. Dressing table stools
3. Dressing table chairs
4. Book cases
5. Window seats
6. Picture Frames

2. Handicraft in Schools:

Handicraft taught by the Home Demonstration Agent in Perry County during the period from April 1, 1935 to Sept. 1, 1936:

Rug Making:

1. Loom woven, using discarded clothing and an old hand made loom.
2. Braided, using rags and scraps.
3. Hooked rugs, using old re-dyed garments.

Hot dish table mats, using corn shucks, discarded straw hats, and silk hose.

Chair bottoms, from corn shucks.

Embroidery, stitches taught girls on pillow cases, supplying desirable de-

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desireable designs to leaders.

Floor mats, from corn shucks.

Other Waste Materials:

1. Chair cushions, wool designs worked in heavy corn or burlap sack materials.
2. Table runners, (same as above)
3. Shopping bags (same as above.

Reference:

Mrs. Carrie N. Herring

Home Demonstration Agent

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Oct. 23, 1936

3. Basketry:

a. Made by whites:

Mrs. G. W. Jones of Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2, makes beautiful pine needle baskets for sewing and ornamental also trays. She has received orders for quantity lots of these baskets from out of the state.

Mrs. Ruby Runnels and Miss Alberta Runnels both of Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2, make beautiful pine needle baskets. They make them to sell. They get an average price of \$2.00 each for these baskets.

Reference: Mrs. G. W. Jones, Hattiesburg, Rt. 2

Mrs. W. L. McCordle, Richton, Rt. 3

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Oct. 23, 1936

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS:

A. HANDICRAFT:

3. Weaving:

a. Done by Whites:

Mrs. G. W. Jones weaves beautiful rugs and mats, she makes these to sell at an average price of \$1.00 each.

Mrs. W. L. McCardle weaves nice string rugs with the loom. She makes these for gifts and home use.

Reference:

Mrs. G. W. Jones, Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

Mrs. W. L. McCardle, Richton, Miss., Rt. 3

CONVASSER:

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Rt. 1

Dec. 1, 1936

5. Miscellaneous:

Miscellaneous work that was taught by the Home Demonstration Agent in Perry County during the period from April 1, 1936 to Sept. 1, 1936:

Tufting, using waste cords and sacks to make pillow covers, simple geometrical designs worked out.

Mattresses Constructed:

1. Making boxed tickings for double and single beds.

2. Preparation of cotton

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4. Remodeling or remaking old mattresses.

Reference:

Mrs. Carrie N. Herring

Home Demonstration Agent

CONVASSER:

Mrs. Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, R.2

Oct. 22, 1936

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS:

B. ARCHITECTURE:

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

2. Outstanding Architects:

T. D. Mixon, Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2, has lived in Perry County all his life and it seemed that he is very much gifted in architecture work. He reads Blue Print and draws plans for Blue Print. Mr. Mixon drew the plan for the Blue Print of the Runnelstown High School building, the plan for the Mrs. R. E. Mixon Home and the Home of J. B. Nobles. He also sketched the plan for a fish pond on W.P.A. Project, but this project never was completed. Mr. Mixon also drew plan for and built the Clinton Lumber Co. Mill at Petal, Miss.

Reference:

T. D. Mixon

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

C. LANDSCAPING:

2. Grounds of Public Buildings:

a. Schools:

The Runnelstown School grounds were planned and worked under the W.P.A.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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Beautification Project by Mr. Amos Hodges, Mrs. J. N. Runnels and Mrs. Lizzie Boutwell, all of Hattiesburg, Rt. 2.

Reference:

Mr. Amos Hodges

Mrs. Vina Runnels

Hattiesburg, Miss., Rt. 2

5. Home Gardens:

CONVASSER:

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Jessie R. Walker

Wiggins, Rt. 1

Dec. 1, 1936

Some of the Home Garden work taught by the Home Demonstration agent in Perry County from April 1, 1935 to Sept. 1, 1936:

Home Demonstration Club members, during the year 1936, have studied gardens as a part of their major activity. Arrangement of rows to conform to drainage and sun's rays, and the rotation planting in consideration of size, height, fruit, and plant food production were studied.

Reference:

Mrs. Carrie N. Herring

Home Demonstration Agent

CONVASSER:

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mrs. Cynthia Ikard

New Augusta, Miss.

Nov. 18, 1936

Mrs. Wirt Myers of New Augusta owns and propagates an old time flower garden

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being a lover of flowers. When she moved to this place she immediately began to lay plans for her flowers. It was an almost barren sand bed. Her friends and neighbors tried to discourage her, but she worked the harder. Now she has a plot of roses, a bed of gorgeous dahlias, one rare tree dahlia from California, a bed of old time chrysanthemums bordered with verbena. Banked next to her house she has the scarlet salvia, to the side of this she has a beautiful trellis of coral vine. This is grown almost under an immense oak tree. To the front of this oak she has crepe myrtle althea, hydrangeas, a bed each of permeal phlox, larkspur and feather ball poppies, at either end of this she has a trellis of clematis. In front of her home she has the lagbstrum, arborvitae, abelia and naudinas.

Reference:

Mrs. Wirt Myers

New Augusta, Miss.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

CYNTHIA E. IKERD HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

NEW AUGUSTA, MISS. PERRY COUNTY

FEB. 9, 1937 ASSIGNMENT #16

SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

PAGE #1

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

"Dr. J.R. S. Pitts was born in Georgia and removing to his father's family to Mississippi in 1834, then the family settled in Rankin County, Mississippi, and soon thereafter his father entered him in school the most of the time being spent in school and colleges abroad, and it was while attending school that his friends in Perry County, without his knowledge or solicitation, nominated him for sheriff on the Democratic ticket of that county. His opponent being on the "Know Nothing" ticket in which campaign he defeated his opponent by an overwhelming and highly complimentary majority.

"After the votes were counted his friends notified him of his election, this requiring him to give up his studies and return home and qualify for entering upon the discharge of his duties.

"This was in 1855, a time when Copeland Clan was in its heyday.

"At this time Augusta the County Seat was an Indian trading point, and the public land office was located there, and as these things served to make the locality quite a money center, it was natural that the Copeland's included the place in their operation and around and about it made some of their biggest calls.

"The times were known as the "flush times" of Mississippi marking as they did the time of the old union and Planter's Bank (Yellow back) bond which flooded the country and when everybody had money.

"It too, was the day of the old stage coach, when it was common for travelers, speculators, etc, to carry all their money in bills and gold upon their person it being nothing unusual for a person to carry along with him

CYNTHIA E. IKERD

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PAGE # 2

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

from ten to a hundred thousand dollars in his pockets or saddle bags.

"It was the day of "Inns and Taverns", a time when if you had asked a landlord if he was keeping hotel he would have answered, "No, I am keeping tavern". And many a time these Inns, and taverns housed in a single night guests whose combined wealth in the money carried upon their persons would have reached the million dollar mark. There hardly being a day a dozen or more trading Negro speculators were not numbered among the guests. And though it was a time when looms and spinning wheel marked every house. A day of tallow candles and wooden match boxes when sewing machines, coal oil and parlor matches were unknown. It was the days of plenty--the years of jubilee--the lack of which the world will never perhaps never witness again.

"It was amid times like these, prosperous, stirring, eventful and made thrilling by the daring, bold and bloody deeds of Copeland and his followers that Dr. Pitts ~~assumed~~ assumed the responsibility of the office of sheriff. At the time being but 21 years of age, and the narrative this book gives will give the reader some idea of the trying duties which fell to his lot during his incumbency and how aptly and courageously he met them. It falling to his lot to be the executioner of James Copeland, the head of the clan. After a long stay of the prisoner in jail, every moment of which time it was expected that the friends of the doomed man would undertake to overpower the guards and liberate the desperate outlaw.

"Few sheriffs ever served through such trying times for during the entire time after Copeland became a prisoner under there was not an hour that his life was not in danger, and not a day that there was not risk to be taken and the

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

CYNTHIA E. IKERD

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PAGE # 3

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

discharge of some duty which only a brave, courageous, conscientious officer would have dared to perform.

"Retiring from office after the last chapter had been closed in Copeland drama and the curtain had gone down forever upon the reign of terror brought about him, such as was never before enacted in the land of civilization, for during the time there was not a happy day or restful night so wrought up to dread were the people brought on by the many daring robberies and wholesale murders by the clan,

"He entered a medical college soon soon graduating after which he removed to Eucutta, Wayne County, where he entered successfully upon the practice of his profession; and later to Waynesboro during which times he has served the people creditably in many public positions of trust. Among them being county superintendent, member of the legislature, presidential elector and is now post master of Waynesboro.

"After a life so intensely interesting being full events which have gone into the archives of our state as part of her history, not to mention the merits of the book of "The Life and Confession of James Copeland" as a contribution to literature, being most beautifully written and whose lesson can but better the world for at least the central figure of it before being launched into eternity relented and renounced his fast ways, charging the whole blame to his mother. And this ought to serve as a warning for good the whole story being beautifully told. It is neat and but in keeping with one who has acted his part well, that he now, in his declining years is quietly serving out the remaining days of his life holding himself aloof from the

CYNTHIA E. IKERD

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PAGE #4

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

world as much as possible finding all the pleasure he wants in the love and sacred environments of his home, and in the esteem and high regard of his friends in his home town, Waynesboro, Mississippi, where he has resided for a third of a century or more.

REFERENCE

(From the book, "The Life and Confession of James Copeland")

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

CYNTHIA E. DODD HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

NEW AUGUSTA, MISS. PERRY COUNTY

DEC. 9, 1936

ASSIGNMENT #16--SUPPLEMENT

PAGE # 5

FINE ARTS - PIANO

B. MUSIC

a. Angella Maud (Jones) Doughdrill was born July 11, 1894 in Montrose, Miss. She cannot recall when she began to study music. She is the youngest of five girls, all of whom studied music. They taught her the notes on the staff and piano.

Mrs. Doughdrill studied piano four years when she was in the grammar grades. She progressed nicely having a wonderful teacher, Miss Lillian Woodard. Then, when she was in high school, 1909-1913, she studied under Miss Eve Myers, who is now Mrs. J.L. Roberts, Director of Music at Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi.

Mrs. Doughdrill won a medal in 1909 over two seniors, and another in 1910. She finished the course prescribed in the Montrose School, Jasper County, where she had all of her musical training. In 1915-16 she taught music at Soudier, Miss. and in 1921-22 she taught at Leaf, Miss. Later she was choir leader there.

At the present time Mrs. Doughdrill is engaged in teaching on the Federal SPA Music Project in Perry County. She has been employed since May 11, 1936, and says that she enjoys this more than anything she has ever done in musical work. They are teaching class piano and have from three to eight in a class. Mrs. Doughdrill also states that it is great to see how quickly the pupils grasp musical knowledge by the new method of teaching.

REFERENCE

Mrs. Angella Doughdrill
New Augusta, Mississippi

PEARL ODOM

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JAN. 12, 1937

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DIVISION OF FINE ARTS--PIANO

B. MUSIC

a. The town of Hattiesburg, Mississippi is very proud to have the honor to say that they have one of the most outstanding musicians in Perry County. Miss Dorothy Spikes has been honored in several ways in music. She is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Spikes.

At the age of 19 years she started a musical career. Miss Rosalind Sheppard was her teacher. In 1927 she studied piano with McCollough from Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 1931-32 she studied with Miss Callis Ware of Murray, Ky.

It was in 1931 her teacher filed application for a place in "All Southern Orchestra" and was accepted. The music that they were to play was sent about ten days before they were to go. Time and practice was required for this event. The All Southern High School Orchestra was held in Memphis, Tenn., March 11-13, 1931 at the Chisca Hotel. The girls stayed at the Gayosa Hotel and the boys at the Chisca.

Miss Spikes worked very hard and long hours to make ready a program to be held at the Ellis Auditorium on the last night of conference March 13 at eight-thirty. There was a radio broadcast. In this orchestra there were two hundred high school students. She was one of the four Mississippians represented. Joseph E. Meddy of University of Michigan was conductor of this orchestra. Also at this time there was an "All Southern" chorus of 500 students.

In 1932 Miss Ware filed application with National Orchestra Committee for a place for Miss Spikes. Again, she was accepted. It was held in Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, April 3-5, 1932.

In 1933 she felt the need of better advantages in piano, so she spent her senior year in Murphy High School of Mobile, Ala. During this year she was very fortunate in having an artist teacher, Miss Christine McCann, who was a graduate

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

PEARL ODOM

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

PERRY COUNTY

JAN. 12, 1937

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FINE ARTS - PIANO

B. MUSIC

a. of Julliard School of Music N.Y. In this year the Alabama Federated Music Clubs held a contest, which she entered and won first place in the city and district. Then Miss Spikes entered the state contest given to Montgomery, Alabama and won second place.

In 1933-34 she entered Judson College, Marion, Ala. and started work on her B.M. Degree. During this time she studied with Miss Walker of Cincinnati, O. She played in the Symphony Orchestra under the supervision of Mr. Naylor.

In 1934-35 she entered Louisiana State University to continue her music. This institution having a very good school, she progressed nicely under Miss Polly Gibbs. She also continued her studies through 1935-36. She played in the Symphony Orchestra under the supervision of Prof. H.W. Slopher. Miss Spikes has played for verpers, operas, and other programs.

In 1936 she gave her Junior Recital.

This (1936-37) is her senior year and she will present her senior recital under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Sopkin.

REFERENCE

Dorothy Mae Spikes
Richton, Mississippi

PEARL ODOM

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HATTIESBURG, MISS.

PERRY COUNTY

JAN. 12, 1937

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FINE ARTS - VIOLIN

B. MUSIC

b. In 1926 Dorothy Spikes borrowed a violin and started lessons under Mr. Nelson. After two months study she decided to buy a violin of her own.

In 1928 she took lessons under Miss Gray of Kentucky.

Her lessons were continued in 1929-30 with Miss McCollough of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Miss Collis Ware of Murray, Kentucky was Miss Spikes's instructor during 1931-32. It was in 1931 her teacher filed application for a place in "All Southern Orchestra" and was accepted. The music that they were to play was sent about ten days before they were to go. Time and practice was required for this event. The All Southern High School Orchestra was held in Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 13, 1931 at the Chisca Hotel. The girls stayed at the Gayson Hotel and the boys at the Chisca.

Miss Spikes worked very hard and long hours to make ready a program to be held at the Ellis Auditorium on the last night of conference March 13 at eight-thirty. There was a radio broadcast. In this orchestra there were two hundred high school students. She was one of the four Mississippians represented. Mr. V.L. Rehrman of White Plains, N.Y. acted as conductor.

In 1932 Miss Ware filed application with National Orchestra Committee for a place for Miss Spikes. Again, she was accepted. It was held in Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1932-33 she attended Murphy High School of Mobile, Ala. There she continued her violin studies. She played in the Symphony Orchestra and on some occasions accompanied Mr. Slocksey, their orchestra leader.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

PEARL ODOM

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

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PERRY COUNTY

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FINE ARTS - VIOLIN

B. MUSIC

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In 1934-35 she entered Louisiana State University to continue her music. This institution having a very good school of music, she progressed nicely under Miss Polly Gibbs. She also continued her studies through 1935-36. She played in the Symphony Orchestra under the supervision of Prof. H.W. Slopher. Miss Spikes has played for verpers, operas, and other programs.

In 1936 she gave her Junior Recital. She plays in the orchestra at the Louisiana State University.

This (1936-37) is her Senior year and she will present her Senior Recital under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Sopkin.

REFERENCE

Dorothy Mae Spikes
Richton, Mississippi

CYNTHIA IKERD
DEC 7/11/37 :
NEW AUGUSTA? MISS.

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PERRY COUNTY.
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B: MUSIC.

- 1; List outstanding musicians;
B; Miss Wilhelmena Lenore Robinson received her violin training at the Mississippi State Teachers College, Hattiesburg Miss., where she took a course in band and orchestra direction, which included leading demonstration school bands and glee club. She is at the present teaching violin in the Taylorsville, Mississippi High School.

REFERENCE

Miss Julia E. Robinson,
Route 2 Box 256. Gulf Port Miss.,

Mrs B.T. Robinson, Sr.,
New Augusta, Mississippi.

SUPERVISOR. PERRY CO.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

CYNTHIA IKERD.
DEC 30th. 1936
PERRY COUNTY.

SUPPLEMENT.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.
PERRY COUNTY.
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B. MICIC;- PIANO.

D; Our village has produced more than it's share of excellent musician but we wish to tell you about one who has brought honor to our village, who is one of the most outstanding musicians of South Mississippi;. We refer to Wilhelmena Lenore Robinson, the gifted and accomplished daughter of B.T. Robinson M.D. and Wilhelmena McSwain.

She is not only gifted but is fortunate in having the rare gift of an individual magnetic personality, and an independent determination that makes for success. Form a long line of educated aristocratic men and women of letters, artist, and statesmen, as well as pioneers, she has proven her right to their kinship.

She began her musical career at the early age of six with Miss May Bell McKey as instructor, under whom she studied for about four years.

At that time she made her first public appearance in class recital where she displayed her aplomb that has helped to make her successful, for when she received a polite encore, not as she fancied for her music, but for her youthful courage, she promptly, without teachers prompting, climbed upon the stool and gave them another scale exercise.

She continued to studiously pursue her musical education with various instructors until, at the age of thirteen, under Miss Helen Wills, she gave her senior musical recital while yet in her sophomore literary year.

In 1928 she entered Mississippi State College for Women where she studied music for three years under Miss Mattie Montcastle, her musical instructor.

In 1931 she became a student at Mississippi State Teacher College

CYNTHIA IKERD?
DEC 30th, 1936
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FINE ARTS.

B;- PIANO.

D:- While there she was quite prominent in the musical life of the college, and received the high commendation of all her musical instructors, as well as their prophecy of brilliant future for her in the musical world. She studied piano with most efficient Professor F.E. March. She was among, if not the youngest, musician to secure her Musical Degree, as well as her A.B. Degree. She was twenty years of age at this time. She finished in the year of 1932. She taught piano 1933 and 1934 in Noxapater, Mississippi. and successfully presented a Christmas and Easter Cantata, which was received with much enthusiasm by the citizens. In the year of 1925 she taught Piano at Whitfield Line. At present she is instructor in piano at Taylorsville, Mississippi.

She has the music gifts, the training, the vision, the culture, and above all, the rare ability among real musicians, of combining this with executive ability which enables her to create a musical consciousness among the citizens with whom she is thrown, thus enabling her to bring the gift of music to an ever widening circle and give to her a wider scope of usefulness. She has created a most unique niche for herself in the musical life of Mississippi. We feel that she has accomplished much, it is but the beginning of a great career, and we are justly proud of her.

REFERENCE.

Miss Julia E. Robinson, Gulf Port, Miss

Mrs B.T. Robinson Sr. New Augusta, Miss.

SUPERVISOR.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

CYNTHIA IKERD.
DEC. 30th 1936
Perry County.

PERRY COUNTY.

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FINE ARTS.

B: MUSIC:2

D:-

Having studied piano from the age of six, Wilhelmena Lenore Robinson at the age of thirteen without instruction began to play the saxophone, on which she became a wonderful performer, really getting music out of it. In the year of 1928 she entered Mississippi State College for women, while there she participated extensively in the musical activities of the college. She played in the college symphony orchestra, played in ~~the college~~ and exhibited her initiative by organizing her own class orchestra and played for the college campus dances.

In 1931 she became a student at Mississippi State Teachers College, when the college band was chosen as the official Confederate Veterans Band of Mississippi. She attended the Reunion of the Confederate Veterans in Washington D.C. where she performed as soloist on the saxophone.

REFERENCE.

Miss Julia E. Robinson

Mrs B.T. Robinson, Sr

CYNTHIA IKERD.
DEC 30th, 1936
NEW AUGUSTA? MISS.?

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.
PERRY COUNTY.
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E: FINE ARTS.
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B:- MUSIC.
1 LIST OUTSTANDING MUSICIANS;

#; VOICE.

Miss Wilhelmena Lenore Robinson Studied voice at the Mississippi State Teach College, in 1931 under Mrs Pauline Longre, She sang contralto in the Vesper Choir, which made a tour of the the State, She is at present director of the Glee Club and Community Choir in Taylorsville, The Community Choir under her efficient direction, presented a wonderful cantata " The Manger Child". at Christmas time.

REFERENCE.

Miss Julia E. Robinson.

Mrs B.T. Robinson Sr.

SUPERVISOR.

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

PEARL ODOM

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JAN. 5, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #16 - SUPPLEMENT

PAGE # 15

SUBJECT: FINE ARTS

C. LANDSCAPING

- a. Mrs. C.H. Stevens of Richton, Miss. has a most beautiful flower garden. At the east side of her ~~home~~ home there is a 60' x 60' space with 75 gorgeous roses. They consist of the following varieties:

American Beauty--red and white

Joanna Hill--E.C. Hill--Etoile De France

Etoile De Hollande--Radiance--red and white

Mrs. E.P. Thom--The Sun Burst

President Hoover-- Mrs. Charles Bell

Luxembourg--Columbia--Margaret McGredy

Talisman---Paul Neyron

Around this garden is a border of Iris, and they are blue and white, ~~white~~ with a beautiful variegated Japonica on the east, and a red Japonica on the west side. This one is about 15 feet high. This rose garden has crepe myrtle of white, pink and watermelon red. On the west side is a concrete walk and on the west is a border of Oxalis. And on the north is a beautiful lawn. During winter it is sown in winter grass and in summer it is sown in summer grass. This lawn is bordered with Narcissus and shrubs, including dogwood, peach, almond, black locust, abelia, spirea, althea, rose of shearer, arborvitaes. On the south-west corner of the lawn are seven azalias.

Around the edge of the house is a row of Nandina, also laqustrum. On the east side of the garden is a Wigelia, Pfitzer Juniper and a redbud, and in front of the house are two beautiful live oaks and two Japonicas.

A concrete walk leads from the front steps to the gate, on each side is a border of pansies and parental flowers. On the south side there are three azalias and one pfitzer juniper, and eight azalias on the north. Two hydrangeas

PEARL ODOM

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JAN. 5, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

PERRY COUNTY

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AUBJECT: FINE ARTS

C. LANDSCAPING

- a. adorn each side of the door steps. On the north west side of the house are American Beauth roses, Wisteria and Japanese Magnolia and Azalia Mums.

REFERENCE

Mrs. C. H. Stevens
Richton, Mississippi

Carrie F Russell
Superintendent Perry Co

PERRY COUNTY, ARTS

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 10th, 1937

State-wide Historical Research Project
Perry County; Assignment #21 - The Local Press
Page #1.

First Newspapers of Perry County

with the founding of Hattiesburg noised abroad and the theory of Captain W. H. Hardy as to the advantages of its location accepted, settlers began to join the handful which had been here before the town's foundation, and among them was A. J. Russell who called himself the "Old Youth". This was in 1884. The town government had been established with Oliver Hazard Perry Jones as Mayor, the first to fill this office, Samuel King, likewise the first law officer of the community, and Daniel M. Carter, appointed as first Postmaster. In the same year the Hattiesburg Herald, the first newspaper published here, made its appearance, laboriously produced by hand-set type and hand-operated press - a little four-page weekly-established and edited by A. J. Russell. (1)

Within a year the Herald was sold to Archie McLaurin, B. D. Bouie and a man by the name of Adamson, who called it the "Courier". They ran it about one year and sold it to J. M. Williamson, who called it the "Democrat." (1)

Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. H. Holder, of McLaurin, Mississippi, we have been furnished with a copy of the Democrat dated Thursday, August 9, 1894, which shows Mary Oliphant Williamson as Editor and Proprietor, and J. R. Oliphant as publisher and Business Manager. (2) We have been advised by old citizens that the paper was taken over by Mary Oliphant Williamson about 1892.

References: (1) Memories of Justice T. J. Pittman-copied from the Hattiesburg American-May 19, 1919
(2) Copy of the Democrat 8-9-1894

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 10th, 1937

State-wide Historical Research Project
Perry County; Assignment #21 - The Local Press

Page #2.

First Newspapers of Perry County

In about 1895 the "Democrat" passed into the hands of W. A. Robinson and George Fairfield, who edited it for only a short time and it then came under control of Charles R. Hall, who called it the "Gazette". Through the courtesy of Mrs. Beaumont, of Hattiesburg, we have been furnished with a copy of the Hattiesburg Gazette, dated March 19, 1896, which shows Charles R. Hall as Editor and Rev. L. E. Hall as Corresponding Editor and Soliciting Agent. We are also in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charles R. Hall, under date March 3, 1937, stating he published this paper for about two years, the main features of the paper being articles from the pen of his father the Rev. L. E. Hall and his brother-in-law, Mr. S. E. Travis, one of our leading attorneys of Hattiesburg today. Mr. Charles Hall recalls that he sold out during the strenuous campaign of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency-that he sold out to a man from Dothan, Alabama, but is unable to recall his name. (3)

Judge Robert S. Hall says this paper later was purchased by J. M. Bert and Dollos Johnson, who issued the paper about one year after which the publication ceased.

PERRY COUNTY, PRESS

State-Wide Historical Research Project
Perry County; Assignment #21 - The Local Press

First Newspapers of Perry County

In about 1892 Harris and Harris established the American Citizen, which was also Democratic and carrier of the local news of the village. In about 1896, Robert S. Hall bought this newspaper and changed the name to The Hattiesburg Citizen. He continued it until 1898. It then passed to Col. E. F. Laney. He and his family edited it until about 1902, when Robert S. Hall re-purchased it and edited it as a weekly until about 1904. It was then merged into a corporation known as the Citizen's Publishing Company. Robert S. Hall edited this for a few months, and upon his resignation, the publication was continued by the employes of the corporation and it ceased altogether in about one year.

About 17 years later, in 1922, The Hattiesburg Weekly was re-established by Robert S. Hall and Ben S. Dever. The latter soon retired and Robert S. Hall continued to publish the paper until about 1925, when Rev. G. S. Harmon secured it and edited it until about 1928. R. L. Bennett assumed editorial management until his death in 1929, when the publication ceased. (5)

Reference: (5) Information furnished by Hon. Robert S. Hall-2-15-37.

Perry County; Assignment No. 21; The Local Press-Other publications.

First Newspapers of Perry County.

The Hattiesburg Progress was established in 1896. We have not been able to find who originated the progress but we do know that it was being published as early as 1900 by W.H. Seitzler, later by H.H. Weir, while the third publisher was Wm. Moffett, Jr. It was later consolidated with the Hattiesburg News in 1909 after Forrest County had been created out of the western part of Perry. An old copy of the Progress shows that it was a member of the Associated Press; and official organ of the city of Hattiesburg and Perry County.

The Hattiesburg Daily News published its first issue on May 19, 1907. This paper was published by the Hattiesburg Printing and Publishing Company, of which H.A. Camp was President and F.R. Birdsell was Vice-President and Manager.

The Perry County Item published by J.A. Myer became the Forrest County Item after the creation of Forrest County in 1908. Judge Myers is said to have operated the first job printing shop in the village of Hattiesburg. We are told by old citizens that the Item was published as early as 1900- however, there is no written record available to us.

The Saturday Evening Eye was published by S.B. Martin of Hattiesburg as early as 1905. Mr. Martin later developed one of the outstanding printing establishments in the southern part of Mississippi, the Martin Printing Company.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 10th, 1937

Historical Research Project
Perry County

Page #5.

"The New Augusta Telephone" was established sometime during the year 1908 by A.P. Ridgeway at New Augusta, Miss., who ran it for some time. Mr. Trueman Watkins took it over but only operated for a few weeks, when Rev. A.M. Sheppard bought from him. Mr. D.H. Horne began work for Rev. Sheppard on the 11th of May, 1909 and worked for him until the 1st of January, 1910. Then he leased the paper from him and ran it under the lease for 4 months. Mr. Horne then bought it and ran same until the first day Sept, 1911. Suspended publication to that paper and moved to Richton, Miss., consolidating with the Perry County Review and changing the name of the paper to the Richton Dispatch. Mr. Eugene Terry bought the printing shop from Mr. Horne and the records in the Chancery Clerks's Office show that he began operating this paper in the spring of 1912. He called his publication the "Perry County News". He edited the paper until some time in the twenties. Then Mr. Terry sold out to the Richton Dispatch. In Oct. 1932, Mr. R.I. Seaberry established The Perry County Herald. R.I. Seaberry Sr. was editor and publisher. His son, R.I. Seaberry Jr., was associate editor and publisher. R.I. Seaberry Jr. withdrew May 1st, 1933. Mr. Seaberry Sr. operated until Dec. 1933 when O. C. McDavid bought him out. Mr. McDavid was editor and publisher with Mrs. McDavid as Society Editor. June 24th, 1935, Jesse J. Hinton became assistant editor. This paper was discontinued Nov. 20th, 1936. All of these publication carried the local news and proceedings of the Board of Supervisors. There is a copy of each issue of the Perry County papers on file in the Chancery Clerk's Office from 1926 to the present date, June 1937.

REFERENCE: Records at the New Augusta Court House.

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 10th, 1937

Historical Research Project
Perry County

Page #6.

RICHTON DISPATCH. In 1905 when in shadowy design we see the changes that have come and gone in the little town of Richton since it first had a newspaper. When everything and everybody in Richton was alive and abustle with growth and establishment, a lawyer, Will West by name, felt the need of a newspaper here and set about to establish it, and with the help of Rev. A.M. Sheppard, who later was an owner, it began its life that now has completed 32 successful years, and with this issue starts another. It is now ^{known} ~~known~~ as "Richton Dispatch". In those days it was the Perry County Review, and for a number of years after the name had been changed by Mr. Dave H. Horn, in the year 1911 a later owner. The people felt it difficult to become to become accustomed to the new name.

During the first ten years of its life its owners and many managers were: Rev. A.M. Sheppard, D.H. Horn, Mr. Harris, Oscar Green, and others whom we have been unable to name. Dr. Willis Walley took it over in the year 1912, and was owner when L.A. Wilson, the present owner, purchased it in 1915.

Twenty one years ago the present owner with his wife arrived in Richton on a hot dusty August morning when the streets boasted almost as many beautiful yellow bitter weeds as it does now and note smiling welcome on the faces of those who greeted them, many of whom have passed on to another world, numbers have moved away and there are some who still smile a welcome to all who come this way.

This welcome so happily given them has been passed on by The Richton Dispatch as it has striven to serve the surrounding community. Its desire has always been for betterment and advancement of the entire country around.

We have seen Richton a thriving town, almost a city, with two large saw mills furnishing payrolls and a number of small industries on the side, and as these have moved away or completed their work, then we have seen them replaced by other industries, larger farming interests and today we see loads and loads of paper wood shipped every week, gravel sold by carloads, sometimes trainloads, and now, a large canning plant and a pastuerizing plant.

Changes have come indeed-- businesses closed, others opened, homes burned, new ones built, but never have we seen the people of Richton, those most interest in its welfare, downhearted. They have always known that their future was in their own hands.

PERRY COUNTY, PRESS

Cynthia E. Ikard, Pearl J. Odom,
Hazel E. Mills
June 10th, 1937

Historical Research Project
Perry County
Page #7.

So long as The Richton Dispatch shall serve you, we want you to know we will continually be interested in Richton, Perry County and Mississippi, to the end that they will continue to prosper and be outstanding in their new and jobprinting.

The Richton Dispatch has filed since 1914 papers of the Richton Dispatch. They took over the Perry County News from Mr Terry, and has some of those papers on file in their office.

REFERENCE: Taken from the files of the Richton Dispatch
Richton, Miss. at L. A. Wilson's Office.

Carrie F. Russell Historian
Perry Co

PERRY COUNTY, MISS

Sup. ~~Case~~ # 3 3
THE FOLLOWING NAMES WERE TAKEN FROM THE REGISTER OF HEAD
VOTERS OF PERRY COUNTY AS OF THE YEAR, A. D., 1867.

The Board of Registration, consisting of Messrs. John McCallum,
Eliz H. Dunn, and Austin Edwards, drafted the map of Perry County,
dividing it into ^{seven} five Police Beats and Election Precincts, namely
Enon, Monroe, Tallahala, Hinton, Morris, Griffins and Augusta.

The number of persons registered: 374 white and black.

ENON:

John McCallum
Franklin Myers
Lansford McCallum
Harry Myers
Josiah McKenzie
Webster Jones
Nelson Rowles
Albert McCallum
Ranson McCallum
Charles Myers
Hendy Hartfield
Edenborough Hartfield
London Richards
Andrew Myers
Henry H. Hartfield
S. D. Gillis
W. D. Gillis
W. P. Weldy
Andrew D. Hartfield
George Pierce
Thomas J. Tiner
Benjamin Jones

Forrest
Old Settlers
Assign # 3

Smith Holder

Alexander Hartfield

John McCloud

Eli McKennis

M. E. Courtney

Oliver Reeves

Asa Carter

John W. Carter

Harry Weldy

Malcolm McCallum

William R. Reeves

Jacob L. Reeves, Sr.

Ruben Hartfield

Peter McCallum

Hendy Myers

Jesse T. Ford

Jacob Reeves, Jr.

William Pierce

Joseph O'Neil

J. M. Thompson

William Fillingame

Allan Travis

Asa Hartfield

Willey Jones

William Hamdon

John Anderson

William Fulton

A. H. Anderson

C. J. Yawn

Andrew Hartfield

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

William Weldy
David O'Neil
Joseph Myers
Henry Reeves
E. J. Wall
Z. T. Gillis
John D. Wedgeworth
T. L. Myers
S. J. Yawn
T. A. Ferrill
Aaron Tillman
Neversen Brown
Zare Myers
Faro Myers
Erick Tisdale
John McInnis
William Fairley R. H. Weldy
William Pearce
Seaborn Pearce
Thomas Dearman
G. W. Strahan
W. D. Castor
E. J. Wall
Henry Reeves

MONROE:

James Edmondson
Hendy Rawls
W. W. Carter
William H. Wedgworth
Geo. D. Hartfield
Bennett Easterling
Elijah Loveless
P. A. Pouncy
B. F. Rawles
F. S. Rawles
D. P. Myers
W. L. Hammond
O. C. Rhodes
Elijah Lee
William L. Heming
J. L. Bryant
D. D. McInnis
G. W. Rawles
Benjamin Hood
A. L. Sharp
J. C. Bryant
Benj. Garry
Henry Rawles
Thomas Rawles
Sherman Edmondson
Aaron Lott
Primus Carter
Jim Gunther
Elick Rawles

Ned Poole
Joe Watts
F. M. Jones
O. H. P. Jones
James Travis
Owen Travis
Bob Carter
James Anderson
Edward W. Goff
Henry Powell
Mac Jenkins
P. S. Greel
Nathaniel Lee
O. B. Lee
A. J. Hall
J. P. M. Hall
Henry Patterson
Jesse Nixon
W. H. Jenkins
Elias Kelley
Warren Kelley
Jerry Mott
William Jenkins
William Graham
James Birch
Perry Jones
John A. Graham
George S. Edmondson
Wm. Hudson
Daniel Sumrall
J. W. Nixon

William Jones
Morgan Hudson
Jefferson Jones
Willey A. Jones
John Glover
John Jones
A. B. Sumrall
S. Carter
Isiah Byman
Rawles Perry
W. E. Perry
Anthony Greel
E. S. Travis
O. M. D. Watts
John Watts
O. B. Kelly
J. C. Chappell
Abner A. Bennett
John W. Lee
J. A. Eaton
John Rawles
C. S. Travis
W. C. Bennett
Peter Watts
D. M. Carter
W. S. Granberry
Joseph Riggs
N. L. Herrin
M. B. Jones
Neill Patterson
Isaac Bennett

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

William Burkett
Gabriel Burkett
Richard Grantham
Joel Yates
Irvin Blackburn
W. A. Evens
W. D. Carter
A. G. Powell
James Nixon
George Clinton.

Pearl Odom
April 2, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research Project No 2271
Perry County
Assignment # 3

1. Pioneers:

(a) Several years before the civil war Joe Young settled a place of one hundred acres of land south of Moffett branch. During the war 1864 Mrs. Gains Morgan traded slaves for this place. Later her son Gains Morgan bought the north half and Tom Barns bought the south half. In 1906 Gains Morgan sold his part to Will Pitts and he tore away the old building and built a new house. Pitts borrowed money from the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans on the place and could never pay out, so he sold out to I.A. Campbell in 1923. In 1936 I.A. Campbell saw that he could not pay the place out and he gave it up. Marvin Green bought it and is the present owner. This information was given by Phoebe Morgan, Delia Carpenter, and I.A. Campbell.

(a) Among the old settlers as far back as 1808 were: Jacob Parker, Joe Runnels, Thomas Moffett, and Jasper McDonald. Mr. McDonald had a saw mill so this was called McDonald Mills, and he kept Post Office in his house. In 1908 J.P. Runnels had a general store and the Post Office was moved there, about three miles South of where it was. The Name was then changed to Runnelstown of which it still goes by. As there is no rail road through this place you can reach the train at Hattiesburg, Miss. thirteen miles west, by means

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Pearl Odom
April 2, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"3"
Continued

of cars, and most of the time a bus runs through from Mobile, Ala. to Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

This information was given by Asa Parker, Lewis Runnels and J.P. Runnels.

(a) An old house and crib that was built by Mr. Jason Sapp still stands south of small branch at Runnelstown, this stream was called Sapp branch. The material for this house and crib is of logs built in 1803. Mr. Sapp later sold this place to Joseph Runnels who reared his family at this place. In 1900 Mr. Runnels sold the place to Thomas Hensarling who built a new house near the old log house in 1909. In 1928 this place was sold to W.E. Anderson, then in 1930 it was sold to H.C. Shoemaker who still owns it.

This information was given by Lewis Runnels, W. Pearce, and R.E. Nixon.

(a) Jessie Ruth Walker Canvasser.

(a) John Garraway came to Perry County, Mississippi and settled what is now known as Janice in about 1747 or 1750. His home located where the Garraway store now stands, and the Wiggins-New Augusta highway runs where his old dug well was.

His son, Charles Garraway settled at this place in 1827.

This place kept building up until there was a store, church and school built there. About 1898 or 1900 Jim Byrd established a post office and this settlement was then given the name "Janice".

The postoffice was in the store for a while, then was moved to

Jessie Ruth Walker
April 8, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"3" Assignment 3
Continued

Charlie Garraways house where it stayed for a few years, then was was moved to Mr. Print Smiths place. Finally it was moved to Barbara a few miles away.

Janice is located about eighteen miles south of New Augusta, Miss. on the Wiggins-New Augusta highway. About twenty or thirty years ago the voting precent of beat five was moved to Janice from the "Old Thomas Place", and has been there ever sence.

Mr. Isom Garraway, grandson of John Garraway has a store at Janice and owns the old Garraway place. V.M. Walters who moved to Janice a few years ago has built a small store across the highway from the Garraway store. There is no school or church there now and is v very thinly settled.

This information was given me by A.B. Walker and Isom Garraway.

(b) Don't have any of interest.

(c) Don't have any of interest.

(d) Jessie Ruth Walker Canvasser

(d) Antiques, In the J.J. Taylor home now owned by his son Carter Taylor. A violen made in Germany in 1720, has been in this family for three generations. An old "Grandfather" clock made in 1875 originally purchased by J.J. Taylor's aunt, Mrs. Mary Harrison. A bedspread and quilt spun and woven on an oldfashioned spinning wheel and loam about 1854. An old family bible originally owned by Mrs. Mary Harrison, there are family records shown in it beginning in the year 1827. A small glass slipper that was given

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Jack Walker
April 1, 1936

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FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"4" Assignment 3
Continued

Mrs. J.J. Taylor in 1861. In addition to the above, part of the home in which the family now lives was built of logs by Mr. J.J. Taylor some fifty five or sixty years ago. The original old fashioned dirt chimney which is high enough for a grown person to stand upright in and about six or seven ft. wide is still in use. There are also several of the old iron cooking utensils here, which were used when the chimney was first built.

Mrs. Pearl Odom Canvasser Assignment 3 (d) April 1, 1936

(d) A hand made cedar milk pail made in 1835, was found in the home of Mrs. J.G. Odom. The old people called this pail a milk pigen. It was made for Mrs. Sarah Carter by her husband. This pail was given to Mrs. Carter's daughter, Mrs. Rachel Draughn, later it was given to Mrs. Draughn's daughter Mrs. J.G. Odom.

Mrs. Odom also has a drop leaf dinning table made of hardwood for her great grandmother, Mrs Patsy Holliman. This was given to her daughter Mrs. Hohn Draughn, then to Mrs. Draughn's son, then to Mrs. J.G. Odom who still owns it.

(d) An old iron kettle was found in the home of Mrs. Susan Chappell. This kettle was bought in 1860 by Mrs. Chappell's mother, Mrs. Ann Louise Moffatt. An old Library table made in 1846 by Mrs. Chappell's father was also found in this home.

(d) An old time bureau was bought in 1836 by Mrs. Vina Shearer, and is now in the home of G.W. Jones who bought it from her in 1918.

Mrs. Pearl Odom
April 3, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"5" Assignment 3
Continued

(d) A cedar sugar bucket made by his father Lewis Hensarling in 1860 is owned by W.A. Hensarling. This cedar was grown and the bucket made in Perry county.

A spinning wheel made in 1879 by Moses Craft is still in good shape. Mr. Lewis Runnels bought this wheel and still owns it.

2. Historians:

(a) In the year of 1891, a land grant was given to Simeon Odom on home stead containing 159 acres. This place was three miles north east of Runnelstown on the Ovet road. Land numbers East half of north east quarter, and the north half of the south east quarter of section ten in township five north, of range eleven west of St. Stephens Meridian in Mississippi.

This land was devided between his children and wife, Mrs. Sallie Odom. Eighty acres still belong to his wife and one son Jessie Odom, the other part of the place belongs to the Richton bank and Trust Co. of Richton, Mississippi.

Jessie Odom still has possession of the said land grant.

This information was given me by Jessie Odom, and Mrs. Sallie Odom. Mamie McDonald Canvasser. Assignment 3 April 9, 1936

(a) In 1889 Mose Fillingane was given a land grant of 160 acres. This land is six miles south of New Augusta, Miss.. Land Numbers section Seventeen township two north eleven west, Perry county beat one. This land is owned at present by his son, Abner Fillingane.

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Mrs. Pearl Odom
April 2, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"6"
Continued

Assignment 3

(b) None of interest.

(c) There is an Indian grave yard three miles north of Runneltown near the home of J.D. Hinton. Several of the graves still have mounds about one and one half feet high. Some of them have been dug into and left great holes in the ground.

This information was given me by J.P. Runnels, and W. Peatce.

(d) None of interest.

(e) The original county seat was at a village called Augusta, located in the central part of Perry county. This was at that time a promising inland village situated on the banks of Leaf river. The United States Land office was located there before and after 1854. This village had a church, school and lodge the building being erected by one of the old settlers, Benjamin Stevens. The leading merchants of this village were, Benjamin Stevens, Lee McCoy, and Kennedy Brothers. There is nothing left to show this was once a village, but part of an old brick jail which once held the notorious James Copeland. In 1878 the court house burned at Augusta and all of the records. Between 1878 and 1903 a new court house was erected three miles from the old one. This was done for the reason of being near the rail road, which was being put through the county at this time. Gradually the merchants and people moved over near the rail road, and this village was given the name of New Augusta, which is the present

Mrs. Pearl Odom
April 2, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"7"
Continued

Assignment 3

county seat.

3. Officials and Ex-Official.

(a) None of interest.

(b) None of interest.

(c) None of interest.

4. None

Carrie Russell Supervisor

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxwell
April 13, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

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TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

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Perry County, Assignment # 3

Cont-

Book "4" page 24, Deed Records, Perry County. All records of Perry County were destroyed by fire 1876, the parties to this abstract have been in possession for more than twenty-ones years, actual occupancy.

4. Joseph S. Palmer

Mary Jane Palmer, Seal and convey deed.

(his wife) Con \$ 1000.00 paid

To Other land, Dated April 20, 1876.

Nancy C. Bradley Ack'd Jan. 29, 1887

R. P. Bradley Filed April 13, 1895

Conveys Ne¹/₄ Sec. 31, T.5 R 9 W other lands

Book "F" page 28, deed records, Perry County See # 5 below.

5. Elizabeth Bradley, Sell and Convey Deed.

James M. Bradley Con \$600.00 paid

(her husband) Other land, Dated, June 10, 1878

To Dated, June 10, 1878

Nancy C. Bradley Ack'd June 10, 1878

R. P. Bradley Filed June 21, 1878

Conveys Ne¹/₄ Sec. 31, T. 5, R 9 W other lands
see # 4 above.

Book "A" page 6, Deed Records, Perry County

Lessie Maxwell
April 13, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Historical Research, Project No. 2271
Perry County, Assignment # 3

Con't.

6. R. P. Bradley Sell and Convey Deed

Sophia Bradley, Con \$336.00 paid

(his wife) Other land

To Dated Sept. 11, 1880

Nancy C. Bradley Ack'd Sept. 11, 1880

Filed Oct. 16, 1880

Conveys "All my right, title and

interest in and to Ne¹/₄ Sec 31, T 5, R 9 W, Other Land

Book "A", page 43 & 42, Deed Record, Perry County

7. J. M. Bradley Sell and Convey

Nancy C. Bradley Deed

To \$1275.00 Consideration

Rich, Byrd & Co. Dated, Jan. 25, 1882

Ack'd Jan. 25, 1882

Filed April 15, 1895

Conveys, Ne¹/₄ of Sec. 31, T 5, N

R 9, W, Other lands.

A life estate reserved to Elizabeth Bradley, Signed

"Rich & Byrd & Co.", N. C. Bradley, J. M. Bradlye" as to

the land in cullination. Book "F", Page 30 Deed records

Perry county

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxwell
April 13, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR
Con't.

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8. S. B. Rich, Warranty Deed
Jessie Byrd Con \$925.00 paid
To Other land
S. C. Rich Dated August 22, 1885
Ack'd Sept. 4, 1883
Filed August 13, 1887
Conveys Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T.5, NR9W
Other lands

Book "A", page 737, Deed records, Perry County.

9. S. C. Rich Sell and Convey Deed
To Con \$500.00 paid
Chargle Rich Dated, Nov. 1, 1892
Ack'd, Nov. 1, 1892
Filed, Nov. 1, 1892

Conveys "All that part of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5, NR9W
lying east of Augusta and State-Line Road, to where a
line established and part of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5, NR9W
on Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ quarter of said quarter except about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre where old
store stands.

Book "E", page 121, Deed Records, Perry County.

Lessie Maxwell
April 23, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR
Con't.

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TOWER BUILDING
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10. C. S. Rich Warranty Deed
To Con \$1250.00

H. M. McCallum Dated Dec. 14, 1900
Ack'd Dec. 14, 1900
Filed, Dec. 20, 1900

Conveys all that part of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5 NR9W
lying east of Augusta Road to where we have a line es-
tablished, Other lands,

Book "H", page 19, Deed Records, Perry County.

11. S. C. Rich Warranty Deed
To Con \$2400.00

H. M. McCallum Dated April 18, 1899
Ack'd April 18, 1899
Filed Oct. 10, 1900

Conveys Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5, NR9W, except Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, with
other lands.

Book "G", page 597, Deed Records, Perry County.

12. H. M. McCallum, Warranty Deed
To Con \$600.00

Berry Rich Dated, April 9, 1902
Ack'd, April 9, 1902
Filed, April 11, 1902

Conveys beginning at the corner, North 783, 1/6 yds,

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

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east 618 yards to point of beginning, containing 190
acres.

Book "H", page 467, Deed Records, Perry County.

13. H. M. McCallum Warranty Deed
To Con \$2500.00 paid
G. L. Hawkins Dated June 17, 1902
Ack'd, June 17, 1902
Filed, June 25, 1902

Conveys Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5, R9W other lands.

Book "H", page 572 Deed Records, Perry County.

14. G. L. Hawkins Quit-claim Deed
To Con \$3500.00 paid
H. M. McCallum Dated, March 23, 1903
Ack'd, March 23, 1903
Filed, March 25, 1903

Conveys S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 31, T 5, R9W, other lands

Book "I", page 275, deed Records, Perry County

(See item # 12 above)

15. H. M. McCallum Warranty Deed
To Con \$3500.00 paid
G. W. Kennedy Dated March 24, 1903
R. B. Griffin Ack'd March 24, 1903
S. E. Perkins Filed March 25, 1903

Les ie Maxwell

April 13, 1936
WAYNE ALLISTON
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Conveys S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T 5, R9W, other land
Book "I" page 376 Deed Records, Perry County.

16. S. E. Perkins Warranty Deed
G. W. Kennedy Con \$3500.00 paid
R. B. Griffin Dated May 2, 1903
To Ack'd May 2, 1903
H. M. McCallum Filed May 11, 1903
Conveys S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 31, T5, R9W, Other lands
Book "I", page 501, Deed Records, Perry County
17. Berry Rich, Sell and Convey Deed

M. E. Rich Con \$2500.00 paid
(His Wife) Dated April 18, 1904
To Ack'd, April 18, 1904
E. H. Porter Filed Jan. 2, 19 5

Conveys, "Beginning at NE corner of Sec. 31, T 5, R9W, runs
unrs south 783 1/6 yards, west 618 yards, north 783 1/6 yards
east 618 yards, to point of beginning 100 acres".

Book "K", page 208, Deed Records, Perry County.

18. E. H. porter Warranty Deed
To Con \$2500.00
E. H. Porter Dated Jan. 2, 1905
J. A. Griffin Ack'd Jan. 2, 1905
Filed Ja , 2, 1905

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxwell

April 18, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Con't.

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Conveys beginning at NE corner, Sec. 31, T 5, NR9W, runs south 783 1/6 yards, west 618 yards, north.

Book "K", page 209, Deed Records, Perry County.

19. Richton Lumber Co. Trust Deed

By H. C. Herring Con \$12,000.00, Indebtedness

Vice Pres. Dated Feb. 1, 1905

To Ack'd Feb. 2, 1905

J. W. Griffin Filed, Feb. 6, 1905

Conveys NE 1/4, Sec 31, T 5, NR9W, other lands.

On the margin of page written satisfaction, signed by

J. W. Griffin, Attest, T. E. Batson, Clerk.

H. W. McCallum sells P. W. Anderson NE 1/4, Sec 31, T 5 NR9W, less 10 acres already sold to Berry Rich,

Book "I", Page 502) See # 12 above.

Book "K", page 203, Deed Records, Perry County.

20.0 A. J. McInnis, Warranty Deed

To Con \$245.00

M. F. Smith Dated Oct. 23, 1905

Ack'd Oct. 23, 1905

Filed Jan. 4, 1906

Conveys 2 acres, lying east and west, long and south 1 acre, in SW corner of following beginning at NE corner, Sec. 31, T 5 NR9W, runs south 783 1/6 yds.

Lessie Maxwell

April 18, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Con't.

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west 618 yds. north 783 1/6 yds., east 618 yds. to point of beginning.

Book "M" page 611, Deed Records, Perry County.

21. H. H. Porter Warranty Deed

J. A. Griffin Con \$6000.00 paid

M. Jamie Porter Dated Nov. 6, 1906

To David Holliman Ack'd Nov. 6, 1906

Anguish Henderson Filed Dec. 4, 1906

Conveys beginning at NE Corner, Sec 31, T 5, NR9W, runs south 763.6 yds., west 618 yds., north 783.6 yds., east to point of beginning, 618 yds, less four acres in S. corner in square form, except also, beginning at NE corner of lot # 1, Block # 22, W. D. Rich addition to town Richton, runs east 140 ft., south of west 105 3/12 ft., west 96 ft. Book "N", page 281 Deed record, Perry County.

22. H. H. Porter, Warranty Deed

J. A. Griffis Con \$500.00

To Dated Oct. 17, 1905

A. J. McInnis Ack'd Oct. 17, 1905

Filed Feb. 24, 1906

Conveys four acres in the form of a square in SW corner of full owing lands, beginning at NE corner of Sec 31, T 5, NR9W runs south 783.6 yds, west 618 yds, north 783.6 yds., east 618 yds. to point of beginning, (see #20 above.)

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxwell

April 13, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
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Perry County, Assignment # 3

Book "P", page 458 Deed Records, Perry County.

23. Moes point Lumber Co. Quit Claim Deed

By J. W. Griffin Pres. Con \$20,00.00 paid

P. M. Anderson Dated May 28, 1904

To Ack'd, P. M. Anderson May 28, 1904

Richton Lumber Co., J. W. Griffin, May 31, 1904

Filed June 29, 1904

Conveys NE 1/4, Sec 31, T 5, NR9W, other lands

Book "J", page 517 Deed Records, Perry County (See #19
above.)

24. Anguish Henderson Warranty Deed

Elizabeth Henderson Con \$3300.00 Paid

His wife Dated Feb. 9, 1907

To Ack'd Feb. 9, 1907

D. Holliman Filed April 13, 1911

Conveys "My one half undivided interest in the follow-
ing lands, Beginning at NE corner of Sec 31, T 5, NR9W,
runs south 783.6 yds., west 618 yds., north 783.6 yds.
east 618 yds. to point of beginning", less 4 acres in SW
corner also beginning at the NE corner of Lot # 1,
Block # 23, W. D. Rich, East 140 ft., south of west
105 3/12 ft., west 96 feet.

Book "R", Page 221, Deed Records, Perry County.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
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JACKSON

Lessie Maxwell
April 13, 1936
WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Con't.

Perry County, Assignment # 3

25. David Holliman Trust Deed

L. E. Holliman Con \$794.94

His wife Dated Jan. 26, 1911

To C.H. Stevnes Ack'd Jan. 26, 1911

Filed Jan. 28, 1911

Conveys beginning at the NE corner of Sec 31, T 5,
NR9W., runs south 783.6 yds. east 618 yds, north 783.6
yds., east 618 yds. to point of beginning, less 4 acres in
in the SW corner in the form of a square, less also a
small piece described as beginning at NE corner of
lot # 1, Block # 22 of W. D. Rich, addition to town of
Richton, runs east 140 ft., south of west 105 1/2 ft.,
north 96 ft. to point of beginning.

Land Mortgage "K", page 552, Perry County, no satis-
faction of record.

Mr. Anguish Henderson has a lovely home and a grist mill
which is run by water, also the lights which is used in
his house is also run by water. The pond is used for
boat riding, bathing and a summer resort. This is a very
lovely home for moonlight picnicing and bathing.

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Jessie Ruth Walker
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

April 11, 1936

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Assignment No. 3

2. Historians:

A. Land Grants.

1. In 1888 A. B. Walker home steaded in the extreme southern part of Perry County. He has always lived on this place. Authority by A. B. Walker.

2. Jan. 1, 1880, J. J. Taylor and his bride settled what is known as the "Old Taylor Place". This place is located in the southern part of Beat 5.

J. J. Taylor lived on this place until he died in 1901 when one of his sons, Cater Taylor moved there and now owns most of the place.

The one log room and the old dirt chimney that J. J. Taylor moved in and used for his house for a long time is still being used as the kitchen in this home now.

Authority by Cater Taylor.

Carrie Russell Dupree

Lessie Maxwell

April 12, 1936 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research, Project No. 2271

Perry County, Assignment # 3

2. Historians:

(a) Land Grants

1. For David Holliman, Richton, Miss.

United States

To

Bud Hinton

Located Sept. 1, 1851, under

Chectaw script #397, Ah-pah

Gah-he-ke- patented to Bud

Hinton conveys Ne₄ of Ne₄ Sec. 31

T. 5 N.R. 9 West.

Records at Jackson, Mis. Letter on file, in possession of A. T. L. Watkins. Patent

2. United States

To

Bud Hinton

Gen \$-- cost of entry.

Date, May 2, 1859

Filed April 12, 1895.

Conveys Se₄ of Ne₄ NW₄ of Ne₄

Sec. 31 T. 5 N.R. 9 west.

Book "F" page 26, Deed records, Perry County.

3. United States

To

Bud Hinton

Patent

Gen \$-- Cost of entry

Date June 1, 1859

Filed April 12, 1895

Conveys SW₄ of Ne₄ Sec. 31.T.5

N.R. 9 west, Other land

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxell
April 13, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
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WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research Project No 2271
Perry County
Assignment # 3

1. Pioneers.

Old Settlers & Old Settlements
(a) In 1880 Nancy C. Bradley *owned* a grist mill and cotton gin. He sold to Steane Rich who still operates the mill and gin, and this place was called Rich-Mill. A post office was ~~put in and~~ *built*. Charlie Rich was post master.

~~This was sold to~~ M. C. McCallum, ~~he~~ owned the first lumber mill at this settlement. In the year of 1890. In the year of 1895 Hugh McCallum came to Rich-Mill and bought the M.C. McCallum mill, and ~~he~~ opened ~~a~~ store, Hugh McCallum was sheriff of Perry county.

In the year of 1902 Rich-Mill was changed to Richton, on March 17th, 1902. John McCoy moved to Richton from Augusta, he was ~~the~~ *1902-1904* clerk in the Hugh McCallum store.

Thelma McCoy Walley was the first white child born in Richton. She was born Oct. 27, 1902. Dr. Willis Walley *came to Richton in 1902 and* was the first Doctor *and owned the first drug store.* in Richton, ~~he came in the fall of 1903.~~ He came from Grafton, Miss. *(Green Co.)*.

In 1903 R.J. Hendrix, and McIlwain ~~they~~ came from Waynesboro, Miss., and put in a turpentine still and store. Dr. Willis Walley *built* first drug store in Richton, ~~and is now one of the~~ leading drug stores. ~~It is now operated by Gavin Lott.~~ The bank was built in 1903, with W.H. Grave as cashier, P.M. Brown asst. cashier. *Capt. Ben Stevens was president,* In the spring of

Lessie Maxell
April 13, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

"2" Assignment 3
Continued

1903 the M.J. & K.C. rail road was completed. The depot was built and Cecil Punch was depot agent. This depot still stands with Dan Spikes depot agent.

W.M. Dorsett came from Lucedale, Miss., and R.B. Griffin came from Moss-Point, Mississippi. G.M. Kennedy from Hattiesburg, Miss. *They* organized a merchantile Co., and called it Dorsett and Co. ~~the~~. ~~Shoemaker was the bookkeeper for this company.~~

C.H. Stevens and J.F. Ruffin of Augusta built a store under the name of Stevens and Ruffin. C.C. Dearman and I.W. Myers were the clerks. They also had a store in Augusta. 1907 C.H. Stevens sold his interest to J.F. Ruffin in New Augusta. J.F. Ruffin bought his interest in Richton. ~~in 1912 they built a brick building, part of this building is used for the post office.~~ In 1930 C.H. Stevens died. The business was taken over by B.M. Stevens, ~~who still runs the business.~~ In the summer of 1903, W.D. Mills came from Grafton, Miss. and built a Livery stable, he had eight horses, two mules, two wagons, four buggies and two surries. He operated this business until the fall of 1905, then sold to Hugh Dabbins of Hattiesburg, Miss. . He sold to S.F. McCormick in the year of 1906. This livery stable was rebuilt and the Ford Moter Co. *which Mrs. S.F. McCormick is now operating,* was established.

J.B. Cantrell and Graham came from McLain, Miss. in 1904, and put in a hard wood mill. Capt. Gus Anderson and Pete Anderson came in 1904 from Mosspoint, Miss., and built Hugh McCallum mill and

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

Lessie Maxell
April 13, 1936 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING

JACKSON

#3

Continued

Assignment 3

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

call it Richton Lumber Co.. He bought the Cantrell and Graham mill in 1905. In the year of 1906 they sold to Richton House Entry. They operated this mill until they cut all the timber. They closed in Nov. 1906. C.S. Bently and E.A. Emery came to Richton in 1907. C.S. Bentley came from Mountolive, Miss., and E.A. Emery came from William Port Penn.. They put in a big saw mill that was called, Bently and Emery Lumber Co.. They moved the mill to Overt, Miss. in 1918. After all the timber was cut the mill was closed Oct. 28, 1928. Mr. Emery went back to Penn., Mr. Bently stayed in Richton until he died, in the summer of 1935. C.O. H. Stevens Co. put in and Electric Ice plant in 1926. This plant is now operated by B.M. Stevens Co.. In 1934 the company put in a meat curing plant, and this plant is also used for cold storage.

In the year of 1925 was organized and incorporated, with the following: Dr. J.E. Green, and president; T. W. Milver vice president, E.C. Fishel second vice president, V.R. Willey general manager, B.M. Stevens secretary and treasurer. For three years they dealt in bank run gravel. In 1927 they operated the pit as wash gravel, sand and bank run gravel. As a side line they did road construction work. This pit is one of the largest in south Mississippi, and is still operating as Richton, Inv. Co.

References: J.L. McCoy, and Frank White.

Lessie Maxell
April 13, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

TOWER BUILDING

JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

Historical Research Project No 2271
Perry County
Assignment 3

2

1. (a) In the year of 1851, under Chectaw script # 397, Al-pah-Gah-he-ke. Patented to Bud Hinton. Bud Hinton sold this property in 1876 to Joseph S. Palmer, and wife Mary Jane Palmer, in 1878. It was sold to Elizabeth Bradley and James M. Bradley.

PERRY COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13/

INTERVIEWS

✓
~~10/17/04~~

CONVASSER:

Pearl Odom

Hattiesburg, Rt. 2

July 23, 1936

2. Log and Boat Landing

In the year of 1891, J. P. Runnels and J. L. Runnels bought timber from different people and as there were no saw mills near enough to haul their logs to, they hauled them on an eight wheeled wagon pulled with four or five yoke of oxen to the bluff of Tallahala Creek, near Runnelstown. They rolled them in the water and pinned eight or ten logs together and they called this a crib, then when the creek would get full of water they would carry the cribs of logs down the river and and there they put several cribs together. They called this a raft. They would carry them on down the river to Moss Point, Miss. and sell them to L. N. Dantzler. Later years J. L. Draughn, T. P. Hensarling and R. C. B. Bradley were in the log business. This way of carrying off the logs lasted until 1918, when Tallahala Saw Mill Co. built a rail road through this part and every body sold their timber to them. This old log landing place was also used for a boat landing, since the stores were on the east side of Tallahala and everybody had to walk

PERRY COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

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through from the west side. They used a boat for means of crossing the creek.

These statements were given by J. L. and J. P. Runnels, who were born in Perry County and have lived ~~xxx~~ their lives out here and have been very prosperous as a farmer, merchant and in logging, also T. P. Hensarling who has lived in Perry County most of his life and was a prosperous man and reared a large family in Perry County.

CONVASSER:

Lessie Maxwell
July 28, 1936
Richton, Miss.

Perry Lake

A story on a personal interview of Perry Lake, a wonderful fishing stream in Perry County, Miss. and its adjacent counties. Numerous fishing parties from far and near made many visits during the seasons to enjoy the fishing afforded by the stream of this section. Large and small mouth bass, brim and white perch were found in abundance. Beautiful clear running streams inland lake near the larger streams made this indeed "Fisherman's Paradise".

My friends had urged me time and again to go with them or visit this section to prove for myself what a won-

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derful fishing section it was. I was always too busy at that time to accept these enticing invitations and the opportunity did not present itself until 1924, when my change in work located me with headquarters only thirty miles away from "Fishman's Paradise". Did my friends living a hundred or more miles away who had previously invited to this section, envy me? I'll say they did. Spring of that year was not far off, my fever was going up daily and two of my friends had the same fever. So the first warm day we arrived on Thompson Creek, in Perry County with fishing tackle, bait, frying pan and other necessary things for the days outing. My friends had fished this stream for years and as we cast our lines, they remarked that the fish were getting less and less each year. We had been fishing only a short while before we had a strike, then for about 20 minutes we ran a race, first one and then the other catching either a white perch or a bass. I was convinced and realized why my friends had been so insistent that I try fishing in that section. We had caught an ample supply, both for our dinner and to carry home. So we pulled in our lines and began to prepare our dinner. During the preparation of our meal, we noticed a young fellow coming down the stream with a high powered rifle, he had some fifteen bass that he had just shot and told

PERRY COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

us a party of local people, north of us about a mile who were draining and liming a small lake that entered into this stream. They were only taking the large fellows, leaving the small ones to die. He told how local people bruised certain roots of pernicious plants, place them in sacks and by submerging in small lakes and stream caused the fish for some distance around to be killed. The fish were being destroyed by the thousands, and yet my companions wonder why fish were getting less each year. I asked that fellow if there was any sport in shooting fish and he replied, "Naw not much, what I am after is meat." He had no thought of the future and didn't seem to realize the results that were certain to follow from his destructive methods. Little did he dream that in a few years time, at the rate of destruction that was then being employed there would be no meat. We enjoyed the days outing. but I was worried and could not help from wondering if there was not some way to prevent the destroying of fish in that section.

Reference:

E. Malcom Jones

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271

PERRY COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEWS

CONVASSER:

Hamie McDonnald

New Augusta

July 22, 1936

A Story of Old Augusta and New Augusta

I have been invited to write a few reminiscences of our quiet little town of New Auguts, as I have lived here 26 years and at Augusta two miles across Leaf River from here, where I worn, and lived all of 76 years except while I was in college in Mobile. My earliest recollection of a visit to my neighbors, over here was on Friday after school hours. I walked with my teacher, miss Fannie Terrell and Albert McSwain to his home here to spend the week end and to visit other friends, the Hintons, who were friends of our teacher as she had taught a school here before she did at Augusta. It was after the civil war I thing in late sixties, but the houses of slaves or "quarters" as we termed them, were here, thick oak bushes all around and plenty colored people still here to wait on their old friends and owners. Just where our business places are now was either a "Horse lot", Cow pen" or field in cultivation in the land where Methodist church stands was the home of the McSwain and Carter families, and the house was supplied with water from the springs near the swamp. The people here attended church services, school, court and store at the county site, Augusta. We had only one church house for all denominations as there

was only one teacher log school house.

PERRY COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: PROJECT # 2271
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ASSIGNMENT # 13: INTERVIEW

were few saw mills in county and the lumber for floors were hard to get, even when the logs could be put up for walls. The best of people had rough floors and many kitchens had clay or dirt floors. A few deep square wells were dug and long sweeps erected to draw water and nothing was sweeter and cooler than water from "The Old Oaken Bucket That Hung in The Well." The only market we had was Mobile, which residents visited, spring and fall of the year to bring supplies on ox wagons to use for several months. A crowd of these wagons would travel together as robbers would attack them equal to wild Indians if a lone with supplies. Our only means of transportation was by horse back or wagon pulled by oxen. Mule team and buggies came year later and then automobiles, bicycles, air planes etc. There has been steady changes and a few of us old people have lived to see many wonderful and useful inventions, but none caused us to feel any happier or contented than when we had our only heat from fire places, light from pine torches or tallow candles and cooked our meals in an iron pot and our baths in the streams or wooden tubs. Miss Margaret Denham, Mrs. Rachel Fullilove, Mr. Jessie Kennedy and Mr. G. Draughton were bear witness to it is statement also that there are a lot of young people surrounded with modern convenience and years of study in modern schools that are no better scholars than aged people who had to learn all the English language, penmanship and mathematics in one teacher log school house.

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But it is grand to live in the plain old times and then enjoy all modern conveniences too and we do feel gratified to live to see Old Augusta moved and reorganized in New Augusta. With its modern conveniences and enjoy it all ~~all along~~ all along with our young people, who have missed so many practical lessons of life so many experiences that will never come their way in this sheltered age surrounded by churches, schools, offices and quick connections with outside world.

A FEW SCATTERING THOUGHTS OF THE PAST AND
PRESENT AGE BY:

Mrs. Bettie Myers

Carrie Russell Supersman
Perry Co

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT NO. 2271
PERRY COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT OF ASSIGNMENT #13

MRS PEARL ODOM CANVASSER
July 15, 1936

1. NARRATIVES OF INTERVIEWS

4. About the year of 1860 a watermill was built on Buck creek, near the Thomas Brown, and was built by Walton Pitts. The people for several miles around carried their corn to this mill to be ground for their bread.

After a few years Mr. Pitts sold out to Daniel McGillvery. In 1880 the mill was bought by Mack Odom, who run it a few years then sold to Joseph Runnels. He did not run the mill but a short while when it was burned in 1885. In 1896 S.A. Odom bought the mill rocks and moved them about five miles north on the same creek and built another mill.

People came the distance of ten miles on horseback, and brought their corn to this mill.

This mill was run about sixteen years when Mr. Odom sold out his place to Bently & Emery Co. Richton, Miss., and the mill was torn away.

The rocks are still there in the creek.

References: J.J. Odom Hattiesburg, Miss., I.A. Campbell, Hattiesburg, Miss.

*Carrie Russell Supervisor
Perry Co*

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REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS- PERRY COUNTY
Canvasser- Mamie McDonald
Historical Research
Assignment # 13 -----INTERVIEWS

July 25, 1936

A most pleasant half hour was spent visiting with Miss Margret Denham, a thoroughly charming gentlewoman of ninety-two years, who has spent her life in this present community. Her mind is keen, her eyes constantly twinkled with amusement and frequently she chuckled over the memory of some event that she did not chose to reveal.

It was most interesting to learn that her grandmother's family had occupied one of the log cabins of "The Three Smokes". The grandmother was a Miss Hodge, who had first married a Draughn and later a Holliman. Her parents were Andrew Deham and Matilda Draughn, whose home was on Leaf river (south) near the present site of Mahned, two or three miles north of New Augusta. Her father died when she was only seven months old and her mother, with the aid of the older children and three slaves, carried on, then the mother died during the Civil War.

She is sure that Augusta had a school as early as 1843. After having attended several small schools she had gone to Salem Academy near McLain, in Greene County, then for some reason had quit and gone one year to Enon (AEnon) Academy, near McCallum, now in Forrest County, but had returned the next session to Salem, where she had finished about the time the War began. Plans had been made for her and the young lady in whose home she had boarded to go away to a Young Ladies' Seminary, but the War put an end to their plans.

She spoke of Salem Academy as having been housed in three separate,

PERRY COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

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Reminiscences of Early Days- Perry county- Cont'd

~~She spoke of Salem Academy as having been housed in three~~
separate, enormous, houses of one room each, with a music room off to itself, each built of hand-hewn logs. Evidently the construction of these was supervised by a northern person because they had glass windows in the place of shutters and heaters instead of fireplaces, as was customary with southerners of that period. The rooms were equipped with homemade double desks. The school was graded. Intermediate students were taught in one building while boys and girls of the higher grades were taught in separate buildings, that is, the boys in one house and the girls in another. Very little association was permitted. Both voice and piano were taught in the music room, which was some distance from the others because of the noise. We failed to learn the position of the different rooms, but we can well imagine they were placed about a hollow square.

All teachers were from the North until the last year or so when one or two southerners were employed. She was vastly amused over one little affair. It seems that the floors were scrubbed quite frequently with shag mop until they were so clean they looked as if the cows had licked them, then they were given a copious sprinkling of white sand to keep them so. It was customary among people of that section to scrub and sand their floors. All the kitchens were sprinkled with sand. When trash accumulated on these floors the dirty sand was swept off and more clean sand sprinkled on. A New school master from the north had arrived and the first thing he did was to try to borrow a broom from a

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Reminiscences of Early Days-Perry county Cont'd.

woman to sweep the sand out of the room. She promptly told him to leave it alone because that was the carpet.

During her last year there were 114 students and since no boarding department was maintained arrangements had to be made with families of the neighborhood to care for all students. The Post Office was in McLeod's store about a mile from the school and it was a great privilege to be allowed to go for the mail. Usually some of the "scholars" were sent as a reward for good work and behavior. The girls were never allowed to go except in a body.

Miss Denham was in school at Salem when Copeland was hanged in 1857. It was a public hanging and people went for miles to see it. It was the sensation of the day and a culmination of the terrible events that had gone before. She remembers having seen Copeland in a window once, but I have not learned where that was.

Declaration of war sent most of the students scurrying home. The first company of the county was "raised" at Augusta under Dr. Kennedy and her brother, George, who was killed in service, was a member of it. Her brother, Joe, was in the regular army, also, but after Vicksburg fell he was sent home to help protect the women, children and property and to grind the meal for that part of the country, since they had a grist mill on Denham Creek near Mahan. He was kept busy at the mill except when bands of Federal soldiers were in the country or other danger threatened. All men had joined the Confederate army except those either too old or too young for service.

The most exciting time of the county was when runners brought word that 5,000 Federals under the command of a man named Davidson

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Reminiscences of Early Days-Perry county- Cont'd

was headed that way. There was time for very little preparation before the troops were upon them. A sister dispatched their hired white boy across the river (he knew where he could ford it) with their best horse and it was the only one saved. The main army marched through and crossed the river at Moody's Ferry at McLain's which required three days' time, but small parties went out in every direction bent on destruction. The officers of the troop appropriated Mrs. Rachel Fullilove's house and directed all expeditions from there. A straggling band went across to Augusta, as has been told in other papers. Every where they went they took such horses as they could use and fed their army from what they gathered along the way. They killed all the cows, pigs, and chickens that could not use and left destruction of property in their wake. The Denham house, along with all others, was raided by stragglers. They went through all dresser drawers and trunks, destroying valuable papers and taking such trinkets as appealed to their fancies. While rummaging through the house the soldiers found blackberry wine in demijohns and, oh, how they did want to drink it! But they were so afraid it might be poisoned that they passed it up. The troops were instructed to get Captain Denham, and they put forth every effort. They examined all bedding and tried to scare a negro maid into telling his whereabouts, but without success. ~~XXX~~ All the while he was at Augusta with the little band of old men and young boys, but knowing they were helpless before this large band of the enemy they kept quiet. Not one was allowed to leave his hiding place, because they knew there was much to be done after the invaders passed on.

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Reminiscences of Early Days-Perry county-cont'd

After reading Sherman's report that he had laid waste a wide stretch of country between Vicksburg and Meridian, this raid is easily understood.

Miss Denham says there is not a doubt about River traffic. There seemed to be no schedule, but every now and then boats came up the river bringing nearly anything the people wanted to buy.

Mr. James Dearman ran the ferry at Augusta.

Corrie Russell