R. A. McLEMORE
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

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Richard A. McLemore

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

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

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

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript

Stone County

Volume LXVI

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

STONE COUNTY, FORMATION

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINSTRARION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

Sup-Formation

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANCASSER------- Virginia Alexander
Thomas A. Cain

STONE COUNTY----------ASSIGNMENT #28

SUBJECT----------NOMENCLATURE.

CHAPTER I

Wiggins the county sear, is the largest town in Stone county. It is the gate-way to the Gulf Coast, being located on the Illinois Central Railroad thirty- eight moles north of Gulfport and the same distance south of Hattiesburg. United States highways 49 and 26 intersett here.

In the year 1886, Madison Hatten homesteaded 160 acres of land in Harrison county and the town of Wiggins is located on a portion of this land. It might be stated here that he donated the first burying ground to the town, which consisted of one acre to the east of his dwelling and same is still being used and is known asthe old part of the new cemetary. Mr. Hatten was the first one to be buried in the cemetery for which he donated the land.

This little willage was first called Niles City in honor of Judge H. C, Niles, in the year 1896. The freight and express was so billed nad marked. The depot was just across the track from where the Taylor Garage is now located . And attempt was made to secure a postoffice under the name of Niles City. When this application was sent to the Post Office Department, it was advised that there was a Niles City in Michigan, and suggested that another name be furnished. The name, Wiggins was then chosen in honor of Wiggins Hatten a pioneer citizen of the community, and father of Madison Hatten.

In the same year, 1896, a long cherished dream of the people became a reality and a railroad was built through the center of the county. Captain J. T. Jones of Buffalo, New York, built the road from Hattiesburg to Gulfport, and it was named the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The road was graded through to near Saucier, and the track was laid some miles from Lyman in Harrison county. The road was completed to Bond about the year 1896, and A.W.Bond was the first railroad agent at Wiggins and held this position to January 1, 1898. In1910 this railroad was conpleted to Jackson.

The first store was opened in Wiggins, in 1894 by Milton Robertson, a relative of Mrs. Wiggins, Hatten. This store was located in the northern part of town where the Frand Roberson house now stands.

The first saw mill to be erected in this section of Stone county which was at that time Harrison county was built by J.F.P. Bond and Columbus Breland, and this mill cut the material with which the railroad was built. The first whistle was blown on March 2, 1896. After the railroad was built, J.F.P.Bond , Columbus Breland, E.J.Bond, better known as "Big Lish", and Preston Bond built a larger saw mill on the same wite which they later sold to Blacksher and Seanson of Brewton, Alabama, who was a native of Tennessee. About the time this sale was made, John McMullin (formerly described as McMellon) built a mill acro cross the railroad and after operating for about a uear, both these mills were sold to John H.Gray, who in the year 1902 sold them both to Finkbine Lumber Company, a company made up of a group of Iowa business

MBH. This mill was operated while the new mill was being built, about one mile east of the railroad, thus securing the needed lumber for its section. The first inginear on the log train was Lumm Carroll and Dad Fale, known to everyone as "Dad", was the first engineer to run for the Finkbine Lumber Company. The material used to build the Gulf and Ship Island Railfoad, cut by the first saw mill, was hauledby oxen and cart and Wade H. Hatten, now a prominent citizen of Harrison county, was one of the drivers, When there was not enough week at the mill to keep the men and oxen busy, they went to the J.F.P. Bond farm and the King Bee Ranch, and plowed. (1)

Wiggins wasincorporated in March, 1904 by a perition signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors residing within the proposed territory. Then under the laws of the state and the power of James K. Vardaman who was then governor, a proclamation was signed March 26, 1904 incorporating the municipality of Wiggins in thecounty of Harrison. A new county, Stone, from the northern partoof Harrison was created in 1916. In this bill it was stipulated that Wiggins would be thecounty seat. However, tjis was not approved and passed without a bitter political fight, but the issue was finally carried and Wiggins became the county seat of Stone county, and has so remained until the present time.

In 1928 J.M.Hatten, E.W. Bond, J.F.P. Bone and Wiggins, Hatten together with other citizens in the community subscribed sufficient funds to build a graded school. In 1900 a stock company was organized and a dormitory was built to accomdate boarding students.

In 1901 our ex-State Supertendent of Education, W.F. Bond was elec-

(1) Mr. S.C.Hinton, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mr. B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi

ted principal. That term four students graduated in the spring; W.G. Jenkins, Allie Bond, Madge Hall and Beulah Batson. This school has grown into our nodern brich school with twelve teachers and principal. The first hotel was called the tremont Hotel (1901). Some time later the Lumberman's Home was erected in the same year.

The early part of 1910, fire swept the whole business part of the town, and later was placed back with modern brick buildings. [illegible] April 8, 1929. (1)

(1) Stone County Enterprise, June 10, 1937, Wiggins, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY, FORMATION

Perkinston being the oldest settlement and village is located in the central part of Stone county one-half mile south of Red creek a station on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, thirty miles north of Gulfport. It has a money order postoffice, In the year 1912 a tri-county Jr., College was formed, Jackson, Harrison, and Stone Counties being the father of same. It is one of the most progressive Jr., College's in the south. They have popils from all over the United States, also from Philipine Islands and Homduras. There are four domitores, two for college students and two for high school students, besides several administrative buildings. There are several modern and beautiful buildings on the college site.

Perkinston was loc ted in the 1880, Mr, Mr. Perkins homesteaded 160 acres of land in Harrison county then, but Stone county now, the town of Perkinston is located on a portion of same. Mr. Perkins did not own any store, but when there was asked a name for this small village the name Perkinston was suggested in honor of Mr. Perkins who owned most of the land and settled it first. (1)

The first store in Perkinston, was owned and operated by Mr. H.T. Grayes, deceased, the store was where the postoffice now stands, although we find only a few of the okd buildings standing. There are about three

(1) Mrs. C.C.Steetman, Perkinston, Miss.

stores in Perkinston, several fillingstations and two resterants.

McHenry: The second oldest settlement in Stone County. It is located in the southern part of county, twenty-five miles north of Gulfport on Highway 49. At one time McHenry had a population of 1200 with a bank and a weekly news paper. The bank was established in 1902 with a capital of $15,000. In 1929, the bank failed and the town has gone down in the last seven years until only about two hundred people remain.

In the year 1883, Dr. George McHenery, homesteaded 150 acres of land in Harrison county and the small town of McHenery is located on a portion of same.

After Dr. McHenry settled this tract of land and began his practice as doctor a railroad was put through, more people began to move near by, where it would be more convenint, it was necessary for Dr. McHenery McHenery to arrange for medecine, therefore he used a part of his dwelling dwelling house for a drug store, therefore he owned and operated the first Drug Store in McHenery, Mr. Cooeman who is now in Californiaoperated and owned the first store in McHenry.

The small town McHenry was named in honor of Dr.McHenry. (2)

Bond: Bond is one of the old settlements in the north part of Stone c county. This place was formally the location of the J H North Lumber Company. At one time it was a flourishing town. They had several stores a postoffice, bank. two churches, a good school and a score of comfortable houses. The town was named in honor of Preston Bond, Deceased. His son, Preston Mr. still occupys the old homestead . The mill burned several years ago and the town has steadily declined until now

(1) Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenry, Miss.

years ago and the town has steadily declined until now only a flag station , postoffice, one store, school , church, a very few homes and a delapidated negro qurters remain. (1)

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(1) Mr. B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi

File 2

II Formation of county (3)

STONE COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSER MARSHALL TAYLOR

ASSIGNMENT (2)

Stone County is one of the recently created counties of the State, located in its southeast corner is the gulf region. It was organized from the northern portion of Harrison by an act approved January 6, 1916, and was named in honor of John M. Stone, one of the ablest and most constructive governors following the reconstruction period. It has a land area of four hundred forty-four square miles, and is bounded north by Forrest and Perry counties, east by George and Jackson, south by Harrison County and west by Pearl River County. Stone County is almost rectangular in shape; twenty-seven miles long, sixteen miles in width and twelve miles added at the lower south west corner of the county. The act which established the county defined its boundaries as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of section six, Township two, south, range thirteen west, thence running south along the western boundary line of Harrison County to the so south west corner of section thirty-one, township four south, range thirteen west, thence running east to the southeast corner of section thirty-six, Township four south, range thirteen west, thence running north to the northeast corner of section twenty-five, Township four south, range thirteen west, thence running east to the southeast corner of section twenty-one, Township four south, range nine west, thence running north along the eastern boundary line of the said Harrison County to the northeast corner of section four, Township two south, range nine west, thence running west along the northern boundary of said Harrison County to the point of beginning.

STONE COUNTY, FORMATION

Stone County has hundreds of miles of good roads, and is a paradise for hunters and fishermen. The citizens of Stone County are very proud of the civic improvements here. Population 5703.

Wiggins, the county seat, is a thriving little town of a population of 1,075. In the year of 1896 a long cherished dream of the people became a reality and a railroad was built through the center of the county. Captain J. T. Jones of Buffalo, New York built the road from Hattiesburg to Gulfport. It was called the Gulf and Ship Island Rail Road. At the time this road was built there was little machinery and the work was done by convict labor, spakes and wheelbarrows. At the time this road came through J.M. Hatten had the first homestead in Wiggins about two hundred yards north of where the railroad station is now. The first store was opened in Wiggins in 1924 by Milton Robertson about the time this railroad was built here. Wiggins Hatten left his farm and erected a home on his son's place where the pickle factory now stands. This same year J.F.P. Bond and F.W. Bond erected a saw mill on the east side of railroad. Mr. Cary bought this saw mill and also one belonging to John McMellon on the west side of the railroad. They operated this mill until 1902 when Pinkbine Lumber Company from Des Moines, Iowa erected one of the largest saw mills in south Mississippi, about one-half mile east of the railfoad.

This little village was named Niles City in honor of Judge H.C. Niles about 1898. J.M. Hatten attempted to secure a postoffice, under the name of Niles City, when his application was sent in he was informed that there was already a postoffice in Mississippi by that name. He secured it under the name Wiggins, named in honor of his father, Wiggins Hatten.

In 1898 J.M. Hatten, F.W. Bond, J.F.P. Bond and Wiggins Hatten together with other citizens in the community subscribed sufficient funds to build a graded school. In 1900 a stock Company was organized and a dormitory was built to accomodate boarding students.

In 1901 our ex-State Superintendent of Education, W.F. Bond was elected principal. That term of four students graduated in the spring; W.C. Jenkins, Allie Bond, Madge Hall and Beulah Batson. This school has grown into our modern brick school with twelve teachers and principal. The first hotel was called the Tremont Hotel (1901). Some time later the Lumberman's Home was erected in the same year.

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STONE COUNTY, FORMATION

McHenry is the second oldest settlement in Stone County. It is located in the southern part of county, twenty-five miles north of Gulfport on Highway 49. At one time McHenry had a population of 1200 with a bank and a weekly news paper. The bank was established i in 1902, with a capital of $15,000. In 1929 the bank failed and the town has gone down in the last few years until only about two hundred people remain.

Bond is one of the old settlements in the north part of Stone County. This place was formally the location of J.H. North Lumber Company. At one time it was a flourishing town. They had several stores, a postoffice, bank, two churches, a good school and a score of comfortable houses. The town was named in honor of Preston Bond, now deceased. His son, Preston Jr. still occupies the old homestead here. The mill burned several years ago and the town has steadily declined until now only a flag station, postoffice, one store, school, a very few homes and a delapidated negro quarters remain.

REFERENCES

Mississippi, the Heart of the South, (Vol. 1,2,3) by Dunbar Rowland in 1925

Stone County Files

Notes and data collected by Hon. Buren Broadus.

(Signed) Mrs. Rose Reabold, Supervisor
Historical Research Project.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #28

SUBJECT NOMENCLATURE

NOMENCLATURE CHART

- County -

Name of Place	For whom or What named	Meaning or Significance	Approximate date Acquired
Stone County	Jno. M.Stone		June 1916
	- Towns -		
Wiggins	Wiggins Hatten		1896
Perkinston	John Perkins		1890
McHenry	Dr. Geo. McHenry		1883
Bond	Press Bond		
Tenmile	Tenmile Creek	A creek ten Miles long	
	- Schools -		
Wiggins Public	Town of Wiggins		1896
H.S.J Junior Coll.	Harrison, Stone, Jackson Co.		1911
McHenry	Dr. Geo. McHenry		1898
Magnolia Con.			
Inda Con.	Daughter of J.A.Cherry	Pioneer	1891

STONE COUNTY, FORMATION

- Roads -

Highway 49		State highway	1935
Highway 26		State highway	1926
Highway 57		State highway	1921
Old wire	First telephone line	County road	
City road	Mississippi City	County road	

- Waterways -

Black Creek	Black oak near head of creek	Used as boundary line by Indians	
Red Creek	Red men	Red men camped on its banks	
Little Biloxi	Biloxi Indians	Means St.Louis	1699
Flint Creek	Flint rocks found on its banks	Hard	
Bluff Creek	High bluffs		
Tenmile Creek	From being ten Miles long		
Cypress Creek	From the many cypress Trees along its bank		
Kirby Creek	Not known	Not known	
Mill Creek	The first sawmills in this country		
Little Creek	Near a large creek		
Sandy Creek	Sandy bottom		
Old Creek	A teacher named Odom		

1946

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Sup-Topography
Stone Co

CREEKS

Little Biloxi Creek: A small stream of water in the western section of Stone county, Biloxi derived from the Biloxi Indians, who during the early ages of history did their trade and living by hunting and fishing, they always camped on streams in order to be near water. We note that the Biloxi Indians camped on this small stream of water, therefore the people called it "Little Biloxi", due to the fact that there was another stream of water near this one Called "Big Biloxi". The name Biloxi Indians meant St. Louis, which was the name given when Iberville first l landed at the site now Biloxi, as he landed on St. Louis Day. Therefore Biloxi was first called St. Louis. (1)

Black Creek: the laggest creek in Stone county, receiving its name from a black oak standing near thereto, used by the Indians as marked pointers, in giving messages to different individuals of their tribe. Black creek was also used as a boundary line with the Choctaw Indians.

We also note that the head of black creek is in Hinds county. (2)

Red Creek ; the second largest creek in Stone county, which begins in Lamar county near Baxterville, and flow into Black creek near Daisy-Vestry. Red creek was explored by Iberville and his men, due to the fact that the Red men camped on this large stream of water it was later called Red creek. (3)

(1) Mississippi The Heart of the South; Page 734-735
(2) Mississippi The Heart of the South. and Mr. J.T.Alexander, Wiggins, Miss.
(3) Mississippi The Heart of the South; Page 28--100

Flint Creek: Is so called because of the numerous Flint rock found along its banks. The water in Flint creek is real cold, this stream of water flows into Red creek.

nBluff Creek: is a medium size stream flowing through the open section of the county, with very little swamp. Bluff creek is bordered all along withhigh bluffs, and from these bluffs, it obtained its name.

Ten Mile Creek: This creek is approximately tenmiles long and was named for its length. This is a very small stream of water. (1)

Cypress Cree: Is so called, because of the manycypress trees in its vicinity. (2)

Kirby Creek: The orgin of the name Kirby creek is not known

Mill Creek: In Stone county we find two Mill creeks, one in the eastern part of the county and one in the south-western section of the county. Both creek or named Mill creek due to the reason that the first mills located in this section of the county was on these creeks therefore the name Mill creek was given them. (3)

Little Creek: Due to the small stream of water, also near the stream

(1) Mr. M.J.E.O'Neal, Wiggins, Miss.
(2) Mr. J.T.Alexander, Wiggins, Miss.
(3) Mr. R.A.Flurry, Perkinston, Miss.

of Red creek which is extra large stream of water, therefore due to this fact the first settlers that came to this section of the country began to call this creek Little creek, the name it has continued to go by.

Sandy Creek: A clear stream of waterr with a sandy bottom, from this sandy bottom, it obtained its name.

Old Creek: first named Odom creek, from a teacher named Odom who taught school at the head of this creek. (1)

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(1)Mr. M.J.T.O'Neal, Wiggins, Miss.

2nd copy

Good file K.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
411-412 Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi

(3)

April 10th, 1936

Stone County Bulletin HR-#5

CANVASSERS -- MARSHALL TAYLOR & H.V. REDFIELD

I. WATER-SHEDS

(a) Name of Rivers, Creeks, etc. Origin of Names

There are no rivers in Stone County, but there are a number of both large and small creeks. The names of these creeks, and the origin of their names are as follows: Red Creek, which is the longest creek in the County. Its water is of a reddish color, and from this fact, it obtained its name; Black creek is deep in most places, and its water is very dark. For this reason, it was called "Black Creek"; Flint creek is so called because of the numerous Flint rock found along its banks; Bluff creek is a medium sized stream bordered all along with high bluffs, and from these bluffs, it obtained its name; Ten Mile creek is approximately ten miles long and was named for its length; The origin of the name of Kirby creek is not known; Little Biloxi and Big Biloxi creeks both flow into Biloxi river; one is larger than the other, hence their names "little" and "big" designating their size; Cypress creek was so called, because of the many cypress trees in its vicinity.

(b) Direction of Flow, into what streams do they flow.

Red Creek heads in Forrest County, and flows southeast through Stone County and empties into Black Creek in Jackson County. Black

Creek heads somewhere in Lamar County and flows southeast through the northeastern part of Stone County. Both Red and Black creek are noted for good fishing and in some places are navigable for small boats. Bluff creek heads in the southwest part of Perry County and flows in a southeastern direction into Red Creek in Stone County. These three creeks Bluff, Red and Black, lead on to Pascagoula River in George County. Flint creek heads in the southern part of Forrest County, and flows in a southeastern direction, emptying into Red creek in Stone County. Both Little and Big Biloxi creeks head in northwestern part of Stone County, and flows in a southeastern direction, through Stone County, and join together into Biloxi River in Harrison County. Ten Mile crek heads near the town of Perkinston, flows northeast for a distance of about ten miles and joins Red Creek. Kirby creek is a small stream, beginning in the northwest part of Stone County, flowing south into Red Creek. There are two Cypress creeks in Stone County. One of these heads about seven miles east of the northwest county line, and flows southwest into Wolf River in Pearl River County. The other heads in northwest Stone County and flows south into Red Creek.

(c) Effect On County, on Health, Soil, etc.

These creek in Stone county enables drainage of the land in usual seasons, but in usual wet seasons, causes overflow and damage to bridges, highways and roads. They have no great effect on health or soil. They are large enough for pleasant fishing, bathing or canoeing, but not large enough to have a large effect on the County.

STONE COUNTY / WATER SHEDS

II. ELEVATION

(a) Highest Point

While there is no positive authority obtainable, it is generally assumed that a point two miles north of the town of McHenry is the highest point in Stone County. There is a concrete marker at this place, supposed to designate the highest level in the county.

(b) Lowest Point

From the best authority obtainable, the lowest point in Stone County is at the southeast corner, near Ramsay Springs.

REFERENCE: All the foregoing information was obtained from interviews with Mr. Monroe Smith, Winon E. Walker and G. L. Drechsler, Citizens of Stone County. And, also Mr. Barnes, State Highway Engineer for Mississippi.

(c) Bottom Lands

There are no bottom lands in Stone County, except lands surrounding creeks, which are termed flat wooded lands, lying in creek bottoms.

(d) Prairie Lands

There are no Prairie lands in Stone County.

(e) Rugged Regions

Interviewing C. E. Dees, resident of Perkinston, Mississippi we are informed of a rock formation, 12 miles southwest of Wiggins, which produces a good size rock for foundation purposes. There is also considerable small rock and gravel formation to be found in different sections of Stone County.

III. LAKES - MARSHES - BAYOUS

(a) Effect on; Temperature, Health, Soil, etc.

There are no Lakes, Marshes or Bayous in Stone County.

IV. SPRINGS, WELLS, AND MINERAL WATERS

(a) Springs

There are quite a number of small springs located on edges of creeks throughout Stone County, but are of no mineral value, except what is known as Ramsay Springs located in southeast Stone County and explained under (c) of this assignment.

(b) Wells

There is one well of importance located in north Wiggins and is used exclusive by the Town of Wiggins for its reservoir in supply-the town water requirements.

(1) There are numerous ordinary wells located on farms in Stone County, ranging from twenty-five up to two hundred feet in depth.

(2) There is one artesian well in Stone County. It is located one-half mile north of Perkinston and five miles south of Wiggins on the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad. It is owned by the railroad company. There is another small artesian well at Perkinston Junior College, about 250 feet in depth and supplies water for the school.

(c) Mineral Waters

1. Kind, Analysis, where found.

Ramsay Mineral Springs is located 20 miles southeast of Wiggins on highway 57. The anglysis is as follows:

STONE COUNTY, WATER SHEDS

Bicarbonate Acid	136.64
Silica (S. 10.2)	12.50
Iron	Trace
Calcium (CA)	4.28
Magnesium (MG)	0.21
Sodium and Potassium (Na-K)	50.19
Carbinate Radical (CO3)	4.80
Bicarbonate Radical (HCO3)	122.00
Sulphate Radical (SO4)	10.28
Nitrate Radical (NO3)	
Chlorine (ci)	7.00
Deductions for conversion	222. 26
Bicarbonate Radical to Carbonate Radical	45. 03
Total Solids in Solution by analysis	177. 23

Analysis by: W. F. Hand, State Chemist

This analysis was given to Canvassers by Mrs. George L. Miller, owner and operator of Ramsay Springs Hotel.

The water from the artesian well belonging to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company as mentioned in No. 4 of the above assignment, is of a mineral quality, with the same analysis as that of Ramsay Springs mineral waters.

NOTE: This information is compiled by H. V. Redfield and Marshall Taylor, who have been resident citizens of Stone County, and who have as Canvassers, made a careful and detailed study of Stone County.

Mrs Rose Reabold

Mrs. Rose Reabold, Supervisor
Historical Research Project # 2272
Stone County, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY, WATER SHEDS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 7

CANVASSERS-- Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

I. SOILS

1. The Principal soil-forming material in Stone County

Stone County is a part of the long leaf pine area, with it's soil formation showing under two heads, the upper and bottom soils. These soils have originated principally from the Lafayette formations which consist of beds of clay, sand and very locally, a gravel.

2. Soil Types

The upland soils are often low in mineral plant food. The bottom soil usually contains slightly more of mineral plant food, such as phosphorous, lime and nitrogen, than the upper land soils.

3. Series of Soils

The sub-soils are clays, sand and loams. The sub-soils of the upland soil varies in texture from sand through sandy clays to clay, and in color from yellow to red.

4. Value of Types to Crop Raising

The climate conditions are favorable in this county for long grazing periods, and early truck crops. The crops grown in this county, include cotton, corn, oats, Irish Potatoes, Sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sorghum, millett, velvet beans, garden truck and also timber.

5. Commercial Stones

In some parts of the county, there has been found some a few stone formations, in small quantities, that can be used for building purposes, but the quantity is too small for it to be of any commercial value.

6. Petrified Rock.

There is quite a bit of petrified rock formation around Ramsay Springs Hotel. Mr. George M. Miller, Proprietor of the Hotel, has a large collection of different fossils. He found this rock in the woods around the Hotel and in the banks of Red Creek. Some of this rock looks like wood and one piece in particular, resembles the leg and foot of a man. The bone of the leg extends out at the knee and the toes are plainly defined. This collection contains a lot of other curiously formed rocks. Other parts of the County have petrified rock formations, also. Most of this is pieces of wood that has turned to Stone, usually found along streams and old hammacks.

II. MINERALS

1. Metallic Minerals

There are no metalic minerals of any nature to be found in Stone County.

2. Non Metallic

There are a few non-metallic minerals to be found in Stone County, particularly that of clay gravel, washed gravel, fine and coarse sand. These are used largely for the purpose of road building. There is considerable quantities of brick clay, which is used for the manufacture of bricks. There is also a sand clay

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

which is used largely in connection with cement for concrete mixture. It can also be used for pottery.

Stone County is noted for it's mineral water, especially that from what is known as Ramsay Springs. The analysis of this water shows considerable medical value. While there has not been any oil and gas produced in Stone County, there ~~is~~ are considerable indications that there is gas here, and drilling operations have been active for sometime.

REFERENCES

Bulletin # 7 - "The Soils of Mississippi" by Wm. H. Logan

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS- H. V. Redfield
Mrs. Idell Skinner.

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #7.

SUBJECT: SOILS AND MINERALS.

SOILS.

Principal soils in Stone County are a part of the Lafayette stage.

This a a group of sands, clays, and gravel. Bright coloring is the characteristic of nearly ever out crop; orange, pink, yellow, buff and white colored sands and clays occur in a great variety of stratigraphic relationships.

The soils formed from the Lafayette include sands, sandy loams, gravelly loams and clay loams. As a rule the soils are deficient in the mineral plant foods, although they are not always deficient in potash.

These types of soils are most valuable to general crop raising such as, corn, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes and most any type of grazing material, except alfafa and timothy. And to most every kind of timber, particularly the long leaf pine and practically every type of hard wood.

There are no stone to be found in Stone County that are of any commercial value.

No fossils, except the petrified remains of trees that have been found in the soil of Stone County. A very interesting collection of fossils of this type have been gathered and are on exhibit

Stone County, Soils

at Ramsey Springs Hotel, property of Mr. Geo. M. Miller.

Minerals.

Metalic Minerals;

Iron.

There are no Bessemer ores or non- bessemer ores found in Stone County.

Aluminum.

There is no ore of this type or kind to be found in Stone County.

Non-Metallic Minerals.

There is a considerable quantity of clay gravel, wash gravel, fine and coarse sand used as cement resources, found in Stone County. These are used largely for road construction and mixing with cement for concrete purpose. Several of such type of gravel pits are to be found in different parts of the county.

A gravel pit in particular of this nature is located in South Stone County near McHenry, and privately owned. Considerable quantities af these cement resources are shipped in car-load lots to other points outside of the county.

There are no lignite minerals found in Stone County. Charcoal, which is manufactured from pine wood, can be successfully developed out of the pine tree in Stone County.

Clay.

There is a considerable quantity of brick clay in Stone County used in the maufacturing of brick. There is now a brick plant located at Perkinston, in this County, which was at one time, active in the manufacturing of brick, but is clsoed at the present time, subject to being reopened at some future date, pending improved mar-

keting conditions.

Another brick plant was formerly located at Wiggins, but was discontinued several years ago. The very best types of brick can be manufactured from the brick clay of this county.

Special Clays (Fullers earth).

There are a few other types of clay to be found in and around creeks or streams, that is very suitable for pottery, some of which is made up of attractive colors and is easily molded. There has been no effort made towards commercializing this type of clay up to the present time.

A clay known locally, as a pipe clay, is found in large quantities along creek banks of this County, which is a hard substantial clay not known to be of any commercial value, and its uses of no consequence.

Bentonite.

There are no minerals of this type to be found in Stone County.

Other minerals.

Silica is not known to exist in Stone County soils.

Ochres.

There is a clay of this description to be found in Stone County but not known as ochres.

There are quite a variety of sands to be found in Stone County, none of which has been assumed to be of any value for glass manufacture.

Mineral waters.

Stone County is noted for its mineral water, especially what is known as Ramsey Springs. The analysis of this water shows

STONE COUNTY, MISS.

considerable medical value,as per the following:

Bicarbonate Acid ----------	136.64
Silica ----------	12.50
Iron ----------	Trace
Calcuim (CA) ----------	4.28
Magnesium (MG) ----------	0.21
Sodium and Potassium (NA-K) -----	50.19
Carbinate Radical (CO3)----------	4.80
Bicarbonate Radical (HOO3) ------	122.00
Sulphate Radical (SO4) ----------	10.28
Nitrate Radical (NO3) ----------	
Chlorine (Ci) ----------	7.00
Deduction for conversion ---	222.26
Bicarbonate Radical to Carbonate Radical ----------	45.03
Total solids in solution by analysis ----------	177.23

Analysis by - W. F. Hand, State Chemist.

Ramsey Mineral Springs are located 20 miles Southeast of Wiggins, on Highway 27. These springs were discovered many years ago,but for a long time were not given much thought or consideration until about 1906, when the late Dr. G. A. McHenry, a prominent physician of the town of McHenry, visited these springs and discovered its medical value and started a development program. These springs soon became widely known and were patronized very largely. Soon afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Miller, became sole owner of these springs and continued development of same on a broad scale, erecting a unique and modern hotel constructed out of logs, also, erecting a few cottages around and on the grounds giving it ,its present name, the Ramsey Springs Hotel.

People from this and nearby counties and states, visit these springs spending from one to two weeks and more at the time. This Hotel is only kept open, however, during the summer months.

There is another Spring located near Perkinston, Miss .,said to have similar anaylsis as that of Ramsey Springs, which was formerly used as water supply station for by G & S I, for railroads locomotives, but is otherwise unknown.

Oil and Gas.

There has been considerable speculation during the past few years as to the possibilities of oil and gas being found in Stone County. Several attempts have been made towards its development,and drilling operations have been carried on from time to time, but with very little success.

Geological surveys have been made showing strong indications of the existemce of gas and oil in Stone County , and many leases have been taken by reputable oil companies with the idea of continuing to make future tests for this mineral.

REFERENCE: Bulletin #7 On
Soils of Mississippi by Logan (Wm. N.) and
Stone County Agriculture Agent's office.

Mrs Rose Reabold

Mrs. Rose Reabold, Supervisor,
Historical Research #2983,
Stone County, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
H. V. Redfield
RESEARCH WORKERS--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner

STONE COUNTY SUPPLEMENT, ASSIGNMENT #7.

SUBJECT: SOILS AND MINERALS.

In reviewing assignment seven for copy for Manuscript Scrapbook, the lack of information concerning Ramsey Springs was noted and a letter written to Mr. George L. Miller, present owner of this Resort, who had previously been asked for same but it had not been received. This letter brought fonth a reply from Mr. Miller together with a copy of Ramsey Springs Camp News, under date of September 10, 1936, giving the desired information in detail and same being of historic value as to ownership, it is being copied and sent in as a supplement.

Ramsey Springs, and institution famed throughout South Mississippi as a summer and health resort, and from which the camp housing Company 1486, CCC, derives its name, is located on Red Creek in Stone County, Mississippi, twenty miles east of Wiggins and thirty miles north of Biloxi.

It was in 1864 that Rev. Abner and George Walker, brothers, who lived at the time on the Melton Bond farm two miles south of the creek, discovered on the old Ramsay homestead springs bubbling up among the cypress knees on a flat lying along the banks of Red Creek. There was something about these springs which attracted the brothers. They made repeated trips to the springs which seemed to have a decided mineral flavor to their waters. George Walker

Miss Sue Waller, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi

was suffering from a stomach trouble at the time. Constant drinking of the water was the cause attributed to the complete recovery of Mr. Walker. Thus came about the first cure known to written history at Ramsay Springs.

It may be that previous to this time, Indians knew of the healing properties of the Waters of Ramsay Springs. It takes no great stretch of the imagination to see in the minds eye just south of the springs erected on the level ground there the teepees of the Indians who came bringing with them their sick brought to drink of the healing waters of the magic springs. For in those days as today cool and sparkling waters bubbled as they do today among the roots and knees of towering cypress trees. If Indians suffered from stomach trouble then, as pale faces do today, it may be that Ramsay Springs as a health resort was famed even before the coming of the Spaniards to Biloxi. It may be, too, that Indians then, as do white men today, bathed in the waters of the springs to clear themselves of skin diseases, because the waters seem to contain certain properties which provide a specific cure for eczema.

Akin to the probable scenes of Indian days, were those which came to pass sometime after the recovery of Mr. Walker from his stomach trouble. Words of mouth spread the story. Others came, were cured, and went home to spread their story of the magic properties of the water at Ramsay Springs. Reputation, thus established, made the place. People came, camped, drank the waters, bathed and went home much benefitted. Before any organized effort at development occured, the springs were famed throughout South Mississippi.

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

Miss Sue Waller, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi

It is not known at just what date commercializations of the springs first occurred. It was after the passing of the older generation of Ramsays who owned the property at the time of discovery of the springs that it came into the hands of Andrew Ramsay, one of the heirs, and a Mr. A. Baldwin. These two men started development of the property. In a short time, Mr. Baldwin died. The property passed, then, into the hands of the heirs. It was sold in settlement of the estates to Dr. George McHenry and George R. Burton. Further developments occurred with a continued spread of reputation.

In 1920, the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Miller, purchased the property. There were four log cabins on the hill south of the Springs, that had been built be Andrew Ramsay and Mr. A. Baldwin at the time they started to develop the property; these cabins are over fifty years old and are in a good state of preservation today, by recovering, reflooring, and remodeling them they are being occupied today. Mr. and Mrs. Miller erected a large rustic hotel, twelve cottages, and installed water and electric lights. The spring site was improved for the use of guests of the management. This is the Ramsay Springs of today.

The interior of the hotel is of rustic finish. It is decorated with pine cones, curious timber and rock formations which have been found in the vicinity, mammonth hornet nests (occupants long since ousted), and mounted fish and game. The lobby of the hotel furnishes a gathering place for guests in the evenings and throughout the day where matters of state, fashion, sports--particularly hunting and fishing--and so on are settled with much spirited argument. A large

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Historical Research Project
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cobble stone fireplace and cypress logs forming support for the upper stories of the hotel lend attraction to the lobby.

Chicken dinners served at the hotel attract guests in numbers from the coast towns, New Orleans, and the country, towns and cities to the northward.

As a place of restfulness, Ramsay Springs has no peer. As a sportsman's paradise, the surrounding country is coming back. With the destruction of the forests through lumbering, and the annual recurrent burnings of the entire surrounding countryside, large game, turkey, fox, cat, squirrel, quail and fish became more and more scarce. While this section of the State remained a better hunting and fishing area than did many other sections, it suffered.

The United States Forest Service has established a unit of the DeSoto National forest which completely envelopes the Ramsay Springs property. Protection being given fish and game through this agency as well as through the State Game Commission is helping both to come back. The Game Commission has planted turkey, quail, deer and other forms of wild life withing the Ramsay Springs area withingthe past three years. With the added protection being afforded, and with additional plantings being planned, an ideal sportsmans paradise is in the making. This time the paradise will be protected. No longer will selfish individuals be permitted unliscensed slaughter.

The depression had its effect upon patronage of the Springs. This season has been the best in several years. Ramsay Springs is again on its way back with the game, the fish and the forests to its

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

Miss Sue Waller, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi

former position as a leading recreational area in the state and as a place of recuperation for those who may be physically ill.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
By Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Supervisor,

Wiggins, Mississippi
March 16, 1937.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS THOMAS A. Cain

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #7

SUBJECT SOILS and MINERALS

Soils

The principal soils in Stone County are a part of the Lafayette stage. This is a group of soils made up of sands, clays, and gravels. Bright colering is the chief characteristic of each kind of soil. Orange, pink, yellow, buff, and white colored sands and clays occur in a great variety of relationships.

The soils formed from the Lafayette, include sands, sandy loams, gravelly loams, and clay loams. As a rule, the soils are deficient in the mineral plant foods, although they are not always deficient in potash.

These types of soils are most valuable to t he growth of general crops such as,,corn, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, and most any type of grazing crops except alfalfa and timothy. Almost all types of timber grows in this belt, particularly the long and shortleaf pine and all kinds of hardwood.

We do not find any Commercial Stones in Stone County.

The only fossil remains that are found are the petrified remains of trees found along the creeks of the county. A very interesting collection of fossils of this kind have been gathered and are on exhibit at the Ramsay Springs Hotel owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Miller. Among or in this collection, is the entire remains of a tree that has turned into stone. This tree was found in Red Creek and brought to the hotel by Mr. Miller. Several other people in the county have found similar peices of petrified wood.

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

Minerals

Metallic Minerals;

Iron.

There are no Bessémer ores or non-Bessemer orse found in Stone County.

Aluminum.

There is no ore of this type or kind to be found in the county.

Non-Metallic Minerals.

A considerable quantity of clay gravel, wash gravel, fine and coarse sand used as a cement base , is found. These are found for a large part on the streams or sand hills, and are used for road construction, and for mixing with cement for concrete purposes. Several gravel pits are found in Stone County. The largest and most productive one is near McHenry, Miss., and is owned by a private citizen. This pit has yielded many tons of gravel over a period of many years', and is still being used. (1938). Many carload lots of this gravel is sold outside the county.

Another gravel pit of commercial value is near Wiggins, Miss. This gravel is also used for road construction and cement mixing.

No lignite minerals are found in the county. Charcoal, which is manufactured from pine wood, can be and is successfully developed out of the pine saplings that are so numerous in this county. A short sketch of the process by which coal of this type is made is as follows:

"Short peices of pine are cut, then stood on end beginning at ground, and going round and round, until the coal kiln is as large as needed or wanted. Then peices are put on top of these, again going round, until the stack is as high as needed. Dirt is put on this to cover it up so that it will smolder and not blaze. A small hole is left to fire the kiln. This cover keeps the kiln from burning too

freely, and yet enough to make good charcoal. A great many people, especially Negroes are engaged in this business. Charcoal of this type is usually sold for one or two dollars per sack.

Clay

A great quantity of clay suitable to brick making is found in the county. At one time a brick kiln was established at Wiggins, but was discontinued several yeras ago, because so much brick was shipp- into the county and was not profitable. A brick plant was located at Perkinston a few years ago by Mr. Blackman. For a great while this plant made and shipped many thousands of brick, but owing to the depression and market conditions, had to be abandoned.

Special Clays (Fullers earth).

A few other types of clays are found along the creeks and streams that is suitable for pottery. Some of this clay is of attractive colors and is easily molded. No effort has been made for its extensive use thus far.

A clay known locally as pipe clay, is found in large quantities along creekm banks of the county. This is a hard substantial clay, but is not known to be of any commercial value.

Bentonite.

No minerals of this type are found in the county.

Other minerals.

Silica is not known to exist in Stone County soils.

Ochres.

A clay of this description is known to exist in Stone County, but is not known as Ochres.

Quite a variety of sandsv are found inthe county, none of which are suitable for glass manufacture.

Mineral Waters.

Stone County is noted for its mineral waters. Among the most

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

famous of the mineral springs found in the county, is the Ramsey springs. These springs are located on Highway 57, twenty miles southeast of Wiggins. They were discovered many years ago, but for a long time were not given much thought or consideration until about 1906, when the late Dr. G.A.McHenry, a prominent physician of the town of McHenry, visited these springs and discovered their medicinal value and started a development program. Soon the springs became widely known and were patronized very largely. After a great many years, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller bought the spring site and 40 acres of land from Dr. McHenry, and continued the development of the place. A large three-story rustic hotel has been erected near the springs, and about thirty cottages have been built for the accomodation of the guests. Each cottage has running water and lights, and most of the rooms in the hotel have hot and cold water and lights. The management has its own power plant, and in connection with first class accomodations , the menus are excellent. First class meals are served, and one will find rates and accommodations here equal to any to be had in the city. The only drawback to the business of the hotel and cottages, is that the resort is operated only during the summer months.

Below will be found the analysis of the Ramsay Spring water, which has been analyzed by W.F.Hand, State Chemist.

Bicarbonate Acid	136.64
Silica	12.50
Iron	Trace
Calcium (CA)	4.28
Magnesium (MG)	0.21
Sodium and Potassium (NA-K)	50.19
Carbinate Radical (HCO3)	122.00
Sulphate Radical (SO4)	10.28
Nitrate Radical (NO3)	
Chlorine (Cl)	7.00
Deduction for conversion	222.26
Bicarbonate Radical to Carbonate Radical	45.03
Total solids in solution by analysis	177.23

Another spring with the same analysis as that of Ramsay Springs is found near the town of Perkinston, Miss. in Stone County. This spring was formerly used as the water supply station by the Gulf and Ship Island Rail Road Company, but is otherwise very little known. Some of the branches in the county have mineral springs bubbling up along their beds, ascertained by the fact that there is a green ooze to be found all along them, and a taste of mineral in the water. It is not known where this mineral water comes from, but it is likely that it is deeply buried in the earth and comes to the surface now and then through some strata of rock.

Oil and Gas.

Some companies and people have had considerable speculation during the past few years as to the possibility of gas and oil being found in Stone County. Some attempts have been made toward its development, and drilling operations have been carried on from time to time, with little success. Geological surveys have been made showing streng indications of the existence of gas and oil in the county, and many leases have been taken by reputable oil companies with the idea of continuing to make future tests for this mineral.

Sulphur.

While this topic was not included, will state that at one time this mineral was drilled for near McHenry, with no success.

Reference: Bulletin # 7 On Soils of Mississippi by Logan, Wm.N. and Stone County Agri. Agts, Office

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSER THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 22 SUPPLEMENT

SUBJECT----------SOILS AND MINERALS

SUPPLEMENT to ASSIGNMENT # 22

The soils of Stone County are of the Citronelle Formation. This formation consists of the Upland types of soils known as the Norfolk, Ruston, and Orangeburg types. This Citronelle Formation consists also of the Terrace and Bottom soils.

Below I shall discuss some things that are necessary to know why soil classification is necessary:

" Since the agricultural value and, indirectly, the market value of farm land are based mainly on the earning power of the land through the various crops common to each section, a careful study of everything that effects the earning power is of great importance. The earning power of land is, in turn, based mainly on the quantity of any specified crop which the land may reasonably be expected to produce under normal conditions and average management. The production of land in general may be affected by a number of things, such as drainage, overflow, erosion, etc., but the general cause of the widely varied rate of production on different tracts of land is a difference in the texture, natural content of the necessary plant foods, and the general composition of the soils in different places. These differences in the productive capacity of soils are due to the composition of basic material from which the soil was formed, the age of the soil, the manner in which it was deposited and other things unnecessary to mention. The important thing is that these differences in productive capacity exist to a very marked degree and effect, to the same

extent, the agricultural and normal market value of the land. For these fundamental reasons, the classifications and analysis of soils are the very foundation of appraisal work."

Gulf Coastal or Long Leaf Pine Belt:

Geologically, this is divided into the Catahoula, Citronella, and Coastal Terrace formations. The Catahoula is on the North side of the belt and the materials are irregularly imbedded sand, sandstone, and clay of marine deposit. The Citronella, the formation found in Stone County, occupies a broad area south of the Catahoula and the materials are sand, gravel, and clay, shallow marine deposit. The Coastal Terrace borders the Gulf Coast, and the materials are loam, sand, gravel, clay of recent marine deposit. It can be seen that the materials of the three formations are of the same general class and, for this reason the soils formed are about the same, the principle difference being in the age of deposit and drainage. Beginning with the Catahoula there is a large area of well developed and well drained upland soils and not a preponderance of terrace and bottom soils. In the Citronella there is a smaller area of well developed upland soils and an increasing area of terrace and bottom soils. In the Coastal Terrace the upland soils practically disappear and almost the whole area is made up of terrace and bottom soils. The Gulf Coastal Belt is about the same average width in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Soils of the Gulf Coastal :

This area is the largest soil belt in the three states and a great variety of soils are found. The upland soils are Greenville, Orangeburg, Ruston, Norfolk, Caddo, Susquehanna, Blakely, Tifton, Hoffman, Cuthbert, Bowie, Marlboro, and Henderson. The terrace soils are Cahaba, Myatt, Kalmia, Beauregard, Buxin, Hammond, Blanton, Leaf,

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

Portsmouth, Joxville, Grady, Dunbar, Chattahoochee, Amite, Scranton, St. Lucia, Lacassine, Lake Charles, Edna, Crowley, Plummer, Bladen, Bienville, Lakewood, Acadia, Eulonia, Weston, and Okenee. The bottom soils are Ocklocknee, Bibb, Johnson, and Thompson. The soils of Stone County fall into the Norfolk, Ruston, and Orangeburg types. The western part of the county is in the Norfolk group, the central part in the Orangeburg, and the eastern and southern part in the Ruston.

The series to which a soil belongs is determined entirely by the texture, color, and material of the subsoil. The type is determined by the texture, color, and material of the surface soil. As an illustration, we will consider Ruston Fine Sandy Loam. Ruston is the series and Fine Sandy Loam is the type. In classifying this soil by the use of the soil auger, we would examine each specimen brought out by the auger throughout the three foot section, noting the depth, color, texture, and material of the surface soil, then the color texture, and material of the subsoil at varying depths. In this series and type we would find the subsoil beginning at a depth of from four to ten inches. The first ten to twelve inches of the subsoil is a brownish-yellow fine sandy loam, underlain to a depth of twenty to thirty inches by a brownish-red fine sandy clay, where it grades into a more friable, pale red, sandy clay with gray and yellow mottling. The above description of the subsoil establishes the series as Ruston, which is found in the eastern section of Stone County. We now look to the surface soil which we have found to be a layer of from four to ten inches thick of grayish-brown fine sandy loam. This establishes the type as fine sandy loam, and, putting the two together, we have the complete classification of Ruston Fine Sandy Loam.

Below will be found the contents of the different soils as found in Stone County:

Orangeburg Series: Gray to orange-red upland soil with red friable subsoil, found in all sandy formations of Coastal Plain Province.

A. 0 to 12 inches - yellowish-brown to grayish-brown friable sandy loam.

B. 12 to 60 inches - bright, orange-red, friable sandy clay.

C. Below 60 inches - same color, but more sand and slightly mottled with yellow and gray.

It is an excellent soil, adapted to cotton, corn, small grain, legumes, vegetables, and fruit trees.

Ruston Series: Grayish-brown upland soil with brownish-red, mottled subsoil, found in all sandy formations of the Coastal Plain Province.

A. 0 to 10 inches - gray to grayish-brown sandy loam.

B. 10 to 36 inches - reddish-brown to brownish-red and friable sandy clay.

C. Below 36 inches - mottled yellow, gray and red, friable sandy clay.

A good soil adapted to cotton, corn, legumes, vegetables and fruit.

Norfolk Series: Ashy-gray upland soil with yellow clay subsoil, found in nearly all sandy formations of the Coastal Plain Province.

A. 0 to 10 inches - ashy-gray sandy loam to sand.

B. 10 to 30 inches - yellow friable sandy clay.

C. Below 30 inches - yellow, gray, and sometimes mottled friable sandy clay.

A fair soil for cotton, corn, legumes, and truck crops.

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

The Norfolk type of soil will be found in Beat One of Stone County; the Orangeburg type in part of Beat Five and three; and and the Ruston type of soil in Beat Five and Four. Each of these soils are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, potatoes, truck crops, and fruit trees. The Orangeburg is an especially good type of soil, but this applies only to Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam and Orangeburg Sandy Loam. The Orangeburg Losmy Sand and Orangeburg Sand are just as poor as any other poor sand soil.

While there has been no Soil Survey made of Stone County, yet there has been Soil Surveys made of the surrounding counties that comprise the Long Leaf Pine Belt, and the structure of the soil is about the same.

The success of the farmer does not depend altogether on the type of soil, but on the amount of work he puts on his crop.

Reference for this supplement is:

A Soil Guide, prepared by a Mr. Scott for the Federal Land Bank, of New Orleans, Louisi ana.

Also:

Mr. Snowden, Agent for Stone County, Wiggins, Miss.

Mr. Clayton, Vocational Agriculturist, Home School, Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, SOILS

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Jackson, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT # 8 STONE COUNTY

CANVASSERS --Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

1. FOREST RESERVES

a. National.

The National Forest Reserves for this section is known as the Biloxi Unit and includes 45 sections of land in George County, 242 sections in Stone County, 48 sections in Jackson County, and 299 sections in Harrison County. In acreage it consists of 28,800 acres in George county, 30,720 acres in Jackson county, 154, 880 acres in Stone county and 191,360 acres in Harrison county. The government owned forest and option lands consists of 333,000 acres in Stone county, 624,010 acres in Harrison county, 18,860 acres in Jackson county and none in George county.

Working in cooperation with the National Forest Reserve is the Southeastern Forest Protective Area of the State Forest Department, with a district office at Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi, and Mr. C. O. Batson, District Ranger. This Protective Area is composed of 235, 872 acres in Harrison county, 96, 530 acres in Stone county, 294,630 acres in George county, and 387,440 acres in Jackson county, making a total of 287,304 acres in the area. There are thirteen lookout towers, costing $700 each, nine tower houses, costing $800 each. There are approximately 700 miles of telephone lines, with an approximate cost of ~~$[illegible]~~ $44,100. This improvement is given by the National Government. There are about 325 miles of truck trails (roads), 272 bridges and culverts, 528 miles of firebreaks ~~[illegible]~~, which are two-foot lanes, plowed through protective lands.

There has been within the last few years 6,795 acres of fire hazard removal, such as dead timber and undergrowth, and 77 miles of road side clearings, all of which was completed by the CCC camp boys. Five of the tower houses are landscaped with shrubery. There are 648 rods of fencing afound the tower houses and cabins. Those employed by the State Forest Commission in this area include the following: one district ranger, four county rangers, thirteen tower men, twenty smoke chasers(men with fire fighting equipment who fight fires) 115 wardens, all of which are in readiness to extinguish fires at any time they may be called.

The territory under this fire protection pay two cents per acre to the Federal Government, under the Clark McNarier law. The state gets 90% of this acreage tax to be used for fire suppression.

b. State Parks

In their program for the Biloxi Unit, there is under construction, a proposed state park to be located at Ocean Springs in Jackson County.

c. Forest Nurseries

There is located at Saucier, Mississippi an experiment station for the Forestry service. The pine burs are gathered for the seed, which are planted. The seedling trees are transplanted and experimented with in different ways.

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

a. Conifers

The trees which bear cones in Stone County are as follows: long and short leaf pine, & poplar, sweet gum and magnolia.

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

b. Hardwoods

The hardwood trees of Stone County are as follows: Oak, gum, poplar, cypress, magnolia and dogwood.

c. Fruit bearing Trees

The fruit bearing trees of Stone County are as follows : pecan, peach, plum, apple, pear, fig, apricot, orange, quince, persimmon and tung oil.

These fruits are used for home consumption and market, both local and foreigh.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS

The greater portion of Stone county is cut-over woodlands. There is some enclosed pasture lands, but most of the county is open woods. There are small farms scattered over the county, and the rest is open.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST.

a. Soil Conserver

The trees shade the soil, preserving the moisture and promoting the growth of grass. The leaves fall in the autumn, and decay, making a layer of soil builder or fertilizer.

b. Protection against soil erosion

Trees planted on hillsides will prevent the soil from washing away. The roots of the trees form a kind of reservoir for the soil, and the falling leaves will build up washing land.

c. Shelter against extreme temperature

The spreading branches of trees serve as shade in the summer and as protection in extreme cold weather. They also serve as wind breaks and protection to property and crops.

c. Increasing Farm Income

The farm income may be increased from trees by the sale of timber, cordwood, fuel, posts and turpentine.

5. PRODUCTS OF THE HOME FOREST:

The greatest pproduct that we get from the local forest is lumber, but most of Stone County's lumber has been cut and sold already, but the lumber industry still exists on a small scale now. The turpentine product is the most prominent product now in this county, but there is also cordwood, pine stumps, pine straw, fence posts, fuel and many other smaller products that we get from our forsst.

The lumber and turpentine products furnish a means of livlihood for many of the citizens of Stone County.

6. REPORT ON METHODS OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER ON YOUR FARMS.

The methods of cutting and handling timber are becoming more modern. In the cutting and hauling to-day, care is taken to preserve the small trees. Cross-cut saws, trucksx , and portable sawmills are the equipment used in cutting the timber.

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER

Timber is usually marketed locally or sold direct to lumber manufactures and logging contractors on a stumpage basis. The price of which varies according to the prevailing market prices at the time of the sale. It is shipped to both foreign and domestic markets.

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS

The protection of the woods in Stone county is handled largely through the cooperation of the District Forest Office, forest rangers and the CCC camps. However, this protection is not given to the area where the usual fire protection tax is not paid, although, it has been given to land, other than that under the reforestation area.

There is little protection against fungi and insects at present, although, some methods are being studied in order to destroy this disease and insects. We have the following insects to fight in protecting our trees: tipmoth, yellow fungus, the southern pine beetle and the brown spot.

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS

The forest are being improved by thinning out the undergrowth and surplus trees. Seeds are being planted and seedlings are transplanted. The largest single wood forest in Stone county is that known as the University Land consisting of 23,000 acres with an estimate of from eleven to fifteen million feet of timber. There has been 514,000 slash pine seedlings planted on this University land during the winter of 1935-36.

10. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES

The kinds of trees most desirable for planting along streets and highways are as follows: oak, sycamore, magnolia, slash pine, dogwood, judas trees, cedar, youpon, mountain laurel and a few others. The planting and care of these trees are done most by the CCC boys, under the supervision of the District ranger and trained nursery men.

11. WILD FLOWERS

The type of wild flowers, both the plant and tree variety that is found in Stone County are given as follows: Plants - cosmos, magnolia, grandflora, redbud, (mountain laurel,) huckleberry, sweetbay, whitebay, tulip (poplar), mayhew, Christiania hew, Possum hew, laurel and honeysuckle. Flowers - buttercup, black-eyed susan, deer-tongue, violet, daisy, wild poppy, passion flower, briar, (pond lilly,) water hyacinth, nut-grass, red clover, aster, goldenrod, crotalora, portulaca, trumpet flower and wild orchid.

REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. C.O. Batson, District Ranger, Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi

Fifth Biennial Report of the Mississippi Forestry Commission by Fred B. Merrill, State Forester

Good Turpentine Practice, Bulletin # 70 by D. E. Lauderburn, Extension Forester

Mrs. Rose Reabold

MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, State Director
411-412 Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #8

SUPPLEMENT TO: FOREST AND FAUNA

PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FOREST-

Until about 1930, a large number of sawmills were located in this section. Prior to that time, there were also an abundant supply of virgin pine timber in this county. Some of the larger mills that operated in this county were known as: The J.E. North Lumber Company, L.N. Dantzler Lbr. Company, Inda Pine Lbr. Company, Pratt, Hill & Burton Lbr. Company and the Finkbine Lumber Company. These mills were in continuous operation from twenty to thirty years. By 1920, the supply of virgin timber was practically all used, and these mills, one by one, began to close. In about 1932, the largest, Finkbine Lbr. Company of Wiggins, discontinued operation.

During these years, from about 1915-1930, a large number of turpentine stills were also operated in this county. These two industries worked together to consume the timber, but for different purposes, and at different times. The turpentine operators would box the timber and catch the sap for turpentine; then this would be followed up by the saw mill operators in about three or four years, who cut the timber for lumber.

This period of lumber and turpentine activities was a very prosperous one for this county. Hundreds of men were employed and the annual pay roll ran into the millions.

At the present time, there is very little activity in either branch of these industries in Stone County. However, they still

continue on a very small scale. The manufacture of lumber is now being done through the operation of numerous portable sawmills, operated mostly by tractor power. The timber today is of much lower value, than that formerly cut by the larger mills, and is known as second growth timber. The approximate price paid for stumpage during the virgin timber days was from $6.00 to $12.00 per thousand (log scale measure). The stumpage price paid for the present second growth timber is from $3.00 to $5.00 per thousand (log scale measure) according to the quality. In addition to the lumber value of this second growth timber, there is also a good market for it as pulp and cord wood. This pine wood has, for the last few years, become so scarce, the people are resorting to the pine stumps for fuel. These stumps are now plentiful, and are being shipped and sold in car load lots to the northern markets. The pulp wood is also shipped in car load lots. It is impossible to get an accurate estimate of how many cars are shipped annually, as there are numerous contractors and workers who shipx collectively and individually from different points.

The average price paid for pulp wood is about $3.50 per cord unit. This is about 1/5 more than a regular wood cord measure. About 15% of this amount is paid to the owner of the timber for stumpage; about 30% is paid for labor; and the balance is for freight charges and profit for contractors and buyers.

Stone County also sells a considerable amount of hardwood, which is shipped annually to different veneer plants. A price of about $3.00 per thousand (log scale measure) is paid to the timber owners for stumpage. This hardwood is shipped to nearby markets at Laurel, Hattiesburg, Gulfport and some to Bogalousa, Louisiana. There is also a fairly good market for the pine poles sold as piling from Stone County. These are

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

delivered, usually by truck, to the Gulfport Creosote Company at Gulfport, Mississippi. There they are processed with creosote to insure long service, both as telephone poles and piling. There are from one hundred to one hundred fifty car loads of lumber shipped from Stone County annually, has an estimated value of from $25,000 to $30,000. There are approximately 260 cars of cord wood shipped out of this county annually, estimated to be of about $18,000 value. There is also approximately 25 carloads of hardwood logs shipped from this county, valued at about $5,000. It is estimated that there is about 32 cars of various other forest products, such as, pine poles, kindling, and stumps shipped out of this county annually at an estimated value of $1500.

The Trenton Lbr. Company at Wiggins which was organized after the discontinuance of Finkbine Lumber Company, operates the planing mill and lumber yard, and is the principal local market for lumber manufactured by the numerous portable sawmills in the county. Mr. T.S. Andress is the manager of the Trenton Lumber Company, and to him the canvassers are indebted for the above information.

TURPENTINE

The turpentine industries rank next to the lumber industry in Stone County. For a time after the cutting of the virgin pine timber, many of the turpentine stills that were in operation in the section, discontinued, but as the second growth timber began to get large enough to be of value, these stills were re-opened. For the past six years they have been engaged in turpentining the second growth timber, and at present, there are three of these stills in operation in and near Stone County, all of whom have large lease agreements with Stone County timber

owners. One turpentine still is located at Wiggins and is known as Gay & Rausch Company. Another is located at Carnes, Mississippi in Forest County, just across the county line from Stone County, and is known as the Newton Naval Stores. They have large turpentine leases in Stone County. Mr. Robert M. Newton, the principal owner of the turpentine business resides in Wiggins. The other turpentine business, which has considerable timber leases in Stone County is that of W.L. Blackledge Turpentine Company, located at Saucier, Mississippi in Harrison County, near Stone County line. There are about 65,000 gallons of distilled turpentine manufactured annually from the gum from Stone County pines, and about 4500 barrels of resin. These turpentine industries pay to the farmers and other timber owners of Stone County approximately $10.000 annually for these products. A large number of men are employed by these operators, most of whom are negroes. Aprroximately $36,000 is paid out annually in wages to employees.

The future for these industries in Stone County is very indefinite. It is estimated that this business will increase 25% within the next twenty-five years.

INCOME FROM ORCHARDS

There is but one type of fruit in Stone County that is shipped annually, and that is the sand pear. This type of fruit generally speaking is very prolific, and there is considerable demand for them. It is estimated that there are approximately 50,000 bushels shipped annually, netting an annual income to the growers of approximately $10,000. There are some peach orchards in Stone County, but this fruit is not produced in sufficient quanities to warrant car load shipments. They are usually sold locally, netting the growers approximately $1000.

The pecan is another type of fruit or nut, that is grown extensively

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

in Stone County. The production of pecans in Stone County varies. For the past five years, it has been reasonable. It is estimated that there is an average of 550,000 pounds of pecans are shipped from Stone County annually, netting the farmers about $15,000.

The Tung Oil trees, producing the Tung Oil nuts is rapidly being reconized as a revenue producer to Stone County people. Orchards of these trees are being developed in Stone County. Although the industry is, at present, in its infancy, there are now a few producing orchards in this county. The nuts obtained from these trees are mostly sold for seeding purposes. They are not, as yet, being put on the market, as they are not produced in sufficient quanities. The industry is said to have a very good future. There are no crushing plants in this county, but there is in the neighboring counties. It is estimated that this industry will net the growers an income of approximately $50.00 per acre during the maturity period, and the market will be unlimited.

REFERENCES:

Mr. T.S. Andress
Mr. Robt. M. Newton
Mr. U.B. Parker
Mr. W.C. Batson

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

D Stone #4 B

In rechecking original assignment eight "Forest and Fauna", we found several errors as to figures, etc, all of which we have corrected, and have added considerable information which we did not have at the time of writing the assignment. In view of this fact, we have thought best to re-write the whole assignment as per the attached and ask that the first one sent in be disregarded.

Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi
Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Historian.
May 14, 1937

Rewritten

STONE County, FOREST

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FOR - - - - - MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY REVISED ASSIGNMENT # 8

RESEARCH WORKERS - - (Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield

SUBJECT: FOREST AND FAUNA.

v FOREST RESERVES.

The National Forest Reserve for this section is known as the Biloxi unit and includes approximately 200,000 acres of land in George, Stone, Harrison and Jackson Counties. Working in cooperation with National Forest Reserve is the Southeastern Forest Protective Area of the State Forest Department with district office at Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi. Mr. C. O. Batson is district ranger. This protective area is composed of 272,832 acres in Hancock County, 235,872 acres in Harrison County 85,010 acres in Stone County, 280,774 acres in George County, 382,692 acres in Jackson County making a total 1,257,180 acres in the area.

There are fourteen lookout towers costing $700.00 each and nine tower houses costing $800.00. There are approximately 700 miles of telephone lines with an approximate cost of $44,100. This improvement is given by the National Government. There are 323 miles truck trails (roads), 272 bridges and culverts, 528 miles fire breaks which are two foot lanes plowed through protected lands.

There has been within the last few years 6,795 acres of hazard-removal such as dead timber and under growth and 77 miles of road clearings all of which were completed by CC Camp boys; five of the tower houses are landscaped with shrubbery; there are 648 rods of fencing around tower houses and cabins.

STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Those employed by State Forest Commission is this area include the one district ranger, four county rangers, fourteen tower men, twenty-eight smoke chasers (men with fire fighting equipment), seventy-five stand-by men, all of which are in readiness to extinguish fires at any time they may be called. The territory under this fire protection pays two cents per acre to the State Forestry Department.

Under the Clark McNarier Law the state gets 50% of the amount of this acreage tax, which is used for fire suppression and payment of fire suppression personnel; Naval Store operators two, employing 115, with annual payroll of $41,460.

A report of wood using industries in the district embracing the State Forest Commission shows eighty-one operators of the following clawsifications--naval stores, lumber years, saw-mill, wood yard, shingle mills, cresoting plants pulp and paper mills, vaneer and plug mills. These industries employ 3,337 people with a total annual payroll of $1,920,784.00. Stone County's portion of the above is as follows--eight saw mills and lumber yeard employing 73 workers with annual ppyroll of $27,760.00; paper wood companies employing fifteen workers with an annual payroll of $5,400.00.

In their program there is under consideration a proposed state park to be located at Ocean Springs in Jackson County, Mississippi.

There is located twenty-one and one-half miles east of Wiggins on State Highway 57 at University Observation Tower a State Forest Nursery which has been in operation for two years and has produced approximately two and one half million pine seedlings. Most of these seedlings have been planted on the University Forest demonstration plots and by individuals in the five counties, all of which is under fire pro-

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

tection. The nursery has been enlarged and the seed sown for an additional one and one half million pines, two to four million black locust, thousands of hardwood such as red cedar, dog wood, red mulberry, cucumber, youpon, white ash, yellow poplar, live oak, white oak, black gum, black cherry and others. This nursery is under the personal supervisionnof the District Forester, Mr. C. O. Batson.

There is also located about eight miles east of Saucier oneState Highway 55 in the Biloxi Unit of the National Forest Reserve an experiment station. This station is operated exclusively by the United States Forest Service; much valuable information is gathered at this station which covers the good and detremental work of birds, insects, animals, and diseases. Also experiments are exercised on the growth of young forest trees under different soil and climate conditions. The effect of fire on pine timber is also shown at this station.

FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES.

Conifers--the trees which bear cones in Stone County are as follows: long and short leaf pine, poplar, sweet gum and magnolia. Hardwoods include the following: oak, gum, poplar, cypress, magnolia and dogwood.

Fruit bearing trees of Stone County are as follows: pecan, peach, plum, apple, pear, fig, apricot, orange, quince, persimmon and tung oil. These fruits are used for home consumption and market, both local and foreign.

LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS.

The greater portion of Stone County is cut-over woodlands. There is some enclosed pasture lands, but most of the county is open woods. There are small farms scattered over the county, and the rest is open.

STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST.

The trees shade the soil, preserving the moisture and promoting the growth of grass. The leaves fall in the autumn, and decay, making a layer of soil builder or fertilizer.

Trees planted on hill sides will prevent the soil from washing away. The roots of the trees form a kind of reservoir for the soil, and the falling leaves will build up washing land.

The spreading branches of trees serve as shade in the summerr and as protection in extreme cold weather. They also serve as wind breaks and protection to property and crops.

The farm income maybe increased from trees by the sale of timber, cordwood, fuel, posts and turpentine.

PRODUCTS OF THE HOME FOREST.

The greatest product that we get from the local forest is lumber, but most of Stone County's lumber has been cut and sold already; the lumber industry still exists on a small scale now. The turpentine product is the most prominent product now in this county; there is also cordwood, pine stumps, pine straw, fence posts, fuel and many other smaller products that we get from our forest.

The lumber and turpentine products furnish a means of livlihood for many of the citizens of Stone County.

REPORT ON METHODS OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER ON YOUR FARMS.

The methods of cutting and handling timber are becoming more modern. In the cutting and hauling to-day, care is taken to preserve the small trees. Cross-cut saws, trucks, and portable saw-mills are the equipment used in cutting the timber.

MARKETING FARM TIMBER.

Timber is usually marketed locally or sold direct to lumber

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

manufactures and logging contractors on a stumpage basis. The price of which varies according to the prevailing market prises at the time of the sale. It is shipped to both foreign and domestic markets.

PROTECTING THE WOODS.

The protection of the woods in Stone County is handled largely through the cooperation of the District Forest office, forest rangers and the CCC Camps. However, this protection is not given to the area where the usual fire protection tax is not paid, although, it has been given to land, other than that under the reforestation area, namely state and 16th section lands.

There is little protection against fungi and insects at present, although, some methods are being studied in order to destroy this disease and insects. We have the following insects to fight in protecting our trees: tipmoth, yellow fungus, the southern pine beetle and the brown spot.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPORDUCTION OF HOME FORESTS.

The forests are being improved by thinning out the under-growth and surplus trees. Seeds are being planted and seedlings are transplanted. The largest single wood forest in Stone County is that known as the University Land consisting of 23,000 acres with an estimate of from eleven to fifteen million feet of timber. There has been 1,178,000 slash pine seedlings planted on this University land during the winter of 1935-36.

STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES.

The kinds of trees most desirable for planting along streets and highways are as follows: oak, sycamore, magnolia, slash pine, dog wood, Judas trees, cedar, youpon, mountain laurel and a few others. The planting and care of these trees are done mostly by the CCC boys,

STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

under the supervision of the District ranger and trained nursery men.

WILD FLOWERS.

The type of wild flowers, both the plant and tree variety that is found in Stone County are given as follows: plants--cosmos, magnolia, grandflora, redbud, mountain laurel, huckle-berry, sweet bay, white bay, tulip (poplar), mayhaw, Christiania hew, oppossum hew, laurel, and honeysuckle: flowers--buttercup, black-eyed susan, deer tongue, violet, daisy, wild poppy, passion flower, briar, pond lilly, water hyacinth, nut-grass, red clover, aster, goldenrod, crotalora, portulaca, trumpet flower and wild orchid.

REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. C. O. Batson, District Ranger, Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Mississippi Forestry Commission by Fred B. Merrill, State Forester

Good Turpentine Practice, Bulletin # 70 by D. E. Landerburn, Extension Forester.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
WIGGINS, STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
APRIL 21, 1937.

Sue Waller

(Miss) Sue Waller, Supervisor.

STONE COUNTY, FOREST

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE -WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI
AUGUST 24, 1937

Miss Susie V. Powell, Consultant
WPA, Women's and Professional Projects
Box 2091
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Powell:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 23, in reference to manuscript of TREE SURVEY and in reply to your request, I am sending you the references in connection with this manuscript.

Mr. C. O. Batson, District Ranger, State Forestry Commission, Wiggins, Mississippi
J. B. Brown, Member of Board of Supervisors, Perkinston, Mississippi
Mrs. J. A. Simpson, Wiggins, Mississippi
J. L. Holleman, Wiggins, Mississippi
Miss Mable McMurphy, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mrs. J. B. Downing, Perkinston, Mississippi

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

Horace V. Redfield, Historian
Stone County

HVR:dh
dl

Assignment No. 25

STONE COUNTY. SUBJECT TREES.

List for Photographers.

1. **Historic Trees: None unless some along the Old Wire Road would be so considered.**
2. **Largest Trees:**
   1. **Short Leaf Yellow Pine in forks of Flint and Red Creeks About six miles Southeast of Wiggins.**
   2. **Seedling Pecan Tree, six miles East of McHenry, on Supervisor W. W. Lott's place.**
   3. **Red Oak on Jim Saucier's place, about 16 miles West of Wiggins.**
   4. **Six or seven Red Oaks on Old Brown place, about six miles West of Perkinston.**
   5. **Oaks on old James Batson place and Cemetery near-by, seven miles West of Wiggins.**
   6. **Red Oak, Sebe Bond place, 14 miles West of Wiggins.**
   7. **Cedar Trees on Alfred Batson, where C.O.Batson is now living, 12 miles West of Wiggins.**
   8. **Red Oak at home of Luther Smith, fifteen miles Northwest of Wiggins.**
   9. **Yellow Pine on Red Creek, about ¼ mile West of new Highway 49.**
   10. **Any number of large cypress trees along Red creek, also Magnolia trees. A number near thehighway bridge now being used are called--"Magnolia Point".**
   11. **Real old cedar trees on Brown Bond place, East of Wiggins.**
   12. **Real old oaks in Ramsey Spring neighborhood.**

STONE COUNTY, TREES

Stone County - - - - Trees - - - Sheet No. 2.

5. Freak or unusual trees: None that could be located or even heard of.

4. Fine specimens of flowering trees: Dogwood, Magnolia, White Bay, Tulip or Yellow Poplar, Wild Cherry, Crab-apple, Red Bud, Fringe or Nancy Grey Beard, Cucumber tree. Shrubs: Mountain Laurel, Honey Suckle or wild Azalea, Yaupon, and Holly. (Holly not a flowering but very ornamental tree.)
The cucumber, a species of the Magnolia, will soon be in bloom and is very beautiful; has some leaves 18 X 22" or even larger. The flower is 12 to 14 inches long. The tree has bark like a Magnolia but leafes more like the banana leaf and some as large.

Submitted by Historical Research Workers, Sue Waller, Supervisor.
Stone County, Miss. April 8, 1937.

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT XXV

LARGE TREES

(1)

#21

Following are among the largest trees of the county:

Short Leaf Yellow Pine in forks of Flint and Red Creeks about six miles Southeast of Wiggins.

Seedling Pecan Tree, six miles East of McHenry, on the W. W. Lott's place.

Red Oak on Jim Saucier's place, about 16 miles west of Wiggins.

Six or seven Red Oaks on old Brown Place, about six miles West of Perkinston.

Oaks on old James Batson place and Cemetery near-by, seven miles West of Wiggins.

Red Oak on Sebe Bond place, 14 miles West of Wiggins.

Cedar trees on the old home of Alfred Batson, 12 miles west of Wiggins.

Red Oak at home of Luther Smith, fifteen miles northwest of Wiggins.

Yellow Pine on Red Creek, about one-fourth mile West of new Highway 49.

Any number of large cypress and magnolia trees along Red Creek, and at "Magnolia Point" near the highway bridge.

Old Cedar trees on Brown Bond place, East of Wiggins.

Old Oaks in Ramsey Spring neighborhodd.

FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS

The woods of Stone County are beautiful in Springtime with a wealth of flowering trees. The most prominent are: Dogwood, Magnolia, White bay, or Nancy Grey Beard, Cucumber Tree. Shrubs: Mountain Laurel, Honey Suckle or Wild Azalea, Yaupon, and Holly, an ornamental shrub.

The cucumber, a species of the Magnolia, is very beautiful when in bloom.

The flower is 12 to 14 inches long. The tree has bark like a Magnolia but leaves more like the banana leaf and some as large.

STONE COUNTY, TREES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mrs. Idell S. Skinner.
Horace V. Redfield.
Ethel Ladner.

SUBJECT: COUNTY HISTORY

Stone County was created by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi at its 1916 session under Senate Bill 609, sponsored by A. W. Bond, which authorized the territory now embraced as Stone County to hold an election and decide whether or not a new county should be created. This election was held May 8, 1916, the majority being cast for creation of county--428 for and 330 against.

On May 10th Lieutentant Governor Lee M. Russell, acting governor at that time, issued a proclamation creating the new county of Stone, being named in honor of John M. Stone, one of Mississippi's outstanding governors, designating Wiggins as the County Seat, that having been fixed in the original act.

Harrison County authorities were disappointed with result of the election and refused to turn over to Stone her share of funds, etc. causing many legal controversies but this was subsequently settled and Stone was officially admitted into the family of "Old Mississippi".

In the proclamation creating Stone County the governor designated the following temporary officers who should hold office until permanent officers could be elected in a special election--F. G. McQuagge, Sheriff; W. L. Curry, Circuit Clerk; W. A. Smith, Assessor; A. W. Bond, D. J. Brown, John Fore, S. M. O'Neal, and E. R. Smith as

members of the Board of Supervisors.

The officers met at the City Hall in Wiggins, Mississippi June 5, 1916, qualified and began the routine of organizing the county. At this meeting a special election was called for the purpose of electing permanent officers. This election was held July 1, 1916 and the following permanent officers were elected: J. C. Locke, Sheriff; W. A. Davis, Chancery Clerk; W. L. Curry, Circuit Clerk; C. H. Bass, Superintendent of Education; O. E. Batson, Tax Assessor; A. W. Bond, R. A. Switzer, S. M. O'Neal, E. R. Smith, D. J. Brown, Board of Supervisors; J. R. Davis, Treasurer; F. L. Quarrles; Surveyor; C. A. Harrington, Coroner; Beat one J. N. Dale and E. E. Burns, Justice of Peace; D. M. Miles, Constable; Beat two Shaw Enoch, Justice of Peace; Beat three J. F. McCarthy, Justice of Peace; Beat five R. W. Hatten, Justice of Peace.

Stone County, being without Court House in which to hold court and transact public business, was ordered by the Board to use the Peter Lott building. This building being unsuitable for County Offices, the town of Wiggins tendered the county the Town Hall until further arrangements were made by the Board. The county also used the town jail until further arraggements could be made.

In June, 1917 sealed bids were received by Board of Supervisors for constuctionof Court House and jail for the county. Standard Construction Company of Meridian, Mississippi was the successful bidders, their bid being $24,793.00. Work was begun at an early date and buildings were completed by March 1918, and at regular March meeting of the Board of Supervisors the buildings were inspected and accepted and in April of the same year 375 regular seats with others available were installed, making seating capacity of Court

STONE COUNTY, TREES

House auditorium between 450 and 500. Total cost of Court House and jail complete was $29,515.22.

The Finkbine Lumber Company, through their resident manager, Mr. S. S. Mincey, gve to the county fifty grafted pecan trees to be set out on Court House grounds.

Stone County is almost rectangular in shape being twenty-seven miles in length, sixteen miles in width with twelve miles added at the lower southwest corner.

Population of the county at this time is 5,703. There are no races in the county except white and black, though there are several people of other nationalities in the county who are outstanding and progressive citizens.

This county is a general farming section having soils suitable for raising of many different crops, and timbers, particularly long-leaf pine and hard wood.

Most of the farm owners are white, though records from the County Agent show there are one hundred negroes who own their farms with an average of forty-three acres to the farm and there were thirty-eight negro tenant-share-croppers according to the 1935 Farm Census.

There are several gravel pits large enough for the county's own use but no gravel shipped out; and there are several mineral springs worthy of note as of medical value, especially Ramsey Springs which is also a well known summer resort.

Two main highways run through the county: Highway 49 running north and south and Highway 26 running east and west. There is only one railroad, the Illinois Central which operates its lines through the county, and has about twenty-seven miles of track. The annual

payroll of this railroad in this county is approximately $10,000. Number of cars of Stone County products shipped out was 2,403; number of cars of outside products shipped into the county was 609 and approximately 100,000 pounds of express handled through express office, according to 1936 records.

There are three small towns other than the county seat, Wiggins, namely McHenry, Perkinston and Bond.

Numerous large and small creeks running through the county, making a paradise for hunters and fishermen as well as excellant bathing beaches.

In educational work the county ranks high, at present there are thirteen white schools, including two vocational high schools and one Agricultural High School and Junior College. These schools not including Agricultural Junior College employs thirty-eight teachers and have an enrollment of 1,743 students. Eleven colored schools employing twenty teachers and enrollment of 885 pupils.

The county is also well represented in religious activities, there being several churches of different denominations, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, for both white and colored.

This county is included in the Biloxi Unit of National Forest Reserve along with George, Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson Counties. Working in cooperation with National Forest Reserve is the Southeastern Forest Protective Area of the State Forest Department with a district office in Wiggins (Stone County), Mississippi and Mr. C. O. Batson is District Ranger. This protective area is composed of 85,010 acres in Stone County. The personnel of this work in Stone County consists of one district ranger, one secretary, two fire dispatchers, one county ranger, two tower men, three smoke chasers, five wardens; equipment as follows--two lookout towers, sixty-one

STONE COUNTY / TREES

miles telephone line, twenty-four miles truck trails, twenty-four fire brakes, one nursery located near Ramsey Springs containing 800,000 slash pine seedlings.

Stone County has nineteen privately and publically owned industries worthy of special note; this does not include stores, barber shops, beauty parlors, etc.

Since 1916 there has been issued in the county 1134 marriage licenses for white and 882 for colored.

Court is held twice a year by both Chancery and Circuit Courts. Circuit Court is held in April and October; Chancery Court in May and November.

No doubt, Stone County holds the record of having more men to serve as Circuit Clerk in one month than any other county in the state. The records of that office show that four different men served as Circuit Clerk during the month of June, 1918. W. L. Curry served six days, then W. R. Hatten, under appointment served until the 16th when he resigned to enter race for Circuit Clerk. The Governor appointed W. F. Danley who served until the 28th when J. N. Dale was elected in a special election held for that purpose, and it might also be stated that since that date J. N. Dale has served continously as Circuit Clerk.

The following are the officers who have served in this county since the beginning of 1920:

J. C. Locke--Sheriff — Peter Lott--Deputy

J. N. Dale--Circuit Clerk — C. O. Batson--Deputy

E. R. Davis--Chancery Clerk — Alton Davis--Deputy

O. E. Batson--Assessor — Buren Broadus--Supt. of Education

Board of Supervisors:

A. W. Bond, President

Crab Breland
R. A. Switzer
W. E. Batson
Rankin Bond

D. J. Brown--Treasurer.

Election 1923:

Board of Supervisors:

T. J. Walton
W. E. Batson
W. W. Lott
R. A. Switzer, President
G. T. Alexander

E. R. Davis--Chancery Clerk — Peter Lott--Sheriff

J. N. Dale--Circuit Clerk — O. E. Batson--Assessor

Buren Broadus--Superintendent of Education

Election 1927:

O. E. Batson--Sheriff — W. C. Batson, County Representative

Howard Bond--Supt. of Education — M. M. Breland--Assessor

E. R. Davis--Chancery Clerk — J. N. Dale--Circuit Clerk

Howell Cobb--Bonstable

Board of Supervisors:

T. J. Walton
W. A. Smith
E. H. Bond
R. A. Switzer
W. E. Lott

Buren Broadus--County Attorney — E. Garner--County Surveyor

1931 Election:

C. E. Dees--Representative — M. M. (Mack) Breland--Assessor

F. W. McHenry--Chancery Clerk — J. N. Dale--Circuit Clerk

J. E. Roberson--Supt. of Education — J. A. Simpson--Sheriff

S. C. Hinton--Deputy Sheriff — O. L. Bond--Senator

Buren Broadus--County Attorney — W. R. Hatten--Justice of Peace

O. E. Hairston--Justice of Peace

STONE COUNTY, TREES

SUBJECT: COUNTY HISTORY. - 7 - STONE COUNTY.

1935 Election:

S. C. Hinton--Sheriff
J. A. Simpson--Deputy Sheriff
J. N. Dale Circuit Clerk
W. C. Batson--County Attorney
C. E. Dees--Representative
Hollie T. Bond--Chancery Clerk
M. M. Breland--Assessor
O. E. Hairston--Justice of Peace

Board of Supervisors:

P. G. Hickman, President
W. W. Lott
Gavin Breland
John B. Brown
W. A. Miller

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
April 26, 1937

Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Supervisor.

Sup. -

Stone County April 12, 1937

TREE.....Known as "The Lonesome Pine" located in forks of red and Flint Creeks, about six miles South-east of Wiggins.

Dimensions:

Circumference; 18 in from ground-----
17 ft. 6 in.

Diameter; — 18 in. from ground—
5 ft. 6 in.

Height; Approximately---114 ft.

Height to first limbs: 50 ft.

Approximate diameter 70 ft. from ground,
36 in.

Limb Spread ----- 78 ft.

Specie: Yellow Bark Short Leaf.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The inaccessibility of this tree and its immensity is the cause of its not having been cut. During the life of the Finkbine Lumber Company at Wiggins, it is said they offered one hundred dollars to anyone who would deliver it to their mill. One man attempted it but decided it was too lagge for him to handle.
The tree is surrounded by a dense growth of trees and underbrush and low meadow lands makes it very hard to reach, especially in wet weather.

Mary Ethel Dismukes Photographer

Measurements made by ----
C. O. Batson, - - District Ranger,
John Byrd, - - - - - - - - County Ranger,

State Forestry Commission.

STONE COUNTY, TREES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE -WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #15

SUBJECT --------- ------ ANTE-BELLUM DAYS, OLD HOMES, ANTIQUES and RELICS

The old home of Mr. C.E. Dees of Perkinston, Mississippi, present Representative of Stone County in the Mississippi Legislature, was located six miles south of Ramsay Springs and was erected about the year 1858. This was a two-story house, and was the third one to be built on the place. There were seventeen houses including hay barns, sheep and cow sheds, etc., on the premises.

In the year 1928, Mr. Dees and his sons took the best legs from the buildings and hauled them to Perkinston where they had a bungalow erected out of them. This is modern in every way and is a very attractive place.

One room in the old home place whenthe house was torn down, was kept intact- that is the legs were marked- and put up in the same order on the grounds of the Dees' home in Perkinston, andis now used as a servants house. This is put on part of the same fat pine pillars that the original two-story house was built on. The legs were hand hewn before the Civil War, and was first built on the Old Wire Road; slave labor beint used. During the days of the Copeland Clan, what now may be considered as an interesting incident took plave, but at that time caused consternation to the housewife; fourteen members of the Clan appeared and asked for a meal-- afraid to comply with the requestandnd afraid not to, the wife fixed the meal. Twelve of them ate while two stood guard.

On this old place was the only telegraph office between Pascagoula and Pearl River. The telegraph agent was Philip Delgado, a frenchman. He was married to Margaret Ramsay, an Aunt of C. E. Dees. Delgado's ~~xxxx~~ mother's body was moved in 1929 from the place near the old home where she had been buried for fifty-three years to the cemetery in Gulfport by C.E.Dees who is an undertaker. Mr. Delgado died and was buried in Mexico City, Mexico. After his death, Mrs. Delgado took her two daughters, went to France, and claimed her part of her husband's estate, which was $45,000. She invested in quite a lot of property on the Mississippi Coast, where she lived until her death. Only on of the daughters is now living. Her home is in Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Dees had four Uncles in the Civil War-- Dan, Enoch, Abizer, and Thomas E. -- two of whom, Dan and Abizer -- were killed in battle. A fifty-cent piece of money was found in Dan's pocket by Enoch, and was sent to his mother, and she in turn passed it to her son, C.E.D, who gave it to his youngest son, Billie Jack; the entire family prizing it highly.

Misses Marie and Emilie Stapp, Wiggins, Mississippi.

This house was erected in the year 1934 by the Misses Stapp, and follows the design of Cape Cod architecture. These ladies' are native of Iowa, but lived for a number of years' in Cambridge, Mass., and only a couple of blocks from Harvard University. They were the recipients of many treasured gifts from friends for their new home, "way down South", and many and varied are the antiques in this very lovely and attractive home.

On entering the home, one of the first things to be seen, is the old fashioned light suspended form the ceiling, and came from Beacon Hill, Boston, and to substantiate the claim that it was the same lamp used in the house on Beacon Hill, Boston, a picture of the house showing the lamp, is displayed.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

In the entrance hall is a mahogany table of Martha Washington design, not genuine Marthat Washington from Mt. Vernon, but is an exact reproduction of same. Above this table hangs an oblong mirror, which to-gether with a silver bowl which has the name and year --1807-- engraved on the side thereof. This was brought from Flanders and while many other valuable articles were for sale at the time, these two peices were all that were purchased by the ladies'.

Another attractive piece of furniture in this hall is a flax wheel which is more than 145 years old. This was obtained from a New England women and was in constant use in the early days.

On the walls hang many attractive pictures, one of which is a framed sampler with the date thereon-- 1807.

To the left of this hall is the bedrooms of these two sisters, and in one is a writing desk of the Empire Period and is about 125 years old. It is made of walnut. Used in connection with this desk is a high-back chair with inlaid panels.

In the living room, one sees first, a beautiful piece of furniture, a William and Mary High-boy. This was in the posession of one New England family for over two-hundred years', and when it became necessary for them to dispose of it, it was purchased by the Misses Stapp. This, they say, is the finest piece of furniture in the house.

A Governor Winthrop desk and chair is in daily use. These chairs were purchased while they were in New England.

A bangle clock hangs on the wall and while its age is not definitely known, it is a prized posession.

A Duncan Phyfe table made of mahogany with a very beautiful picture hanging above, occupies a prominent place in this living room. This picture was painted in 1860 by Audubon -- "Wood Pewee Muscicapa Virens, Mate Swamp Honeysuckle, Azalia Biscosa." Another picture is

"The Three Longfellow Girls" of Henry W. Longfellow.

Several pairs of old Colonial candlesticks about 75 years of age are seenn as well as two pairs of old Colonial candle snuffers which are 75 year old or more.

At the east end of the living room is a lovely open fireplace with brass andirons, and on the hearth is a Cape Cod fire lighter, a brass pot resembling a coffee pot and having a dip with which to spread the kerosine over the fuel before itis lighted, and an old Colonial wood bucket made of brass. Beside the fire-place is what appears to be a corn popper, but its use is very different to that, forin reality, it is a bed warmer.

In the recess in the living room is a book nook, or library which is well stocked with books. A set of shelves near the fireplace takes care of the authors own books, seven in number, and other highly prized autograph books.

In the dining room, an old type New England serving tray- metal- and painted in floral design is seen. A pewter set belonging to their mother is seen, consisting of coffee and tea pot, sugar bowl, and waste. An oblong silver cake tray with handles makes an attractive center piece for the table.

The desk used by Miss Emilie Stapp in her studio is the same one used by her brother-in-law, Mr. W.O.Finkbine in his office in Des Moines, Iowa, for a number of years and came into her posession at the time of his death.

This is known as the "Dolls House", and is so called because of the large collection of dolls they have -- over two hundred --from almost every well-known country. They are kept in display cases built for the purpose, but here and there through the house, may be found one or more dolls peeping out from unexpected places, and there is one in almost every window. This house is located about two miles east of

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Wiggins on Friendship Farm wher also lives their brother, F.M.Stapp and family, and Mrs. Stapps mother and sister, Mrs.J.H.Reed and Miss Mecy Reed; the three families living each in a house of their own, but all near to-gether and known as Friendship Farm.

(The Historical Research Photographer, Miss Ethel Dismukes, was in Wiggins February 26, and 27, 1937, making pictures for Stone County's History, and the graciousness with which the workers were received, the facts contained herein given regarding their home and contents, and the privilege of making indoor pictures exclusively, as the inclemency of the weather prevented making outdoor pictures, was all very much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. F.W.McHenry, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mr. Floyd McHenry's father, Dr. George Austin McHenry was born in Tiffin, Ohio, - Seneca County - a son of Cornelius and Rebecca McHenry. His father was born in Scotland and his mother in the state of Pennsylvania of German descent. Dr. McHenry's early education was received in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana. Later he was a student at the University of Michigan at Anne Arbor, and Tulane at New Orleans, Louisiana. He completed his medical course in the Louisville Medical College, Louisvillem, Kentucky, in which Institution he received his Docter of Medicine degree in 1891. For several years he was employed as pharmacist in the Milner Drug Company's store, Big Rapids, ~~Inmax~~ Michigan, during which time he married Miss Una Whittaker of Indiana who was employed at Flint, Michigan in the Postoffice. One of the guests at that wedding was Mrs. A.W.Reed, who is now and has been for many years a resident of Wiggins. Dr. Mc Henry and bride came to Harrison County in 1889, and were instrumental in colonizing fifty families in the county. This led to the development of the great timber resources of this section. This was known as "The Michigan Settlement", and later as Miles City, but there being another Postoffice by that name in the state already, it again had to be changed and the name McHenry was chosen, honoring the founder, Dr. McHenry.

It is stated by Mrs. J.M.Dale who was sixteen years of age when her family came to the Michigan Settlement that they came to Gulfport via New Orleans by rail. The only station at Gulfport at Gulfport was four posts covered with pine tops, and lighted at night by a lantern. The only hotel in Gulfport was the May Hotel and was close to t e station. They came as far as Landon by train in a box car and from Landon to Saucier in an ox wagon driven by a Mr. Page. From there they came to McHenry where they settled. It is now forty-nine years since they left Mich igan.

Dr. McHenry first homesteaded a piece of land two miles east of McHenry and put up a small building where the gravel Highway now crosses the G.&S. I. railroad track north of the town, in which he opened up a general store and also handled the mail going to Mississippi City once each week in a leg wagon for the mail. The railroad bed had been graded, but it was several years before the rails were laid. Most of their purchases were made at Pass Christian and these trips were made in ox cartsand wagons and at times, if weather c onditions were favorable for traveling the whole community would be without flour or other needed su plies until some one could make a trip to market.

Dr. McHenry began the erection of a residence and little by little it was added to until in 1895 it was completed. In 1901 it wasremodeled, and made into the two-story attractive building it is at this time.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, Dr. McHenry entered the service of his country, being commissioned Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain. He proceeded with his comm-

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

and to Cuba where he had charge dfring the Yellow Fever Epedemic. He was immune from the plague. He witnesses the replacing of the Spanish flag with that of the United States on Governor's Palace in Santiago, after which he continued in the medical department of the Military Service and had a wide and interesting experience. He was transferred to China and the Phillipines serving on the transport "Buford" and after doing duty in ~~the~~ Manila, he was assigned to the transport "Barrett" on which he voyaged throughout the islands serving as ship surgeon. Later he was with the First United States Cavalry and marched across Illinois. He then received his honorable discharge and returned to Mississippi. After his return to Mississippi, he practiced his profession and supervised his interests in the county. He was President of McHenry Drug Company, Vice President of McHenry Improvment Company, and a Director in the Bank of McHenry about 1907. He owned a large amount of real estate in Harrison County. A manby the name of Schillings owned the first Drug Store and Dr. McHenry took it over and was assisted by his br other ~~Henry~~ Harry, but his brother decided to go back North.

A large, and at that time, modern hotel, was erected in McHenry by a company composed ~~by~~ of Dr. McHenry, G.A.Burton, and J.R. Pratt and was operated for about two years,-- 1909-10 under the name of the Majestic Hotel. But the revenue derived therefrom was not sufficient to keep the hotel in operation, sothe building was demolished. This building stood on the lot between the D.D.Green store, and the Methodist Church. The material in this building was used to erect a resident near the Orange Grove High School in Harrison County. This house was built for D.A.McCandliss who was then Farm Agent for Harrison County.

During the time that Dr. McHenry was in the Spanish American War he became a friend of Gen. Leonard A. Wood, a friendship which R. Marshall, who had married a cousin of Dr. McHenry's, was largely responsible for the location of Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg,- a project that Dr. McHenry solicited from those friends whom he sent to Washington to review the matter.

At one time Dr. McHenry, to-gether with A. Baldwin and George R.Burton, owned Ramsay Springs. Dr. McHenry was also actively connected with the early work which led to the Old Spanish Trail organization which mapped this artery from Coast to Coast.

During his enlistment in the Army and afterward he travelled extensively and collected a large number of antiques and relics, from the countries that he visited. He crossed the ocean nineteen times, and went around the world four time in his travels; part of his souvenirs and relics dating back four or five hundred years. In the lot of relics is to be found a wine jug and a nut crackerwhich were taken off a vessel which was burned and sank during the Spanish American War. One of the men who had been rescued by Dr. McHenry took this wine jug and nut cracker from the burning ship and gave them to the Doctor Evidence of their having been burned canstill be seen. He has a sacred water jug from Jerusalem; a water bottle from Rachel's Well; a wine bottle from Oberrammergau that was given to the Doctor by a member of the Passion Play. He also has a sacred bridle worn by one of the horses used during the Feast of Prayer in Jerusalem. This bridle is handmade of braided leather, all colors and shapes of beads being used, and silk roping and tassels in shades of blue and ~~xxiix~~ rose. A camel's bridle which was worn by the camel Dr. McHenry rode in the dress parade in Jerusalem, and also a picture of the Doctor in this dame dress parade. In the collection are three articles made by a Japanese Princess, and given to him for services rendered her. These articles are; a whisk broom holder, which is hand made, of white satin embroidered

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

with pastel colors of thread and covered with silk roping. ard case, handmade, outside of the case is made of black ~~leather~~ and gold woven thread, lined with gold. White satin thermometer embroidered with different colored thread, and bound with gold roping. Another article is a Japanese parasol made by two little Jap maids and given to Dr. McHenry. It is handmade, of rose Japanese silk, elaborately embroidered. This parasol is about forty years old but is in perfect condition. A sacred mat from Inda which was used by the natives to kneel upon in praying to their God, Buddha. It is handmade of black satin thread elaboratelt embroidered in deep rich colors of blue, gold and red. Two veils made by a Mohammed maid during the timeof her bethrothel, the first one is hand woven tan veil, pure linen thread being used, and embroidered with threads of many colors. This veil was made and worn before the ceremony, and the second veil is woven with silver threads and was worn at the time the ceremony was preformed. The bride had to make both these veils herself. Key to General Hobson's cell, during his imprisonment at the timeof the Spanish American War; dress materialx made in the Philippine Islands of banana and lemon fiber; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth's (daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt) wedding dress was made of this same material, namely, banana fiber, as the material the Doctor brought back from the Philippine's. Two candles out of Christ's tomb. They are about eighteen inches l ong, and about the size of a match. Candles burn in this tomb all the time. They are replaced by others as they burn out. Two bottles of River Jordan water. One bottle containe water from the place where the Israelites crossed the Jordan which water is black and remains that way all the time, while the other water in the second bottle was secured just a few miles from this place and is perfectly clear. Mummy's foot; this is the foot of a Princess, but history not available. Limb cut from Charter Oak in Hartfort, Connecticut, an old historical tree that was destroyed by storm in August, 1856. This tree was six feet in diameter. These articles and several others are to be found in the home of or rather the old home of Dr. McHenry at McHenry, twelve miles south of Wiggins on Highway 49, or in the posession of his son Floyd McHenry.

Other articles in the home of Dr. Mchenry is a hand carved table made of walnut which is about two hundred years old, made by Mrs. McHenry's great, great, great grandfather. A painting entitled "The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius by Moonlight", author unknown. Many guns of different makes and for many purposes. Ages and histories of each are not available. During the time that Doctor McHenry was away in the Spanish American War, his wife purchased equipment for getting out a newspaper. Dr. McHenry died October 12, 1931. Mrs. McHenry died January21, 1932. Their only son, Floyd McHenry, former Chancery Clerk of Stone County has been doing special auditing work in Jackson.

The old home of John C. Bond near Perkinston, Mississippi, has been an old settled place for aver one hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have lived there for over sixty years, Mr. Bond now being over eighty-four years of age.

In this oldhome is a table which was made about one-hundred and fifty years age by Mr. Jim Bats on. This table came from Mrs. Rankin Davis of Perkinston, Route B; from her to Mrs. J.C. Bond, and will go from her to her son, Howard Bond, Former Superintendent of Education of Stone County. This table is mad eof heart yellow-pine lumber and is handmade-no na ils used-is fastened toget her with wooden pegs. The size of this table is about four feet high and five feet long and has an eighteen inch drawer at the top-no shelf underneath, but stands on four posts or legs and grooves cut with pocket knife are the decorations.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

The Jepthax Whittington home in east Stone County, is an old landmark, being or having been settled before the War. The original house was destroyed by fire many years ago, and another one replaced this that was made throughout with wood logs, as the houses were then made. The familiar dirt or clay chimney could be seen. This house was also demolished, and a new one more modernly built took its place. Mr. and Mrs. Whittington had fifteen children most of whom now reside in Stone and the surrounding counties.

One of the treasures in the posession of oneof the children is the old spinning wheel that was so familiar in the oldendays.

Mr. and Mrs. W.A.Sibley, Pond, Mississippi.

A traveling silversmith came to the home of Mr. Sibley's great grandfather and he had him make two sets of silver spoons-one set each table and teaspoon-out of silver dollars. U.M.B. in large letters are engraved on the handles. Uriah and Mary Blue were the grandfather and grandmother and these are their initials. Mr. Sibley still has two of the tablespoons. They are about onehundred twenty-five years old.

Two brass andirons, one hundred years old. Theybelonged to Mr. Sibleys great, great grandmoth er.

Mr. Sibleys grand father's wedding vest. His grandfather was married in 1820. The vest was made of velvet and is black and handmade.

A large picture of "Mother and Fawn" belonging to Mrs. Mc Ivor, a friend of the Sibleys, and from Chicago. A marble top table which was also Mrs. McIvors. Gold pen and pencil set combination belonging to Mr. Sibleys grandfather, over one hundred years old. Gold watch and chain with charm in shape of snake, which belonged to Mr. Sibleys grandfather. The snake eyes were of small rubies. The watch is still in use. Perfume container and powder jar with ground stopper, over seventy-five years old and belonging to Mrs. Sibleys mother. Mo-

except one corner of the old brick courthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. C.J.Fippin, Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. .

These people have an old clock made February 12, 1872, and bought by Mr. Fippin in 1885. This clock is about 18x28 inches. A sampler which is one hundred and forty-five years old, made in 1792 by Christine Engel, Mrs. Fippins great grandmother. It was made on a white linen square about 16x16 inches. The embroidery work is done with silk thread and the stitches are very neat. This work was done only during certain hours on Sundays. A small charm book or witchcraft book printed in 1829 is still in the Fippin home.

A chair painted white which is one hundred years old and belongs to Mr. Fippin's great grand father, and is handmade. A picture of a child was obtained by Mr. Fippin in 1872, and ordinary one, but highly prized by the family. Another picture which was given to Mr. Fippin's grandmother by one of her teachers on the last day of school. These were handmade by the teacher, and given to all the pupils on the last day of school; made of common paper, and designs cut with penknife or scissors, and painted. This was kept in her Bible for many years but later Mr. Fippin made a frame for it, and he has it at the present time.

Among the collection of antiques are several old almanacs which date back to 1872. The oldest ones are the John Baer's Almanacs. Also an old Bible about seventy or eighty years old. A German song book which is very old. They have several very old books. These include McGuffy's first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, and Kachumbaugh History. The McGuffy Readers are reproductions of the original books. These reproductions were given to Mr. and Mrs. Fippin as a gift on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, which was October 9, 1934., by Henry Ford.

They have a flax hackle made in 1804 which was used to separate

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

the stalk portion and left the flax threads. These werewoven into linen cloth. A number of chests and cabinets made by Mr. Rippin. One of these is a ballot box used by the Farmer's Alliance, and some of the beans used as ballots are still in the box. several ornaments madeof muscle shells. Included in these is a ring made of the shells. They have a one cent piece of money made in 1845.

Mrs. J.B.Dorsett, Wiggins, Mississippi.

While in school Mrs. Dorsett, then Miss Addie Smith, painted a number of pictures of which she still has four in her home, one for each of her unmarried children and one married daughter has one in her home. She painted many others d ring her school days-- some she gave to relatives-- and some were lost by fire.

(For detail see Assignment #16, Page 9, Fine Arts).

Dr. and Mrs. J.A.Leggett, Wiggins, Mississippi.

A clock about seven feet high, which was one hundred years old at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1875. The wheels are of brass and the case is rosewood and has only one weight. On the face of the dial is printed, "William Forthouse Penrith". This clock has been cut off some in recent years. Was brought in a sailing vessel from Englsnd, and has always been in the family. An old table which was also brought across in the same sailing vessel. It is a card table called a tip top table.

A couch that is like the one in the old home in St. Augustine, Florida, which is theoldest bnme in the United States. Teh distinguishing feature about this couch is the panel and scroll work at the top of the bask.

An acorn mirror that has been in the Leggett family for twenty-five years andhad been in aheold English family many years before. The mirror is oblong shape with a very beautiful picture in colors attached to the upper part of the mirror, the acorn design being in the moulding. A Hitchcock chair came from England and is a valued antique at this time.

Three candle sticks which came from England; two of them are heirlooms from one side of the family. The xxxxxx third one from the other side of the family. The odd one has in later years been made into an electric table light. A pair of old vases of red glass with white stripes which also came from England, are prized very highly as there is a pair of them instead of only one. They also have two chairs with straight backs. A dresser and a table that came over on the same sailing vessel as the other articles. The exact age is not known, but they are both very old and have been in Mrs. family for many years.

Two pictures; one of Mrs. Leggett s grandmother, and the other one of Mrs. Leggett's grandfather. These pictures are about sixty-five years old. The frameware made of deep, wide, heavy molding. A Pewter pot (tea) which came across the sea. A tea pot and a cream pitcher which is of Wedgewood in blue and white colors. A Mulberry pattern platter which was a gift from a friend. A picture, "The Marriage of Pocahontas" with a gilt frame. Another large picture is "The Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation".

Copied from the Stone County Enterprise of May 21, 1921, is the following regarding the Nester family of Stone County.

---p-

"The following is part of a story appearing in a recent issue of the Times Picayune of New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning one of the oldest Stone County families and will no doubt be of interest to Enterprise readers. The subject of the sketch is at present residing in the eastern part of the county, and is wellknown throughout this section:

'Thirty-seven children reared to manhood and womanhood on a

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

little farm in the Mississippi hills, just as a side line to doctoring, preaching, trading and home making in an almost primitive State, is the record of Americus G. Hester and wife of Wiggins, which possibly will be a breath-taking revelation to modern couples who find it hard to keep going a childless home in anapartment house run by electricity. Yet after fifty years of the life the couple are still smiling and declare themselves ready to face another half century of the same thing if they are spared to do so.

Americus G. Hester was born near the present site of Wiggins in Stone County August 18, 1846. His wife, Josephine Head, also was a native of Stone County, although her parents were from Georgia. The two were married in November 1871. Mr. Hester was born in a day when the only railroad was between New Orleans and the outside world was the Great Jackson Route which went to Canton, Miss. Neither the L.&N., the Northeastern, nor the G. & S.I. Railroads had been dreamed of. There were neither telephone, telegraph, nor any quick means of transit, and the only way of travel was by ox wagon or flat boat. On the farm which he tended for his invalid father, young Hester and his eleven brothers and sisters plowed with an ox and hunted with an old fashioned muzzle-loader. The women spun and wove the cloth from which the clothing was made.

When the Civil War broke out, Americus Hester was drafted into service, and then excused because of the dependency of his mother and the other children of the family. In the face of the hard years of work that followed, he managed to obtain and pay for just seventeen months of schooling, and to become locally famous for self-acquired skill in medicine. A certain knowledge of herbs and roots, gained from old remidies prized by the pioneer folks, was developed by him until he acquired a wide practice among the neighbors with his homely nostrums. He hunted out the herbs in the pine woods and swamps, bruising them them with a hammer and tasting them to find the ingredients he wished.

After his marriage in 1871, he made a living floating saw logs from his vicinity to Wolf town where there was a mill. This place is now known as De Lisle near Bay St. Louis in Harrison County, receiving 25 cts. per log. When he amassed $2000, a fortune in those days, it was swept away through the treachery of a friend, and he was left ill and bankrupt, but ready to begin again on $100 loaned him by a good Samaritan.

With his family, Mr. Hester returned to live comfortably on his little farm near Wiggins. The Hesters there reared ten children of their own, but gradually the family expanded more and more as they opened charitable doors to child after child encountered by Mr. Hester in his work as physician and preacher.

Mrs. A.T.Burge, Wiggins, Mississippi.

A highly prized relic is a breastpin or brooch which is perhaps three hundred years old. It came from across the water and has been handed down to the oldest daughter on the paternal side of the house for a good many generations, and is at this time in the possession of Mrs. Burge. This brooch is in the shape of an oak leaf, and is of gold, and is hollow. Mrs. burge also posesses two coverlets made from the wool sheared from the sheep on their farm. After the sheep had been sheared, the wool was washed, dyed, and spun into yarn, and woven into coverlets. The entire process from raising the sheep to weaving the different articles being carried on by members of the household, two aunts weaving the coverlets herein mentioned. One of these coverlets is a block design in rose and white: While the exact time is not known, the nature of the work bespeaks its antiquity. In Mrs. Burge's possession is a glass cream pitcher, tan colored with raised knots on it, similar to the present day hob nail pattern. This was handed down from her grandmother on her grandfather's side.

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An Uncle of Mrs. Burge, Mr. J.W.Broadus, who passed away a few months ago, owned a Stradivarius violin, it being said that these violins were made by Stradivarius of Cremona, Italy, who lived from about 1644 to 1735 A.D. The value of this as an antique is readily seen. Mrs. Burge says that her uncle was always playing the fiddle, that he would come in from the field, throwxk the horses bridle over a post, and start playing, much to the annoysnce of the family.

Mr. Melvin Bridgen, Wiggins, Mississippi.

A small panel saw about twelve inches in length and four inches wide made from nickel steel by Slack, Sellers, and Grayson of Sheffield, England, is in the possession of Melvin Bridgen. This saw was purchased by Mr. Bridgen's grandfather, D.D.Bridgen about 1825. It was used by him in making grooves in window frames, for setting glass, and other things. This saw is in perfect condition, and is in use almost constantly. He also has in his possession, a "Wade and Butcher" celebrated Chinese razor. This razor was also purchased by Mr. Bridgen's grandfather, D.D.pridgen, more than one hundred years ago or about the year, 1835. This razor is still serviceable, and is often used by Mr. Bridgen in shaving.

Mr. or Colonel John L. Bond's Descendents.

The family came to this country from Georgia but originally from England, and with them came the great, great, grandfather of Oscar Stewart. Colonel John L. Bond who was born in 1770 and died 1862, was the great grandfather of Mrs. Missouri Bond Andress as shown by the family Tree described in Assignment # 16, Fine Arts. Little is known particularly of the life or early part of the life of Colonel John L. Bond, but from the best information obtainable, the following is gathered. While he was the father of nineteen children, only eight of them lived to reach manhood and womanhood, and only six are shown on the family Tree, as two died without having descendents.

A study of the military rolls of Mississippi territory that occurred during the War of 1812, in the State Department of Archives and History, reveals that quite a number of members of the Bond family belonged to one of the Regiments that joined Generalxx Jackson's Army on his march to New Orleans. Colonel Bond was commissioned as a Captain of the Infantry. The tradition has been that he rendered gallant service with General Jackson's Army, and that after the Battle of New Orleans, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

About one and one-half miles northeast of Wiggins, is what is known as the Harvesonn Cemetery, which has been used as by the Bond family for a burying ground for over one hundred years, and while no monument marks the grave of Colonel John Bond, some of his descendents seem to be positive that he is buried there. (Incidenly, this is the same Cemetery in which Harverson's wife of Copeland fame, is buried). In the vicenity of this cemetery it is said that Colonel Bond purchased a piece of ground with a house on it, Dave Harrison, Bill Taylor, and John Taylor being with him when the purchase was made, and the price paid was $50 .00.

Colonel Bond was present and signed the "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek" September 27, 1830. (See Halbert's "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit", Mississippi Historical Publications, Vol.VI). These were Indians of the Choctaw tribes , and Colonel Bond's first wife was a Choctaw Princess. He was married three times.

At one time Colonel Bond lived on the old Price place near Perkinston, Mississippi, and it is said that he built the first house in McHenry of logs hand hewn. This house is still standing, but has been remodeled and thelogs are not visible. It is on old gravel highway 49,

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

south of the Methodist Church and across the street form the E. E. Colmer house.

The Bond family Tree herein mentioned was arranged by G.W. Walker in 1898. After his death Mrs. Walker gave to Preston Bond father of Mrs. Missouri Bond Andress, about two hundred of thes e family trees, as Mr. Bond had advanced the money to Mr. Walker to cover the expense of this work. He had expected to sell the tree s for $5~~.~~.00 each, but met with little success, and these Family Trees are becoming rare.

Mr. and Mrs. O.L.Bond, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mr. O.L.Bond has his fathers or rather his grandfathers wedding vest which is homespun, and his grandmothers wedding dress which she spun and wove herself. His grand ather was Thomas Bond. These two articles are the only ones that they own, but their modern and well furnished home is located on a portion of his fathers old home place. The yard has many beattiful flowers, shrubs and trees some native, others obtained from Floridas at different places. There is s also a large and attractive fish pond on this lawn.

During the Civil War Thomas Bond sent as a substitute while he made a trip home, his sixteen year old son, Andrew J. ; the boy stayed in the army after his father returned and his fate was never known. He wrote a poem during that time, in 1862, which is as follows:

"THE SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER"

I'll march out to the battle plain,
And leave my darling here,
My country's liberty to gain
For I'm a volunteer.

Chorus.

I'll march on to the Battle Ground
Though march foes appear
For I'm a volunteer.

Chorus:

Sweetheart, goodbye, Sweetheart,
I cannot now stay here
For duty calls and we must part
For I'm a volunteer.

1861. A.J.Bond

(This poem has been faded by the sunlight so badly that one line could not be distinguished.)

Mr. O.L.Bond has the War record of his grandfather, Thomas Bond, which shows that he was a private of Co. H, 3rd Mississippi Infantry, enlisting at Enterprise, Mississippi, September 28, 1862 for a period of three years, serving in every skirmish the Company was in. Station near Atlanta, Georgia. Date August 7, 1864. The pistol carried by Thomas Bond during the war is in the collection of guns owned by T.L.Martin of Wiggins, Mississippi, which collection is described in Assignment # 3.

Misses Mamie and Minnie Chapman, Wiggins.

A family Bible with the following pages: On the front page isthe following inscription:

The Old Testament Translated out of the Original Hebrew,
and with the Former Translation diligently composed
and revised, together with the
Apocrypha
Done by the special command of His Majesty,
King James I of England
Philadelphia
Printed for Mathew Carey, NO. 118 Market Street
October 27, 1802

Marked on inside front cover is thefollowing:

Sell 5 (P~

Equal to $8.50."

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

In this Bible part of the s's are written in f's-- for instance-- thefe for these. This came through the Chapman side of the family. It belonged to the Grandfather, and was old then. A cousin of the x Chapman's, Alexander Chapman, the Anderson's and Mabry's helped to form the Cumberland Presbyterrian Church near Gallatin, Tennessee, Sumner County.

Miss Bettie McArthur: McHenry, Mississippi.

An Artist of some note, she has painted a large number of pictures, some of which have been exhibited at dif erent places at different times and on which she has received various awards. She has done some which are on display in the Women's Club, Jackson,: One in Millsaps College, and one in the Old Ladies' Home. Many of her pictures are desert scenes, sketched from nature while she was in the West where she spent several years. The Salturn Sea, which is below sea level, was the inspiration for a number of her pictures. x These show the mountains, the sea and the desert.

In her youthful days she showed no inclination toward music, but art appealed to her, and as ~~art~~ musicteachers were much more plentiful than art teachers, she states that the family were glad to have her study the latter. She is a native of Claiborne County, Mississippi where she taught a short while and later studied in Louisville, Kentucky. She spent three years in Cincinnati Art Academy, going to the I.I. and C. (now M.S.C.W.) at Columbus, Mississippi where she was an instructor in Art for twenty years. Her health failing, a trip west was advised, hence a stay of a year or two in the West. She was abroad in 1900x, and studied in both Paris and Italy for about two years. She still paints a few pictures and makes some exhibits, also holds membership in several Art Associations.

Miss Sue Waller, Miggins, Mississippi.

On January 1, 1852, when the parents of the late W. C. Waller were married, there was given to them as a wedding gift a mantel clock, which was at that time an old one and in which the glass was broken by corn having fallen from a basket which was being taken up stairs. The same glass is in the clock to this day. There is only one wheel other than wooden ones in this clock. A number of years ago, L.A. Waller a son of W.C. Waller, who was a watch maker and who owned a store in Miggins, wrote the different clock manufatturers endeavoring to ascertain the year these clocks were put out, but could get no definite or positive information. The clock messures 18x28 inches and is now in the possession of the widow and son of L.A.Waller. Mr. W.C.Waller was offered $50.00 more than once for the clock, but refused it, saying he wanted it always to re sin in the Waller family.

Previous to her marriage on January 1, 1852, Miss Alpha Jane Goodwin, who later became the mother of the late W.C.Waller, together with three sisters, made four quilts, one for each of the four sisters, and the time required to do the work was sixteen weeks. They spun and wove the cloth for the lining and the quilting is in reality almost darning so close together is the stitches. This quilt while made in East Tennessee is now the property of Miss Sue Waller, who has lived in Stone County for more than thirty years, and during the life time of her parents, and since, this quilt, together with a number of old ones, has been loaned at various times to be put on display. This quilt is in back ground of picture taken at Treasure Hunt by Miss Ethel Dismukes. This picture is labeled "antiques, Miggins" is now on display in this office. Along with the quilt is a home made bed spread which was given to the late Mrs. W.C.Waller when she was a small girl by her grandmother, and made by her, and is still in first-class condition.

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The wedding dress worn by Mrs. W.C.Waller September 1,1874 when as Miss Elizabeth Pickens she was united in marriage to W.C. Waller, is still in the possession of Miss Sue Waller, and was worn by one of the girls when the Historical Research Project put on a Treasure Hunt at the Woman's Club. This was hand made, as were also the underclothing which are also in good condition.

Miss Martha Walker who was born in 1826 and married Andrew J.Pickens and became the mother of Mary Elizabeth Pickens, was given by her admirer in her young days , a hand made valentine, cut with scissors or knife, pierced with a pin and colored red and blue. This has been in the possession of Miss Sue Waller since 1906.

In 1910, an aunt of Mrs. W.C.Waller's by marriage, died at her home here. This aunts father was a linen merchant and she had great quantities of linen articles including many sheets, some of which are still owned by Miss Sue Waller. She also owned a crystal fruit bowl on a pedestal which was brought over from Ireland. This together with a quantity of Confederate money, now worthless, which her husband, the uncle of Mrs? W.C.Waller, who o ned a large sugar plantation in Louisiana, and many slaves,also belongs to Sue Waller.

In 1918, W.C.Waller made for his dau ghter, Sue Waller, a work-box, using in it eleven different kinds of wood. The box, shelf and legs were made of a walnut table forty years old. The hearts, diamonds, and strips inlaid on the top of the box were taken from a C hina Berry Tree which was brought by Miss Sue Waller from Eastabutchie in April, 1904. his was blown down in the September 1915 storm. The hearts on the girts below the shelf are made, one from the China Berry Tree, one from Maple, one from Ash, and one from Cedar, the latter being about thirty years old. The points on the stars on the lid are made, one of oak, one of pine, one of poplar, one of hickory, and one of dogwood. On the front of the box are the letters" S.W."

ing erected in 1884, and used until 1904.. The moulding is of cypress. Previous to making this work box, he made one for his other daughter, Mrsx. W.C.Sheop , using two kinds of wood in the first one. He also made two picture frames, one made in 1880 of walnut,ash and cedar, the other of cherry; made each of his daughters c edar chest, and many other pieces of furniture including tables and cabinets. They are to be found in the Stone County Courthouse, and also in the Science room of the Wiggins High School.

Mrs. Clarence Ramsay, Wiggins.

In the possession of Mrs. Clarence Ramsay and still being worn by her, is a large Cameo pin which she states was purchased in England between 175 and 200 years ago. There are also several other old Cameos in this vicinity, but this one is possibly the oldest.

Mr. and Mrs. Hays Hinton, Wiggins.

This couple who have been married fifty-four years, have a sugar xxh dish given them at that time by a German man. It had belonged to his grandmother, so they do not know how old it really is. It is of silver and of oblong shape.

Mrs. D.O.Cox,Perkinston,Mississippi,Rt.A.

Mrs. Cox has in her possession, a dress, the age of which is not definitely known, but is very old. It has the following inscription on a tag attached to the dress:

" Mr. John King, great, great, grandfather of Aunt Becky Co x, was an adopted Chief of a Choctaw Indian Tribe, known in Mississippi History as "Chief Mushastubba". They resided for a considerable time at Tusca, Alabama, then moved to Black Creek where they established a permanent home.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #15

CANVASSERS: Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

SUBJECT: COUNTY HISTORY ---- OLD HOMES -- PILGRAMAGE

The James Price Home -

The James Price home is one of the oldest homes in Stone County. It was built in 1836 by a Mr. Russell Bond, one of the early settlers of this county. The place was purchased by Mr. James Price about 1876, and has remained in the Price family and its connections since that date. The home is now being occupied by Mr. Bytha Price, a son of the late James Price.

The house was originally built of logs, and the interior ceiled with rough lumber. It still contains some of the original material of hewn timbers and split boards. Some of the lumber is hand planed. It has been remodeled and repaired in recent years.

Russell Bond, the original owner of this place, was the father-in-law of James Price.

The Jim Rayburn home --

The place on which this home is xx erected is considered one of the oldest places in this county. It was settled by Mr. Thomas Rayburn in 1879. The original home was constructed of split logs and hand drawn boards. It was remodeled in 1905. The present house is of rough sawed boards on the exterior and ceiled on inside with dressed lumber. It is unpainted.

Thomas Rayburn died in 1896, and the homestead became the property of his son, James Rayburn, who has occupied it since.

The James Batson

This place was first settled by a Mr. John Dale, about 1859. It is considered a historical landmark of Stone County. Slaves were once owned and worked by Mr. Dale on this place. In 1866, Mr. Thomas Price married a daughter of Mr. Dale and fell heir to the home. In 1872, Mr. James Batson married a daughter of Mr. Price and he fell heir to the place. Mr. Batson continued to live on the place. Up until recently, he lived there and the house remained the same. A few years ago, Mr. Batson deeded the home to his son, H. H. Batson, who is still the owner.

The first house erected on this place was constructed of logs in 1859. In 1872, when Mr. James Batson became the owner of the log house, he remodelled it to some extent. The foundation of this house is of hewn out timber and lumber, hand sawed and hand dressed. The rough material used was hauled on ox carts from Pass Christian, Mississippi, a distance of about thirty-five miles.

During the period of its existance, this place has passed down through three family generations of the Price and Batson families, who were united by marriage.

These two families have been workers for Stone County and the surrounding communities. They were among the first settlers and have always championed the better things of life, and have been a great influence for the betterment of Stone County.

John J. Taylor Home

The John J. Taylor home is another one of the old homes in Stone County. It is located about three miles northeast of Wiggins. This place was originally settled by Mr. John J. Taylor in 1848, and

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

he resided there until his death in 1911. Mr. Taylor was born in 1823. Prior to settling on this place, Mr. Taylor resided with his parents, Mills Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, within a ~~mx~~ half a mile of the present home. Adjoining this home, is an old log building which was a part of the old home of Mills Taylor, and which is approximately 100 years old. It was moved to this cite a short time after John J. Taylor erected the present home. The home is ~~mxmkk~~ built of round logs, with foundation and framing of hewn-out timbers. The flooring is of split boards, planed by hand, all of which is still in perfect condition. In 1917, the house was remodeled to some extent and is now partly of finished lumber.

Near this house are several log constructed barns and cribs. One of the old cribs is said to be about 100 years old. There is 80 acres of land to this place, 35 acres of which has been in cultivation all during the period of existance of this place. It is considered first class farming land today.

There is also an old bible in this home, showing the Taylor family's record-births,marriages and deaths. These entrances show this bible was in the possession of the Taylor family 180 years ago.

Mr. Taylor was the father of eleven children, five girls and six boys. Seven of these children are now living. They are as follows: W.J. Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Dave Taylor, Mills Taylor, George Taylor, ~~Emma~~ Mrs. Mary Bond and Mrs. J.F.P. Bond, all of Wiggins, Route A., Mississippi. At Mr. Taylor's death, the place went to the heirs, and is now in the possession of Daniel and Dave Taylor.

During his lifetime, Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was a highly respected citizen of this county. His children continue to reside in the community, and all are successful farmers and good citizens.

W. W. Lott Home

This home was erected in 1876 by Frank Lott, father of W.W. Lott, the present owner. It is a log house, having been remodeled in recent years, which gives it the appearance of a modernly constructed home. The interior is now ceiled with dressed lumber, and finished on the outside with dressed lumber. The foundation is of hewn timber.

Mr. Frank Lott who originally settled this place and first erected a home on this cite, was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living. He in 1924 at the age of eighty-two. Sometime prior to his death, he gave the place to his son, W.W. Lott, who now occupies the place. Mr. Lott is a prominent citizen of Stone County, and has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for the past twelve years, and is now serving his fourth term. He is also a successful farmer and stock raiser. His wife was Miss Queenie Hickmen and they are the parents of five children, all living in this county.

Jim Breland Home-

The Jim Breland home is located about eleven miles from Wiggins in east Stone County. It was settled by Lym Breland in 1856. It was originally a double pen log house. In 1860, Mr. Jim Breland, a close relative of Lym Breland moved on this place and lived for several years ~~thx~~ in this old house.

In 1869, the old house was ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ removed and the present home was built, which is constructed of hewn timbers throughout. The floors are of split boards. In recent years, the interior has been ceiled with dressed lumber.

Mr. Breland continued to live in this home until his death

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in 1918 at the age of eighty-eight. The place was deeded to Norwood Breland, a grandson, who now owns the place. Mr. Jim Breland was the father of eight children, five of which are now living. They are,as follows: Mrs. Almedia O'neal, Mrs. Evan Saucier, Mrs. Emma Pugh and Mrs. Anna McMurphy.

Mr. Breland was married twice. His first wife was Miss Martha Largent, and his second wife was Miss Matilda Lott, both of Stone County. This place has been in the possession of the Breland for three generations.

Thomas Smith Home

The Smith home is in west Stone County about fourteen miles from Wiggins in Magnolia district. It was first settled by Darling Lott ~~in 1819, who occupied the place for a peiod of several years.~~ PRIOR to 1819 He erected a small log house on the place when he settled there.

A few years later, Mr. Thomas Smith became owner and ~~in 1877~~ in 1819, erected the present home, in 1877. It is built of hewn timbers and lumber split from logs. This home with the exception of a few improvements made recently, has all the old original materials which was used in the construction in 1877. It has always been occupied by the Smith family, and is now owned by Luther Smith, a great-great grandson of Thomas Smith. This vicinity is known as Smith-town, as it is a village of descendants of Thomas Smith.

The J. T. Garner Home

This home is located near Perkinston on highway 49 in south Stone County. It considered one of the county's landmarks. It is constructed of hewned timbers and split boards. It was built in 1873 by J.T. Garner. It was originally covered with split boards, but

has since been recovered with shingles. The brick used in making the chimneys are made from clay found on this homestead.

Mr. Garner was the father of eight children, five boys and three girls, all reared in this home. Mr. Garner died in 1904 at the age of fifty-nine. His wife was Miss Isabella Jane Wilvorn of Jones County. The home is now owned by Mrs. Viola Hunter of Lyman, a daughter.

A. L. Hatten Home

The A.L. Hatten home is one of the oldest homes in Stone County. It was settled in 1872 by Vander Fairly. It was originally a small log house, but in 1875, a more substantial building was erected, which is the present home. The materials used in this home is of hewn logs throughout, and ceiled with lumber, hand split from logs and planed by hand. All this material was hauled by oxcart from Woolmarket in northeast Harrison County, a distance of about thirty miles.

Mr. Joe White, a pioneer citizen of this county, now 82 years old, assisted in the construction of this home and did all the hewing and planing of the materials. During recent years, considerable improvements have been made on this home and today, it is a most attractive place. One room has been reserved, showing all the original construction.

Mr. A. L. Hatten, a relative of Mr. Fairly came into possession of this property in 1875 and has continued to reside there until 1901. The home is now owned by Mr. W.H. Hatten, a son, who fell heir to it at the death of Mr. A.L. Hatten in 1919. It is occupied by Mr. M. L. Hatten, a nephew of W.H. Hatten. It has never been out of the possession of the Hatten family.

The home consists of house and forty acres of land, all of

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which is cultivated successfully. There are also many bearing pecan trees on the property, a few planted from seed in 1875.

Mr. A.L. Hatten was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children. His first wife, was Miss Nellie Bond and second wife, Bashala Bond of Stone County. There are four living children of this union.

The Wiggins Hatten Home-

The Wiggins Hatten home was erected in 1882 by the late Wiggins Hatten, replacing one that was destroyed by fire which was built in 1867. The original home was ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ built by Mr. Hatten when he and his wife, Rebecca, was first married.

One of the first improvements Mr. Hatten made to this place after he settled there, was to build a dam on a little creek near the house. He used the water to operate a grist mill, which he operated for several years. Since then the little creek has been known as Mill creek.

The home is of log construction with rough sawed lumber. In recent years there has been considerable improvements made to it. It is now owned by Mr. William Denson, who has live there for about two years.

Mr. Hatten died in 1919 at the age of eighty-three. His wife Rebecca died in 1920 at the age of eighty-two. Mr. W.R. Hatten and Mrs. S.M. Bond of Wiggins are the ~~xxx~~ only living children.

The Preston Bond Home-

This home was originally settled in 1878 by Preston Bond, a pioneer citizen of Stone county, and who died in 1932 at the age of eighty-six. He spent a long and useful life. He was active in the development of the town of Bond from whom it derived its name.

Soon after Mr. Bond settled on this place, he built a small log home, but soon built a larger, more comfortable home, which is still standing and known as the Preston Bond Home. The lumber used in the building of this home was hauled by oxcarts from Pass Christian about fifty miles distance. It was hand sawed and hand planed. Due to slow hand work, it took seven years to built this home. The material used was the very best obtainable at the time, and due to this, the house is still in perfect preservation, including two large brick chimneys, which are of antique disign. The interior of the hose is very artistic. This home has never been out of the possession of the Bond family, and is now occupied by Preston Bond, Jr., son of the late Mr. Bond.

The Albert Batson Home.-

Another old home considered a landmark in the county is located about ten miles from Wiggins. It was settled by Mr. Albert Batson in 1871. The land patent showing the conveyance of this homestead to Mr. Batson was signed by Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States. THe original home was constructed of hewn logs, but in recent years it has been remodeled. The foundation is still the same, and is in perfect condition.

Mr. Batson died in 1918, and was 66 years of age. At his death, the property went to his children and in 1930, one of his grandsons C.O. Batson bought the home from the other heirs. He has since lived there with his wife, and family. Mr. Albert Batson's wife was Miss Martha Smith. She is now eighty-two years old and lives with her grandson in the old home.

There are one hundred and sixty acres of land in this homestead, a portion of which has been in cultivation since it was first

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settled. There are some cedar trees on this place that are approximately fifty-eight years old, and a spring near the house which has continually produced water during the past sixty-five years.

Taxes on this property in the year 1885 amounted to $3.85 and in 1935, were over $100.00 on the same property. It has passed down through four generations of the Batson family, and has never, at any time, had any encumbrances of any kind.

The Steve Dale Home.

This place is located ten miles west of Wiggins in Stone County. It was settled by John Thomas in 1851. A house was erected at that time, of the double pen log style, but in 1906 was destroyed by fire. It was never replaced. However, there are some of the old log barns on the place that were erected in 1851, still standing. Mr. Thomas lived on the place for several years, then sold to Mr. Steve Dale, who remained there until it burned in 1906. The land was then purchased by Preston Bond, who owned it until recent years, when it was sold to Messrs. C.O. and C.A. Batson, present owners. Mr. C.A. Batson recently built a very attractive modern home of the cite of the old home. There are 120 acres of land with this home, fifteen of which has been in cultivation sice 1851.

Dr. G.A. McHenry Home-

This home was erected in 1895, but in ~~1~~ 1901 it was remodeled to its present appearance. It was considered at the time of its construction, ultra modern, and was the only home of its kind constructed in this county. It is a two story building, very artistically designed, both interior and exterior. The home is located in the town of

McHenry about twelve miles south of Wiggins.

Dr. McHenry was a native of Ohio, but came to this section from Michigan, where he resided for several years. He was a physician, and soon built a very large practice in this profession. He was active in the establishing the town, which was named for him. He was an extensive traveler, and has visited many European coutries, including that of the Holy Land. He saw service in the Spanish American War and was in the Medical Division of the United States Army from 1898 until 1904, when he was retired as a captain. During his travels, Mr. McHenry collected many souvenirs and relics, which have an interesting history. These include relics of Cuban and Spanish army, also antiques from Japan, China and Palistine. Some dates back four and five hundred years.

Included in his collection of relics, in the bust of Queen Victoria which was, at one time, a figure-head on a boat in the service of the English Government. This boat was sunk in San Diege Harbor in 1865. Dr. McHenry's wife, who died in 1931, at the age of 72, was Miss Una Whittaker of Suben County, Indiana. There was one child of this union, who is Mr. Floyd McHenry of Wiggins, former Chancery Clerk. Dr. McHenry died in 1931 at the age of ~~7~~ 73.

Monroe Smith Home-

This home was erected in 1897 by Monroe Smith. However, the cite on which this home is rected is a portion of the land homesteaded in 1819 by Darling Lott and later owned by Thomas Smith, great grandfather of Monroe Smith. A portion of this home was originally constructed of logs and later enlarged to its present appearance, with dressed lumber. Mr. Smith has reared a large family, having lived his entire life in this community.

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The Home of W.E. Batson-

Mr. Batson settled on this place in 1892 and erected a lumber frame building at that time. The origina l home was destroyed by fire in 1915, and was replaced with this present modern dwelling at that time. Mr. Batson has occupied this home all during this time. He is the son of the late Albert Batson and was born and reared in this community. Mr. Batson is fifty-five years old and is one of the county's most progressive citizens.

Mrs Rose Reabold

MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
STONE COUNTY, MISS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Research Workers..(Mrs. Idell Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield
(Miss Ethel Ladner

STONE COUNTY SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT #15

SUBJECT: Ante-bullum Days, Old Homes, Antiques and Relics.

Acting on instructions of February 3rd, 1937, as thorough search as time would permit has been made, and interviews with different people have brought out the following facts regarding relics, antiques, etc.

MR. & MRS. W. A. SIBLEY, BOND? MISSISSIPPI.

A traveling silversmith came to the home of Mr. Sibley's great grandfather and he had him make two sets of silver spoons--one set each table and teasppons--out of silver dollars. U.M.B. in large letters are engraved on the handles. Uriah and Mary Blue were the grandfather and grandmother and these are their initials. Mr. Sibley still has two of the tablespoons. They are about one hundred twenty-five years old.

Two brass andirons; one hundred years old. They belonged to Mr. Sibley's great, great grandmother.

Mr. Sibley's grandfather's wedding vest. His grandfather was married in 1820. The vest was made of black velvet and entirely hand-made.

A large picture "Mother and Fawn" belonged to Mrs. McIvor; a friend of the Sibleys, and came from Chicago.

A marble top table which was also Mrs. McIvor's.

Gold pen and pencil combination belonged to Mr. Sibley's grandfather. It is over one hundred years old.

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Gold watch and chain with charm in shape of snake; it belonged to Mr. Sibley's grandfather. The snake eyes were of small rubies. The watch is still in use.

Perfume container and powder jar with ground stopper; over seventy-five years old and belonged to Mrs. Sibley's mother.

McGuffey's Blue Back Speller, which is one of the few now in existence. A book by the name "Hudibras" in three parts written in the time of Civil War by Samuel Butler, Esq., Edinburgh. Printed for Alexander Donaldson--sold at his shop No. 48, east corner of St. Paul Churchyard, London and in Edinburgh. One of the peculiar characteristics of this book is that the s's are f's.

Two porcelain vases which came from New Orleans. One is shaped like a human hand slightly curved and holding a lily which makes the body of the vase. The other is in the shape of a white swan. Also an unusual heavy crystal beer glass in goblet form, and a metal beer stein made in the shape of a boar's head; both of these came from Germany.

A pair of spectacles with iron frames, made in three pieces, hinged behind the ear and extended about three-fourths of the distance around the head. They are over one hundred years old; belonged to Mr. Sibley's great, great grandfather. A silver porridge spoon that came from Scotland and is over two hundred years old.

Shawl crocheted out of different colors of yarn thread and is said to be at least seventy-five years old, made by Mrs. Chavers. Home-made counterpane made before the Civil War. A hand woven Mexican serape.

Several receipts of articles bought during the Civil War and among them was a receipt for three pounds of sugar costing $36.00 (Confederate money).

Mr. Sibley now uses the razor that belonged to his grandfather

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and was given him by and English sea captain in Blakeley, Alabama. In this interview with Mr. Sibley he states that Blakeley was a small town across the bay from Mobile and at this time nearly all the people of the town died, many believing it to be swamp fever (but was Yellow Fever instead) and apparently not a healthy place to live so the town was moved across the bay and began the development of what is now Mobile. Nothing now at Blakely except one corner of the old brick court house.

MR. & MRS. C. J. FIPPIN, PERKINSTON, MISSISSIPPI ROUTE #A.

An old clock made February 12, 1872 and was bought by Mr. Fippin in 1885. This clock is about 18x28 inches.

A sampler which is one hundred forty-five years old, made in 1792 by Christina Engel, Mrs. Fippin's great grandmother. It was made on a white linen square about 16x16 inches. The embroidery work is done with silk thread and the stitches are very neat. This work was done only during certain hours on Sundays,

A small charm book or witchcraft book printed in 1829 is still in the Fippin home.

A chair painted white which is one hundred years old and belonged to Mr. Fippin's great grandfather. It is hand made.

A picture of a child was obtained by Mr. Fippin in 1872, an ordinary one but highly treasured by the family. Another picture which was given to Mr. Fippin's grand mother by one of her teachers on the last day of school. These were handmade by the school teacher and given to all the pupils at the close of school; made of common paper and designs cut with pen-knife or scissors and painted. This was kept in her Bible for many years but later Mr. Fippin made a frame for it and he has it at the present time.

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Among the collection of antiques are several old almanacs which date back to 1872. The oldest ones are the John Baer's Almanacs. Also and old Bible about seventy or eighty years old. A German Song Book which is very old. Have several old books. These include McGuffy's first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth grade readers, Ray's Arithmetic, and Kackumbaugh History. The McGuffy's readers are reproductions of the original books. These reproductions were given to Mr. & Mrs. Fippin as a gift on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, which was October 9, 1934, by Henry Ford.

A flax hackle made in 1804; was used to separate the stalk portion and left the flax threads. These were woven into linen cloth.

A number of chests and cabinets made by Mr. Fippin. One of these, a ballot box used by The Farmer's Alliance, and some of the beans used as ballots are still in the box. Several ornaments made out of muscle shells. Included in these is a ring made out of the muscle shells.

A one cent piece of money made in 1845.

MR. & MRS. C. E. DEES, PERKINSTON, MISSISSIPPI.

The old home of Mr. C. E. Dees of Perkinston, Mississippi, present Representative of Stone County in the Mississippi Legislature, was located six miles south of Ramsey Springs and was erected about the year 1858. This was a two-story house, and was the third one to be built on the place. There were seventeen houses including hay barns, sheep and cow sheds, etc. on the premises.

In the year 1928 Mr. Dees and his sons took the best of the logs from all of these buildings and hauled them to Perkinston where they had a bungalow erected out of them. This is modern in every way and a very attractive place.

One room in the old home place when the house was torn down, was

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kept intact--that is the logs were marked--and put up in the same order on the grounds of the C. E. Dees' home at Perkinston, and is now used as a servants' house. This is put on part of the same fat pine pillars that the original two-story house was built on. The logs were hand hewn, before the Civil War, and was first built on the Old Wire Road; slave labor being used. During the days of the Copeland Clan, what might now be considered an interesting incident took place, but at that time caused consternation to the housewife; fourteen members of the Clan appeared and asked for a meal--she was afraid to comply with the request, and still more afraid not to do so, therefore twelve of them ate while two stood guard.

On this old place was the only telegraph office between Pascagoula and Pearl River. The telegraph agent was Philip Delgado, a Frenchman. He was married to Margaret Ramsey, an aunt of C. E. Dees. Delgado's mother's body was moved in 1929 from the place near the old home where she had been buried for fifty-three years to the cemetery in Gulfport by C. E. Dees, who is an undertaker. Mr. Delgado died and was buried in Mexico City, Mexico. After his death Mrs. Delgado took her two daughters; went to France and claimed her part of her husband's estate, which was $45,000. She invested in quite a lot of property on the Mississippi Coast, where she lived until her death. Only one of the daughters is now living; her home is in Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Dees had four uncles in the Civil War--Dan, Enoch, Abizer and Thomas E.--two of whom, Dan and Abizer--were killed in battle. A fifty cent piece of money was found in Dan's pocket by Enoch, and was sent to his mother, and she in turn passed it to her son C. E. and he gave it to his youngest son, Billie Jack; the entire family prizing it highly.

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MISSES MARIE AND EMILIE STAPP; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

This house was erected in the year 1934 by the Misses Stapp, and follows the design of Cape Cod architecture. These ladies are natives of Iowa but lived for a number of years in Cambridge, Massachusetts and only a couple of blocks from Harvard University. They were the recipients of many treasured gifts from friends for their new home--"Way Down South" and many and varied are the antiques in this very lovely and attractive home.

On entering, one of the first to be seen is an old fashioned light suspended from the ceiling, and came from Beacbn Hill, Boston, and to substantiate the claim that it was the same lamp used in the House on Beacon Hill, a picture of the house, showing the lamp, is displayed.

In this entrance hall is a mahogany table, Martha Washington; this is not a genuine Martha Washington from Mount Vernon but is an exact reproduction of same. Above this table hangs an oblong mirror, which together with a silver fruit bowl which has a name and the year--1807--engraved on the side thereof, was brought over from Flanders and while many other valuable articles were for sale at the time, these two pieces were all that were purchased by the ladies.

Another attracitve piece of furniture in this hall is a flax wheel which is more than 145 years old; this was obtained froma a New England woman and was in constant use in the early days.

On the walls hang many attractive pictures one of which is a framed Sampler with date thereon--1807.

To the left of this hall is the bedrooms of the two sisters, and in one is a writing desk of the Empire Period and is about 125 years old. It is made of walnut. Used in connection with this desk is a high back chair, with inlaid panel.

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In the living room one sees first, a beautiful piece of furniture--a William and Mary High-Boy. This was in the possession of one New England family for over 200 years and when it became necessary for them to dispose of it, it was purchased by the Misses Stapp. This, they say, is the finest piece of furniture in their house.

A Governor Winthorp Desk and Chair is in daily use. These were purchased while in New England, in Boston, Massachusetts.

A banjo clock hangs on the wall and while its age is not definitely known, it is a prized possession.

A Duncan Phyfe table made of mahogany, with a very beautiful picture hanging above, occupies a prominent place in this living room. This picture was painted in 1860 by Aubudon--"Wood Pewee Muscicapa Virens, Mate, Swamp Honeysuckle, Azalea biscosa." Another picture is--"The Three Longfellow Girls" of Henry Longfellow.

Several pairs of old Colonial Candlesticks, about 75 years of age, are seen, as well as two pair old colonial candle snuffers, which are 75 years old, or more.

At the East end of the living room is a lovely open fireplace with brass andirons, and on the hearth is a Cape Cod Fire Lighter--a brass pot resembling a coffee pot and having a "dip" with which to spread kerosene over the fuel before it is ignited, and an old Colonial Wood Bucket, made of brass. Beside the fireplace is what appears to be a corn popper--but its use is very different to that for it is in reality a--a bed warmer.

In threcess in the living room is a "Book Nook" or Library which is well stocked with worthwhile books. A set of shelves near the fireplace takes care of the author's own books, seven in number, and other highly prized autographed books.

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In the dining room an old type New England Serving Tray--metal--and painted in floral designs is seen. A pewter set belonging to their mother, consisting of coffee, and tea pot, sugar bowl and waste, is also seen in the dining room, while an oblong silver cake tray with handle makes an attractive center piece for the table.

The desk used by Miss Emilie Stapp in her studio is the same one used by her brother-in-law, Mr. W. O. Finkbine, in his office in Des Moines, Iowa, for a number of years and came into her possession at the time of his death.

This is known as "The Dolls" House", and is so called because of the large collection of dolls they have--over two hundred--from almost every well-known country. They are kept in display cases built for the purpose, but here and there throughout the house may be found one of more dolls peeping out from unexpected places, and there is one in almost every window. This house is located about two miles East of Wiggins on Friendship Farm, where also lives their brother, F. M. Stapp and family, and Mrs. Stapp's mother and sister, Mrs. J. H. Reed and Miss Moey Reed, the three families living each in a house of their own but all close together and known as--Friendship Farm.

(The Historical Research Photographer, Miss Ethel Dismukes, was in Wiggins February 26th and 27th, making pictures for Stone County's History, and the graciousness with which the workers were received, the facts contained herein given regarding their home and contents, and the privilege of making indoor pictures exclusively as the inclemency of the weather prevented outside ones being made, was allvvery much appreciated.)

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MR. & MRS. F. W. McHENRY; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Floyd McHenry's father, Dr. George Austin McHenry was born at at Tiffin, Ohio (SenecaCounty), son of Cornelius and Rebecca McHenry; his father was born in Scotland and his mother in the state of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Dr. McHenry's early education was received in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana. Later he was a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and Tulane University at New Orleans. Completed his technical course in Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, in which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. For several years he was employed as Pharmacist in the Milner Drug Company's Store, Big Rapids, Michigan; during which time he married Miss Una Whittaker of Indiana who was employed at Flint, Michigan in the Post Office. One of the guest at that wedding was Mrs. A. W. Reed, who is now and has been for many years a resident of Wiggins. Dr. McHenry and bride came to Harrison County in 1889 and were instrumental in colonizing fifty families in the County; led in the development of the great timber resources of the section. This was known first as "The Michigan Settlement", and later as Niles City but there being another post office of the same name in the state already, it again had to be changed and the name McHenry was chosen, honoring the founder--Dr. McHenry.

It is stated by Mrs. J. N. Dale, who was sixteen years of age when her family came to the Michigan Settlement in Harrison County that they came to Gulfport, via New Orleans, by rail. The only station at Gulfport was four posts covered with pine tops, and lighted at night by a lantern. The only hotel in Gulfport was "The May" and was close to the station. They came as far as Landon by train, in a box car, and from Landon to Saucier in an ox wagon driven by a Mr. Page. From there they

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came to McHenry where they settled. It is now forty-nine years since they left Michigan.

Dr. McHenry first homesteaded a piece of land two miles east of McHenry and put up a small building where the gravel Highway 49 now crosses the G.&S.I. track north of the town, in which he opened up a general store and also handled the mail, going to Mississippi City, in ox wagon, onêe each week for the mail. The railroad bed had been graded but it was several years before the rails of the G.&S.I. were laid. Most of their purchases were made at Pass Christian and these trips also were made in ox carts and wagons, and at times, if weather conditions were unfavorable for travleing the whole community would be without flour or other needed supplies until someone could make a trip to market.

He began the erection of a residence and little by little it was added to until in 1895 it was completed: in 1901 it was remodeled into the two-story attractive building it is at this time.

At the out-break of the Spanish-American War in 1898 Dr. McHenry entered the service of his country, being commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of Captain. He proceeded with his command to Cuba where he had charge during the Yellow Fever epidemic, from which he was immune; he witnessed the replacing of the Spanish flag with that of the United States on Governor's palace in Santiago, after which he continued in medical department of the Military service and had a wide and interesting experience. He was transferred to China and Phillipines, serving on transport "Buford" and after doing duty in Manilla, he was assigned to the transport "Barrett" on which he voyaged through-out the islands, serving as ship surgeon; later he was with the First United States Cavalry and marched across Illoili. He then received his honor-

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able discharge and returned to Mississippi. After his return to Mississippi in 1903 he practiced his profession and supervised his varied interests in the section. He was President of McHenry Drug Company; Vice-President of McHenry Improvement Company and a Director in the McHenry Bank about 1907. He also owned a large amount of realty in Harrison County. A man named Schillings operated the first Drug Store, then Dr. McHenry took it over and was assisted by his brother, Harry, for a time butthe later decided to go back north.

A large, and at that time modern hotel, was erected in McHenry by a company composed of Dr. McHenry, G. A. Burton and J. R. Pratt and was operated for about two years 1909 and 1910 under the name--Majestic Hotel--but the revenue derived therefrom was not sufficient to keep up the expenses, hence the building was demolished. This stood on the lot between where the D. D. Green Store and the Methodist Church are now located. The material in this building was used to construct a residence near where Orange Grove School in Harrison County is now located, about six miles north of Gulfport, Mississippi. This was built for D. A. McCandliss, former County Agant of Harrison County.

During the time he was in the Spanish American Army he became a friend of General Leonard A. Wood, a friendship which coupled with a boy-hood school friendship with Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall (who had married a second cousin of Dr. McHenry's) was largely responsible for the location of Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, a project Dr. McHenry solicited from those friends whom he went to Washington to interview in the matter.

n At one time Dr. McHenry, together with A. Baldwin and George R. Burton, owned Ramsey Springs. He was also actively connected with the early work which led to the Old Spanish Trail organization which mapped

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this artery from Coast to Coast.

During the period of his enlistment in the army and afterwards he traveled extensively and collected a large quantity of relics and souvenirs from the countries visited. He crossed the ocean nineteen times and went around the world four times in his travels, and part of his relics dated back four to five hundred years. In the lot is to be found--a Wine Jug and a nut cracker, which were taken off a vessel which was burned and sunk during the Spanish American War. One of the men who had been rescued by Dr. McHenry took this wine jug and nut cracker from the burning ship and gave them to the Doctor. Evidence of the jug's having been burned can still be seen. There is a sacred Water Jug from Jerusalem; a water bottle from Rachel's Well; a Wine Bottle from Oberammergau given to the Doctor by a member of the troupe of the Passion Play. A sacred bridle worn by one of the horses used during the Feast of Prayer in Jerusalem. This bridle is hand-made of beaded leather, all colors and shapes of beads being used, and silk roping and tassels in shades of blue and rose. A Camel's Bridle which was worn by the camel Dr. McHenry rode in a dress parade in Jerusalem, and also a picture of Dr. McHenry in this dame dress parade. In the collection are three articles made by the Japanese Princesses and given to him for service rendered to her, and are as follows: Whisk broom holder, hand-made, of white satin embroidered with pastel colors of thread and covered with silk roping. Card case, hand-made, outside of case made of black and gold woven thread, lined with gold. White satin thermometer embroidered with different colors of thread in all shades, and bound with gold roping. Another article is a Japanese parasol made by two little Japanese maids and given to Dr. McHenry. It is hand-made, of rose Japanese silk, elaborately embroidered. It is

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about forty years old but is still in perfect condition. A Sacred Mat from India which was used by the natives to kneel on in praying to their God, Buddha. It is hand-made, of black satin, thread elaborately embroidered in deepnrich colors of blue, gold and red. Two veils made by a Mohammed maid during the time of her betrothal: the first one, hand woven tan veil, pure linen threads being used, and embroidered with threads of many colors. This veil was made and worn before the cemmony, and the second, woven of silver threads was worn at the time of the cermony was performed. The girl had to make both these veils herself. Key to General Hobson's cell during his imprisonment at the time of the Spanish American War. Dress material made in Phillipine Islands of banana and lemon fibers. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth's (daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt) wedding dress was made of this same material, banana fiber, as the material Dr. McHenry brought back from the Phillipines. Two candles out of Christ's Tomb. They are about eighteen inches long and about the size of a match. Candles burn in this tomb all the time, being replaced by others as necessary. Two bottles of River Jordan water. One bottle contains water from the place where the Israelites crossed the Jordan which water is black and remains that way all the time, while the water in the second bottle was gotten just a few miles below this place and is perfectly clear. Mummy's foot: this is the foot of a Princess but history not available at present. Limb cut from Charter Oak in Hartford, Conneticut, an old historical tree destroyed by storm August 21, 1856. This tree was six feet in diameter. These articles and several others are to be found in the old home of Dr. McHenry at McHenry, twelve miles south of Wiggins, and in the home of his son, F. W. McHenry here in Wiggins.

Other articles in the old McHenry home--a hand carved walnut table belonged to her mother,

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about two hundred years old, made by Mrs. McHenry's great, great, great grandfather. A painting entitled "The Eruption of Mount Vesevus by Moonlight", author unknown. Many guns of different types and for many purposes. Ages and history of each not available at present.

During the time Dr. McHenry was away in the Spanish American War his wife purchased equipment for getting out a newspaper.

Dr. McHenry died October 12, 1931; Mrs. McHenry died January 21, 1932.

Their only child, Floyd W. McHenry, former Chancery Clerk of Stone County and now doing special auditing work in Jackson, resides in Wiggins.

MRS. J. B. DORSETT; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI

While in school Mrs. J. B. Dorsett, then Miss Addie Smith, painted a number of pictures of which she still has four in her home, one for each of her unmarried children and one married daughter has one in her home. She painted many others during her school days--some she gave to ralatives--and some were lost by fire.

(For detail see Assignment #16, page 9--Fine Arts.)

DR. & MRS. J. A. LEGGETT; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI

A clock about seven feet high; was one hundred years old at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1875. The wheels are of brass and the case is Rosewood; has only one weight. On the face of the dial is printed "William Porthouse Penrith". This clock has been cut off some in recent years. Was brought in a sailing vessel from England and has always been in the family.

An old table which was also brought across in the same sailing vessel. It is a card table, called a tip-top table.

A couch that is like the one in the old home in St. Augustine,

Florida, which is the oldest home in the United States. The distinguishing feature of this couch is the panel and scroll work at the top of the back.

An Acorn Mirror that has been in the Leggett family for twenty-five years and had been in an old English family many years before. The mirror is oblong shape with a very beautiful picture, in colors, attached to the upper part of the mirror, the acorns design being in the moulding.

A Hitchcock chair came from England and is a valued antique at this time.

Three candle sticks which came from England; two of them are heirloons from one side of the family and the third one from the other side of the family. The odd one has in later years been made into an electric table light.

A pair of old vases, red glass, with white stripes, which also came from England, are prized particularly as there is a pair of them instead of only one. Also two chairs with the straight backs.

A dresser and a table that came over on the same sailing vessel as the other articles. The exact age is not known but they are both very old and have been in Mrs. Leggett's family for many years.

Two pictures; one of Mrs. Leggett's grandmother and the other of Mrs. Leggett's grandfather; they are about sixty-five years old. The frames are made of deep, wide, heavy moulding.

A pewter tea pot which came from across. A tea pot and cream picture of Wedgewood in blue and white colors. A Mulberry pattern platter which was a gift from a friend.

A picture, "The Marriage of Pochantas", with a gilt frame. Another large picture is "The Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation

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Copied from The Stone County Enterprise of May 21, 1921, is the following regarding the Hester family of Stone County.

"The following is part of a story appearing in a recent issue of The Times-Picayune of New Orleans concerning one of the oldest Stone County families and will no doubt be of interest to Enterprise readers. The subject of the sketch is at present residing in the eastern part of Stone County and is well known throughout this section:

'Thirty-seven children reared to manhood and womanhood on a little farm in the Mississippi hills, just as a sideline to doctoring, preaching trading and home-making in an almost primitive state, is the record of Americus G. Hester and his wife of Wiggins, Mississippi, which possibly will be a breath-taking revelation to modern couples who find it hard to keep going a childless home in an apartment house run by electricity. Yet after fifty years of the life the couple are still smiling and declare themselves ready to face another half century of the same thing if they are spared to do so.'

'Americus G. Hester was born near the present town of Wiggins, in Stone County, August 18, 1846. His wife, Josephine Head, also was a native of Stone County, although her parents were from Georgia. The two were married in November 1871. Mr. Hester was born into a day when the only railroad between New Orleans and the outside world was the Great Jackson Route, which went to Canton, Miss. Neither the L.& N., the North Eastern or the G.& S.I. Railroads had been dreamed of. There were neither telephones, telegraphs nor means of quick communication transit, and the only way to travel for country people was via the ox wagon or the flat boat. On the farm which he tended in the place of his invalid father, young Hester and his eleven brothers and sisters plowed with an ox and hunted with an old fashioned muzzle-loader.

The women spun and wove the cloth from which clothing was made.

When the Civil War broke out, Americus Hester was drafted into service and then excused because of the dependency of his mother and the other children of the family. In the face of the years of hard work that followed he managed to obtain and pay for just seventeen months of schooling, and to become locally famous for self-acquired skill in medicine. A certain knowledge of herbs and roots, gained from old remedies prized by the pioneer folk, was developed by him until he acquired a wide practice among the neighbors with his homely nostrums. He hunted out the herbs in the pine woods and swamps, bruising them with a hammer and tasting them to find the ingredients he wished.

After his marriage in 1871 he made a living floating saw logs from his vicinity to the mill at Wolftown, now known as De Lisle, near Bay St. Louis, in Harrison County, receiving 25 cts a log. When he amassed $3000, a fortune in those days, it was swept away through the treachery of a friend, and he was left ill and bankrupt, but ready to begin again on $100 loaned him by a good Samaritan.

With his family Mr. Hester returned to live comfortably on the little farm near Wiggins. The Hesters there reared ten children of their own, but gradually the circle expanded more and more as they opened charitable doors to child after child encountered in Mr. Hester's work as physician and preacher."

MRS. A. T. BURGE, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

A highly prized relic is a breast pin, or brooch, which is perhaps three hundred years old. It came from across the water and has been handed down to the oldest daughter on the paternal side of the house for a good many generations, and is at this time in the possession of Mrs. Burge. This brooch is in the shape of an oak leaf, and is of old gold

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and is hollow.

Mrs. Burge also possesses two coverlets, made from the wool sheared from sheep on their farm. After the sheep had been sheared, the wool was washed-dyed-spun into yarn and woven into coverlets--the entire process from raising the sheep to weaving the different articles, being carried on by members of the household, two aunts weaving the two coverlets herein mentioned. One of these coverlets is a block design in gray and white; the other a rose design in rose and white. While the exact time is not known the nature of the work bespeaks its antiquity.

Also in Mrs. Burge's possession is a glass cream pitcher--tan color with raised knots on it--similar to the present day hob-nail pattern. This was handed down from her grand-mother, on her father's side.

An uncle of Mrs. Burge's, Mr. J. W. Broadus, who passed away a few months ago, owned a Stradivarius violin and as 'tis said these were made by Stradivarius, of Cremona, Italy, who lived from about 1644 to 1737 A.D. The value of this as an antique is readily seen. Mrs. Burge says "her uncle was always playing this old violin--that he would come in from the field, throw the horse's bridle over a post, and go to playing the violin; at times much to the annoyance of members of his family."

MR. MELVIN PRIDGEN, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

A small panel saw about twelve inches in length and four inches in width, made from nickel saw steel by "Slack, Sellers and Grayson" of Sheffield, England--is now in possession of Melvin Pridgen of Wiggins. It was purchased by Mr. Pridgen's grandfather, D. D. Pridgen about 1825. It was used by him in making grooves in window frames, for setting glass. This saw is in perfect condition and in use almost constantly.

Mr. Melvin Pridgen also has in his possession a "Wade and Butcher" celebrated Chinese razor. This razor was also purchased by Mr. Pridgen's

grandfather, D. D. Pridgen, more than one hundred years ago or about 1835. This razor is still in servicable condition and is often used by Mr. Pridgen for shaving.

MR. HOWARD H. BOND.

The farm three miles southwest of Perkinston on which the parents of Mr. Howard H. Bond reside, has been an old settled place for over one hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bond have lived there for over sixty years, Mr. Bond being now eighty-four years of age.

In this old home is a table which was made about one hundred fifty years ago by Mr. Jim Batson, great grandfather of Howard Bond--on mother's side. This came from Mrs. Rankin Davis of Perkinston, Route B, from her to Mrs. J. C. Bond of Perkinston, Route B, and will go from her to her son, Howard. This table is made of heart yellow pine lumber, and hand-made--no nails used--fastened together with wooden pegs. The size of this table is about four feet high and five feet long and has an eighteen inch drawer at top--no shelf underneath but stands on four posts or legs, and grooves cut with pocket knife are the decorations.

THE DESCENDANTS OF COLONEL JOHN L. BOND.

The family came to this part of the country from Georgia and originally from England and with them came the great, great grandfather of Oscar Stewart. Colonel John L. Bond who was born 1770 and died 1862 was the great grandfather of Mrs. Missouri Bond Andress, as shown by the Family Tree described in assignment sixteen, Fine Arts. Little is known, particularly of the early life, of Colonel John L. Bond, but from the best information obtainable the following is gathered--While he was the father of nineteen children only eight of them lived to reach man and womanhood and only six are shown on the Family Tree as two died without descendants.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

A study of the military rolls for Mississippi territory that occured during the War of 1812 in the State Department of Archives and History reveals that quite a number of members of the Bond family belonged to one of the regiments that joined General Jackson's army on his march to New Orleans. Colonel Bond was commissioned as a captain of the Infantry. The tradition has been that he rendered gallant service with General Jackson's army and that after the Battle of New Orleans he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

About one and one-half or two miles northeast of Wiggins is what is known as the Harveson Cemetery, which has been used by the Bond family as a burying ground for over one hundred years and while no monument marks the grave of Colonel John L. Bond, some of his descendants seem to be positive he is buried there. In the vicinity of this cemetery it is said Colonel Bond purchased a piece of ground with house thereon--Dave Harrison, Bill Johnson and John Taylor being with him when the purchase was made, and the price paid was $50.00.

Colonel Bond was present and signed the "Treaty of ~~the~~ Dancing Rabbit", September 27, 1830 (See Halbert's "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit," Mississippi Historical Publications, vol. VI)--these were Indians of the Choctaw tribe and Colonel Bond's first wife was a Choctaw Princess. He was married three times.

At one time Colonel Bond lived on the old Price place near Perkinston, and it is said that he built the first house in what is now McHenry--built of logs, hand hewn; this house is still standing but has been remodeled and the logs are not visible. It is on old gravel highway 49, south of Methodist Church, and across the street from E. E. Colmer's house.

The Bond Family Tree herein mentioned was arranged by G. W. Walker

in 1898. After his death Mrs. Walker gave to Preston Bond, father of Mrs. Missouri Bond Andress, about two hundred of these Family Trees, as Mr. Bond had advanced the money to Mr. Walker to cover the expenses of this work. He had expected to seal these for $5.00 each, but met with little success and these Family Trees are becoming rare.

Referenced:

Mrs. Missouri Bond Andress
Mr. T. S. Andress
Mr. John L. Bond (This John L. Bond was born October, 1862; the day Colonel John L. Bond died.)
Mr. Oscar L. Bond
Mr. N. B. Bond
Mrs. J. A. Simpson
Mr. H. V. Redfield.

MR. AND MRS. O. L. BOND; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. O. L. Bond, Editor of Stone County Enterprise, has his grandfather's wedding vest which is homespun and his grandmother's wedding dress which she spun and wove herself. His grandfather was Thomas Bond. These two articles are the only relics they own, but their modern and well furnished home is located on a portion of his father's old home place. The yard has many beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees; some native, others obtained from Florists at different places. There is also a large and attractive fish pond on this lawn.

During the Civil War Thomas Bond sent as a substitute while he made a trip home, his sixteen year old son, Andrew J.; the boy stayed in the army after his father returned and his fate was never known. He wrote a poem during that time, in 1861, which is as follows:

The Southern Volunteer

I'll march out to the battle plain,
And leave my darling here,

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

My country's liberty to gain
For I'm a volunteer.

Chorus.

I'll march on to the Battle Ground
Though marching foes appear

For I'm a volunteer.

Chorus:

Sweetheart, goodbye, Sweetheart,
I cannot now stay here
For duty calls and we must part
For I'm a volunteer.

1861. A. J. Bond

(This poem has been faded by the sun light so badly that one line could not be distinguished.)

Mr. O. L. Bond has the war record of his grandfather, Thomas Bond, which shows he was a Private of Co. H, 3rd Mississippi Infantry, enlisting at Enterprise, Mississippi, September 28, 1863 for a period of three years, serving in every skirmish the company was in; station: near Atlanta, Georgia Date: August 7, 1864. The pistol carried by Thomas Bond during the war is in the collection of guns owned by T. L. Martin of Wiggins, which collection is described in assignment three.

MISSES MINNIE AND MAMIE CHAPMAN; WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

A Family Bible, with the following on the front page, is in the possession of the above named ladies:

The Old Testament Translated out of the Original Hebrew,
and with the Former Translation diligently composed
and revised, together with the
Apocrypha
Done by the special command of His Majesty,
King James I of England
Philadelphia
Printed for Mathew Carey, No. 118 Market Street

October 27, 1802

Marked on inside front cover is the following:

"Sell 5 (illegible)

Equal to $8.50."

In this Bible part of the s's are written as f's--for instance--thefe for these. This came through the Chapman side of the family, belonged to Grandfather, and was old then. A cousin of the Chapmans, Alexander Chapman, the Andersons and Mabrys, helped to form the Cumberland Presbyterian Church near Gallatin, Tennessee, Sumner County.

MISS BETTY McARTHUR: McHENRY, MISSISSIPPI.

An artist of some note--has painted a large number of pictures, some of which have been exhibited at different places at different times and on which she has received various awards. She has some on display in the Woman's Club, Jackson, Mississippi; one in Millsaps College and one in the Old Ladies Home, at the present time. Many of her pictures are dessert scenes, sketched from nature while in the West where she spent several years. The Salturn Sea, which is below sea level, was the inspiration for a number of her pictures; these show the mountains, the sea and the dessert.

In her youthful days she showed no inclination toward music, but art appealed to her and as music teachers were much more plentiful then art teachers, at the time, she states the family were glad to have her study the latter. She is a native of Claiborne County, Mississippi, where she taught a short while and later studied in Louisville, Kentucky and spent three years in Cincinnati Art Academy, going to the I.I. & C. (now M.S.C.W.) at Columbus, Mississippi where she was an instructor in art for twenty years. Her health failing, a trip west was advised, hence a stay of a year or two there. She

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

was abroad in 1900 and studied in both Paris and Italy, for about two years. She still paints a few pictures and makes some exhibits; also holds membership in several different Art Associations.

MISS SUE WALLER: WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

On January 1, 1852, when the parents of the late W. C. Waller were married, there was given to them as a wedding gift, a mantel clock, which was at that time an old one and in which the glass was broken by corn having been dropped from a basket which was being carried up stairs, the same glass being in the clock to this day. There is only one wheel other than wooden ones in this clock. A number of years ago, L. A. Waller, a son of W. C. Waller, who was a watchmaker and who owned a store in Wiggins, wrote the different clock manufacturing companies endeavoring to ascertain the year these clocks were put on the market, but could get no definite or positive information. The clock measures 18x28 inches and is now in the possession of the widow and son of L. A. Waller. Mr. W. C. Waller was offered $50.00 more than once for the clock but refused it, saying he wanted it always to remain in the Waller family.

Previous to her marriage on January 1, 1852, Miss Alpha Jane Goodwin, who later became the mother of the late W. C. Waller, together with three sisters, made four quilts, one for each of the four sisters, and the time required to do the work was sixteen weeks. They spun and wove the cloth for the lining, and the quilting is in reality almost darning, so close together are the stitches and so short. This quilt while made in East Tennessee is now the property of Miss Sue Waller, who has lived in Stone County for more than thirty years, and during the lifetime of her parents, and since, this quilt, together with a number of other old ones, has been loaned at various

times to be put on display. This quilt is in background of picture taken at Treasure Hunt by Miss Mary Ethel Dismukes. This pictuwe is labeled "antiques, Wiggins" is now on display in this office. Along with the quilts is a homemade bed-spread which was given to the late Mrs. W. C. Waller, when she was a small girl, by her grandmother (and made by her) ahd which is still in first-class condigion.

The wedding dress worn by Mrs. W. C. Waller September 1, 1874 when as Miss Elizabeth Pickens she was united in marriage to W. C. Waller, is still in the possession of MissiSue Waller, and was worn by one of the girls last May when the Historical Research Project of Stone County put on a Treasure Hunt at the Woman's Club. This was handmade, as were also the underclothes which are also still in good condition.

Miss Martha Walker who was born in 1826 and married Andrew J. Pickens and became the mother of Mary Elizabeth Pickens who was later the wife of W. C. Waller, was given by an admirer in her young days, a hand-made valentine--cut with scissors or knife, pierced with a pin and colored red and blue. This has been in the possession of Miss Sue Waller, since 1906.

In 1910 ami aunt of Mrs. W. C. Waller's, by marriage, died at her home here. This aunt's father was a Linen Merchant and ahe had great quantities of linen articles, including many sheets, some of which are still owned by Sue Waller. She also owned a crystal Fruit Bowh, on a pedestal, which likewise was brought over from Ireland. This together with a considerable quantity of Confederate money, now worthless, which her husband, the uncle of Mrs. W. C. Waller, who owned a big sugar plantation in Louisiana, and many slaves, also

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

belongs to Sue Waller.

In 1918 W. C. Waller made for his daughter, Sue Waller, a work-box, using in same eleven diffesant kinds of wood. The box, shelf and legs were made of part of a walnut table forty years old. The hearts, diamonds and strips inlaid on the top of the box were taken from a china berry tree which was brought by Mrs. Waller from Eastabutchie in April, 1904, and which was blown down in the September, 1915 storm. The hearts on the girts below the shelf are made, one from this same china berry tree, one of maple, one of ash and one of cedar, the last named being about thirty years old. The points of the star on the lid are made, one of oak, pine, poplar, hickory and dog wood. On the front of the box are the letters "S W," made out of a piece of walnut which was taken from a building erected in 1834 and used until 1904. The moulding is of cypress. Previous to making this work-box he made one for his other daughter, Mrs. W. C. Shoop, using but two kinds of wood in the first one. He also made two picture frames, one made in 1880 of walnut, ash, and cedar, the other of cherry; made each of his daughters a cedar chest, and many other pieces of furniture including tables, and cabinets: in both the Stone County Court House and the Science Room at the Wiggins School.

MRS. CLARENCE RAMSEY: WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

In the possession of Mrs. Clarence Ramsey and still being worn by her, is a large cameo pin which she states was pruchased, in England, between 175 and 200 years ago. There are several other old cameos in this vicinity but this likely is the oldest.

MR. AND MRS. HAYES HINTON: WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Hinton who have been married fifty-four years

have a sugar dish given them at that time by a German man, it having belonged to his grandmother previously, so they do not know how old it really is. It is silver and of oblong shape.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
By Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Supervisor.

Wiggins, Mississippi
March 17, 1937.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Mr. Elmer Alexander, Wiggins, Rt. A. Mississisppi.

Mr. Alexander has in his possession a satin vest handed down from the Alexander generation. This vest is very old, but the date is not known.

Mrs. J.T.Alexander, Wiggins, Rt.A.

Mrs. Alexander has a pair of trousers made of old time "Jeans" cloth made or woven and spun at home on a home made loom. The men in olden times had all their clothes made of "Jeans", and the women wore dresses made of "Homespun".

Mrs. S.E.Flurry, Rt.A., Perkinston.

Mrs. Flurry has her father's, W.E.Whittington, old clock . It was given to her by her father, or rather left in the old home at the time of his death, ~~xxxxxxx~~ August 20, 1908. When he was giving away the things of the household just before he died he said, "Let the old clock set on the shelf or mantle". This clock was bought about 25 or more years before the War. It is in perfect condition and still keeps good time. It is about three feet high and has a clear ringing tone when it chimes out the hour. Winding only once in awhile is all that is required to make it keep running.

Mr. and Mrs. Hines Sharp, Perkinston, Mississippi Rt. A.

Mr. Sharp has in his possession a hand axe that was in the family for many years. It is near 167 years old. It was brought over to this country from Scotland. Mr. Sharp also has some dishes that belonged to some of his forefathers and are very old, yet in perfect state of persevation.

Mrs. M.C. Cain, Perkinston, Mississippi,Rt.A.

Mrs. Cain has her mother's old Bible that is bound with homespun cloth and is over one hundred years old. She has another old Bible that belonged to her mother, Mrs. Nancy Wyatt Whittington. This Bible is also very old but is in good condition despite its age, except the outer leaves are worn and some are missing.

She also has in her possession a shuttle of the old type that was used in the making of cloth in the olden days. This shuttle is an oblong piece of wood with a hole cut in one side and a hole going through the wood. This was used in the making of thread. On the same order of a bobbin in a sewing machine.

The Descendents of John Alexander, Wiggins, Rt. A.

This settlement is very, very old. Long before the Civil War this place was settled near Black Creek in the eastern part of the county. First settled by Dan Alexander, later descending to his son, John, and is near the home of Elmer Alexander at this time. Many of the children are still living in the county.

The following are some of the old home sites in the county, but the history of them is not available at this time:

The old Dale place, the old Cain place in the eastern par t of the county, the old Hunt place, and the old Parker place in west Stone County , home of Attorney Urithon Parker.

Mrs. J.T.Alexander, Wiggins, Miss. RT.A.

Mrs. Alexander has in her possession a knife, fork, and a cup that is mad e of cedar. This was handed down from the King generation.

Mrs. Steve Berry has a quilt that is hand made and woven throughout with hand dyed thread. It is about 165 years old, and was handed down to her by her great, great grandmother.

Mr. I.S.Cain has his father's old muzzle loader shot gun. The age of this gun is not known, but it is very old.

STONE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS--Mrs. Idell Skinner
H. V. Redfield

STONE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 18
(REVISED ASSIGNMENT # 5

SUBJECT -- WARS

WORLD WAR

After consulting numerous citizens and making a careful survey of Stone County files and old newspaper records, we find that the citizens of this county took a very active part in the World War. Not only in the sending of a large number of young men both white and colored into the service, but also responded most liberally and patriotically to every other call that was made by the government.

Prior to the United States' declaration of war with Germany, the late Mr. A. W. Bond, at that time a prominent citizen of Stone County, took steps towards organizing a company of National Guards for service on the Mexican border and which later became a part of Company D, 1st Mississippi Infantry. This unit, which was composed of fifty or more Stone County boys, was sent across and took part in many of the major battles of the World War.

According to records available, which included old copies of Stone County Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, published at Wiggins, the following were some of the first Stone County boys enlisting for service. These young men volunteered prior to the selective draft laws and were, as follows:

E. Lawrence Bond	Carey Dale
William Rea	Hayden Dale

Oscar L. Bond	Homer Dedeaux
Nat Smith	Van Hatten
Harvey Parker	Florian Ladner
George Knapp	B. G. Smith
Emmett Knapp	Sam Bodie
Louis Cowart	Mallée Smith
William Smith	Bennie Ladner
James Saucier	Prof. P. O. Colson
Clarence Hinton	A. L. Jacobs
Neely Johnson	A. W. Bond
Leonard Ladner	Duncan Hatten
Chevis Hatten	Hardy Walters
Jeppy Broadus	Jessie Broadus

and perhaps others whose names did not appear on records available. Most of these men were accepted and assigned to different units of the 1st Mississippi Regiment, which later became the 155th Mississippi Regiment. Some of these boys were assigned to Company D of the 1st Mississippi Infantry and were stationed at Vicksburg where they had charge of the first Union-Confederacy, Blue and Gray-reunion.

It is impossible to give the military rank of all the Stone County boys who served in the World War, except to say that a number of them won official titles during the period of their enlistment as Corporals, Sargeants and Lieutenants. Two of these--Lawrence Bond and William Rea-were made 2nd Lieutenants because of their previous military training.

A full and complete record of the names of all the men enlisting from Stone County under the selective draft and volunteer system, insofar as obtainable at this time, together with the names of World War veterans who have made Stone County their permanent home since the close of the war are

STONE COUNTY, WARS

as follows:

Clark Alexander
James Napoleon Atchison
James Arthur Anderson
Dr. R. F. Annis
C. A. Batson
Luther O. Bond
Thomas A. Bass
Noah E. Bell
Oscar L. Bond
Price T. Bond
Lawrence Bond
Franklin F. Bond
Loron C. Bond
Alvin Bernard Bowden
G. W. Boone
William Rufus Boone
Victor J. Blair
Horace Breland
James Byrd
Harris P. Breland
Ottice Breland
Gale Breland
Jodie H. Breland
Gordon Breland
Eneas Breland
Luther Broadus
Jesse Randall Broadus
Frankie Beyers

Leonard Hughes
John Butler Howard
Robert Hester
Lyman Hester
Samuel Burrel Hood
Lee R. Hohnson
Gomer Jordan
Neely Johnson
A. L. Jacobs
Earl Knight
George Knapp
Emmett Knapp
J. P. Kislanko
Leonard Ladner
Graham Lott
Cleveland E. Ladner
William Leonard
Harmon Lee
Florian Ladner
Carl G. Lincicone
Bennie Ladner
Albert Lyons
J. M. Lyons
H. L. Morse
Frank Mayer
William Moody
Robert Flay Mason
Jesse E. Morris

Jeppy Broadus
Bennie Beyers
Aubrey Rex Butler
Abner Basic Byrd
Sam Bodie
T. F. Cunningham
W. H. Cunningham
Daniel N. Courtney
Everett Cain
Marion B. Conn
Ralph Coleman
James Albert Cherry
Abram S. Cronk
Louis Cowart
Jasper Calhoun
Will Calhoun
P. O. Colson
Hayden H. Dale
Carey Dale
Jarvis G. Dale
L. L. Coleman
Bragg DuBose
Luther Arrington David
Noel Eathan Davis
Jowan Napoleon Dedeaux
Eathan Allen Davis
C. J. Darby
Elmer Dedeaux
Alton A. Davis
Homer Dedeaux

Andrew Miles
William A. Miller
W. A. McAlpin
Donald McArthur
James B. Murphy
David Kellar Newsome
Chester Newsome
Valley O'Neal
Robert Nelson
Henry O'Neal
Hubert Parker
Archellas Pridgen
Harvey Parker
Paul Pierce
F. O. Parsons
Clarence Renot
Maurice Renot
William Rea
Clarence Ramsey
Wallace Reabold
Flint Reed
George Reed
Nat Smith
Nathaniel Smith
James Saucier
William Franklin Smith
W. F. Straub
Mallie Smith
George Strother
Robert Smith

STONE COUNTY, MISS

Gladys Duprey
Virgil G. Davis
Frank Estes
Allegon Fairley
Luther Fairley
James T. Fulcher
William Fleming
Lee Green
Louis E. Geiger
Burnell B. Hatten
C. O. Hinton
Duncan Hatten
Clifford Holleman
Van Hatten
Clarence Holleman
Rollins R. Hatten
Ben Hemeter
J. M. Hinton
Cottam Hatten
Chevis Hatten
Arthur Hickman
Milton Hatten
Leonard Monroe Hickman
Emmet E. Hickman
Walter Hickman
S. C. Hinton
Peter W. Hickman
Lemmon Hughes
William L. Hill

Will Saley
Irl Sells
James Sells
George Beard Sells
Basho G. Smith
Jesse Stewart
Claude Stewart
E. J. Stewart
Willard Taylor
Talmadge Taylor
Calvin Taylor
William Taylor
C. F. Taylor
D. C. Taylor
Leon E. Vance
L. L. Varnado
Jesse VanArsdale
Arthur D. Wicks
Richard D. Walker
Eddie Columbus Walker
William W. Wade
Lamar A. Williams
Slavon A. Whittle
Pete Wilson
Lawrence Walker
C. W. Wilson
L. R. Weeks
Joseph White
Hardy Walters

Colored.

Cleveland McCall
George Wright
Charles Lewis
John Phillips
Ben Price
Henry McGowin
Shelvay Dunning
Woodson Johnson
Ernest Brooks
Carey Brooks
Andrew Brady
Alex Hopson
Jimmie Hair
Jesse Winston
Shelby S. Ramsey
Leroy Langham
Samuel Parker
Robert Covington
Ed Ritliff
James Scott
Ed Hull
Walter Mathews
K. C. Milner
John Lovette
Ara Fairley
Timothy Wingfield
Champion McKay
Isom Stovall
Jesse Stockette

Lone Davis
Rufus N. Ramsey
William Stewart
Dale Jones
Wayne Sutton
Theo H. Thomas
Fred Barnette
Eli Merrell
Charles Walters
Sam Graham
Fred Downs
Wren Dickey
Henderson Smith
J. C. Fluker
Ben Bingham
Vigor Mason
Levi Easterling
Charlie Chatman
Simon Jones
Sandy Nicholson
Perry Howze
John Green
Hershel I. Harris
John Peavy
Readus Kirksey
Boney Smith
Clarence Ott
Quill Taylor
Toney White

STONE COUNTY, CWARS

Burrell Oliver George Ransom

Bob Eberham Jesse Smith

Allen Thompson

Out of a total of 122 Stone County men called under the 1st selective draft, all reported for examination except 11, which showed a very patriotic response from our boys to Uncle Sam's call for service.

The first three boys to go to Camp Pike, Arkansas from Stone County were Marvin Flurry, Luther Fairley and Samuel Barker. It is said that these three young men had asked to be allowed to be the first to go from Stone County under the selective draft system. The Agricultural High School at Perkinston during the early days of America's entry in the World War, organized the young men student body into a military training unit, which was known as A.H.S. Corps. The negro men of Stone County also responded in a big way to the call for service and more than sixty enlisted.

During the war there were a number of other boys who were not subject to regular draft attending the A.&M. College where they went into military training under Government regulations, later being assigned to service in some department of the army; included in these were: Henry Wallsmith, H. P. Breland, D. W. Rustin, V. F. Miller, John Reed, C. J. O'Neal, Clyde Hatten, C. E. Hatten and Cleveland Pridgen. Responding to a call from the Y.M.C.A. for war service with the A.E.F. in France, Mr. G. L. Pou and Mr. C. D. King, two leading citizens of Stone County, volunteered. Both of these men resigned lucrative positions inorder to join this branch of the service.

Records and exploits of some individuals who saw service both at home and in the army are given as follows--

Carson J. Dale was the first Stone County boy to be killed in action during the World War. Young Dale left Wiggins during May, 1915,

prior to America's entry into the World War, having obtained employment on a ship carrying supplies to the British army. Immediately after arriving in London he joined the British army and after several months of military training with said army he was sent to the front and on July 23, 1916, while engaged in a bloody battle against the Germans, was killed near Rouin, France. The Stone County American Legion Post located at Wiggins is named in his honor.

The following is a poem in memory of Carson J. Dale, written by a friend:

Somewhere in France he's sleeping,
Somewhere beneath the sod;
His body lies with resting,
Hisspirit walks with God,
He was our first.

With liberating lance,
Onward he went to France.
The soul that loved sweet liberty
Gave life to lift humanity,
He was our own.

Dear youth, you did not die in vain,
We share your conflict and your pain,
We have replenished from our veins
The blood the sword of despot drains,
We honor you.

We rise to strike the foe--his hates
Into that hell his Will creates;
We are in the conflict now to stay,
'Till right has had her crowning day
We hear your call.

Another Stone County boy who gave his life for democracy in the World War was Sargeant Sam Pridgen. Young Pridgen enlisted in Coast Artillery Corps in the early part of 1918. While on his way to France, on board the transport "Otranto," this vessel collided with another vessel in British waters, October 6, 1918, and was sunk, with great loss of life. Young Pridgen was numbered among those lost.

The following memorial, written by one of his close friends, Than Bond, appeared in Stone County Enterprise, November 3, 1918:

STONE COUNTY, WARS

Wiggins, November 28.

On this, America's greatest Thanksgiving Day, when all are so thankful because of the glorious victory of our armies and this successful conclusion of the war, there comes to me the sad news of the death of another of our own noble boys who gave his life that liberty might not perish from the earth. The blessings of freedom and democracy are not less appreciated because of this added cost, but they are made more precious by the sacred blood of another friend and brother. The day is darker, and we who knew him are sad because he is gone.

Samuel W. Pridgen was born in Covington County twenty-seven years ago. He was the son of Mr. George I. Pridgen and came to Wiggins with his parents about ten years ago. He attended the Wiggins High School, then worked for some time in the lumber mill and later held a responsible position as a salesman. Some time after the declaration of war with Germany, he volunteered his services to his country and enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps. He made a good soldier and was steadily promoted until he became a sargeant. On October 6th he went down on board the transport Otranto, in British waters.

Perhaps Sam had faults, as that is only human, but he was one of the best boys I ever knew. We played together on the school yard; I knew him well when he worked at the mill; I liked best to trade with him when he was a salesman, and werwere members of the same Bible class at Sunday School. He was clean in all of his dealings with his fellows and stood four-square for the right on all questions. Sam had a most pleasant disposition, carrying

with him an atmosphere of cheer and good-will whereever he went. As I remember him today, the one trait in his character that overshadows all others was his unassumed courtesy. At all times he was thoughtful and considerate of the rights and feelings and comfort of others. His was an unselfish heart, and that is the greatest thing in the world. And yet, though he was gentle, courteous and unselfish, he had a fearless spirit. I never knew him to be angry except for just cause, and then he knew no fear. We who were his companions loved him and respected him for the man he was: his memory is enshrined in our hearts for the noble death that he died.

To his sorrowing family and relatives we would say, remember the life that he lived, and that he died in the Christian faith fighting that Christian civilization might live. Whether he sleeps on the rocky coast of Ireland or beneath the restless ocean's waves, his great sacrifice will be remembered as long as unselfish service is honored and the love of liberty lives in the hearts of men.

His friend,

Than Bond

The late A. W. Bond was one of the outstanding individuals who took and active part during the World War and was instrumental in organizing volunteer companies for war services from Stone County. The men so organized were memberssof the 155th Regiment.

Citation and medal awards were extended to several of Stone County's ex-service men, which included the following: William Rufus Boone, Henry A. O'Neal, T. F. Cunningham, Alton A. Davis, Duncan Hatten and others. There are also three who received, since the close of the World War, the

STONE COUNTY, WARS

the honorary recognition of the purple heart. This is the highest medal awarded for bravery in action. These three are; J. P. Kislanko, Albert Lyons, and G. W. Boone, all of whom are now residents of Stone County.

The following letters from the boys at the front were selected as being of much interest to relatives and friends "back home".

Somewhere in France

Thursday, June 28, 1917

My Dear Dad and All:

Well at last we are here Somewhere in France, to me can't seem possible. It seems as if I were still in the old State, though it is the slightest bit cooler and a pretty rugged country but I must say quite a different people indeed. Have been quite amused at the hub-bub among them and I seem inclined to pick up the hub myself.

Then another thing one can surelynrealize that is that this country is in war from the moment of disembarkation. I wish I could go into detail and tell you everything, I know it would be of much interest but conditions are against it as you know we are under the hand of censor and names of things and descriptions must be eliminated even so much as our future; guess you can see why its best.

Had a nice trip over, for my first real voyage on sea. The weather most of the way over was good.

We are very comfortably located and so far are having a pretty nice time. Our uniforms are different to the kahkia that we wore over there, some more fitted to the service, I guess. I can't read a French newspaper yet.

Listen, don't ever worry about me, it only makes matters worse and besides though the inevitable should happen, it is

only a matter of earthly relations; 'tis the hereafter that should appeal most. Just remember I will serve my best and then if I come back it will only be the better. Don't know when I can write again, but when I get a chance.

Real Lovingly Your Boy,

W. Merritt Davis.

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U.S.S. Seattle, At Sea.

July 30, 1917

My Dearest Homefolks:

I am sorry I have been unable to write you all more often. Am on my return trip from France and about three days out of New York, now so will begin a letter that will make up for the ones I have been unable to write.

The Kaiser is said to have made a statement to his troops before we arrived in France that the war would be over before we could land troops over there. I guess by now he has changed his mind. What do you think of us landing our first division in France without the loss of a man or ship? We feel very proud.

Our trip was not without its excitement, though I suppose you read of our encounter with subs, probably they are not so sure of their success now.

I was glad to make the trip, not once did I doubt our going through safely. I am glad we met the subs just to show them and the people at home that we can eat subs 3 times a day.

We, as flagship, convoyed over about 38,000 men with their full equipment, which includes big guns, horses, mules, motor trucks and everything that one needs.

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Of course we are going to make other trips and I am so glad I am able to do actual service that I would not trade with anyone.

My only trouble is that I don't want you all to worry about me. Now we know that if God wills a thing we will come out alright and let us hope that we may bring this war to a successful end, soon.

I did not begin to realize the greatness of this war until we reached France. Just think; we hardly saw a woman who was'nt wearing mourning. Practically all the men are either doing military service or they are too old.

The people there are having a hard time. One very sad case I remember was of a family who's youngest son was being called in and they had already lost a father and two brothers. This son had been the support of the family.

The people over there are very proud of us for helping them when they have about exhausted all their resources, and I, for one am indeed glad that we are able to help them.

We met lots of soldiers from the trenches who were home on a furlough, and after hearing from them some of the awful things the Germans have done, one just couldn't help hating them. The army people in Paris expect to eat Christmas dinner in Berlin.

I had three days leave the day before the 4th so we spent the 4th in Paris. The ride was about seven hours from where we were. The country is beautiful. Farmers' fields are divided by hedges and no fences are used.

We had a great time in Paris; visited lots of historical places. I forgot to tell you that on the trip over we didn't play any but stood lookout watches in the main mast.

It was a long high climb but we soon got to where we ran up like monkeys. The last two days before we reached France we all wore life belts and never slept any.

I have enjoyed the trip as I learned so much, and won't mind it a bit when we come back again.

We are just outside New York waiting for the fog to lift before we can go in. I am glad we are back; the return trip h has been tiresome but not so long as we left France on the 14th.

I hope everybody is well; I am very anxious to get some mail; it has been more than a month and a half since we had any mail.

I want all of you to write me; Louise and Paul, too. Will send Annie May some music from New York, and will write again in a few days.

With lots and lots of love to all.

Your Loving son and brother,

Hayes Hinton.

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U.S. Naval Hospital,

August 14, 1917

Dear Mother:

Received yours and sister's letter, so glad to hear from home. I am feeling fine and think I am ready for duty after being thrown out several days on account of a cold. I will be glad to leave hospital and get back to the "Okalahoma."

How is papa feeling? And write me how the Nursery is coming? Would like to see it now.

Mother, I will get paid off on the 20th; will draw something over $50,00 and expect to send you at least $40.00 of it.

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Well, I hope I get back to the "Oklahoma" before she sails north. A fellow came in a little while ago and says she will go soon. Norfolk is the home port of my ship; but they have been putting new ripling in the big gun, and New York is the only place that it could be handled.

Well, mother, I will have to close with lots of love to you all.

Bennie Beyer.

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U.S.S. Delaware, Feb. 21,

Somewhere in European waters.

Stone County Enterprise,

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell some of my friends through the columns of the Enterprise something of the exciting times the Delaware had coming across the deep blue sea.

We left the good old U.S.A. one afternoon about five o'-clock, ship rigged for sea. We were out about five days when we ran into a ninety mile gale, we were then rolling around in mid ocean for about five more days, and during that time most of the Jackies were feeding the fish, while some were kept on the lookout for U-boats. We did not see any, and it was good we didn't for Uncle Sam's 12-inch guns speak mighty loud.

I wish to extend my best regards to all my school mates and friends.

Flint W. Reed,
U.S. Delaware,
Electrician.

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Extracts from letter written from Camp Jackson by Jarvis Dale, September 28, 1917---to the Stone County Enterprise.

"Am glad to know our town is a patriotic one, and am sure every boy who enlisted from Wiggins in the Army and Navy did so for a great cause. **********

I want to go fight the Germand face to face. You see I have the right to feel so and if any boy has a right to fight, it is me. As you all know a German killed my brother, so my intention is to go now and kill every German that I can. This I can do without fear. I am anxious to go and do my part for my country anyway. **********

I go wanting the folks to know that I intend getting some Germans that they may pay for my brother's blood."

(In a later communication to relatives here, Young Dale stated he was making every effort to locate his brother's grave in France and that the French Government had promised to assist him. Jarvis Dale was the twin brother of Carson Dale.)

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Cortez, France

January 16, 1919

My dear "Judge:"

How in the world are you making it these days? I am sure you will be surprised to hear from me, but I have intended writing you ever since I arrived over here but have been so busy it seemed as though I couldn't find time to write home but as I have a little time to spare I am going to tell you about myself and the country over here.

Clarence, Virgil, Gale and myself are the only Wiggins boys left in the same company but you can bet we are enjoy-

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ing ourselves in this "frog country".

There are wine joints on every corner and they keep plenty of Cherry Brandy, Rhum and all kind of drinks like that. The Frenchman can make a meal off a bottle of wine and piece of bread.

These people are far behind America when it comes to transportation and their trains are very small and they travel also by two-wheel carts and bicycles. There are very few street cars and they have no electric lights or even sewer pipes, but after all they are a very happy bunch of people and always seem to take everything as it comes. I have not been to Paris yet but expect to go before I return to the States.

I did not get up to the lines, but at one time I was so close that at night I could see the flash of the big guns as they were firing.

Well, "Judge", I will have to close. Give my regards to all my friends and be sure to write me sometime.

Wishing you the best of luck and good luck, I am,

Your friend,

Clifford Holleman.

The following are some interviews in connection with World War, from veterans themselves and from relatives of same:

Mr. H. L. Morse enlisted from Stone County and served overseas, tells of his experience while in the service which is as follows:

"We sailed for Europe, August, 1918 in a convoy of 13 ships. The ship I was on carried 2700 men, 1,000,000 pounds sugar, 700 ford cars, and regular crew. When four days out from New York, late one evening we sighted an enemy torpedo boat one-half a mile away; five minutes later an enemy submarine rose to the surface, but too near our ship

for us to effectively fire upon it. Our convoy threw out a smoke screen to shield our fleet. Then the convoy ships drew their attack and one ship rammed the torpedo boat and sent it to the bottom; a few minutes later we fired on the submarine and it was blown up. During the excitement I climbed the mast to get a better view and when it was all over and I came down, I ran into my commanding officer and was severly reprimanded for not having my life belt on. We lost only one man who became insane from fright and leaped overboard. Although, only lasting a short while, it was most exciting of all my war experiences."

Mr. Albert Lyons enlisted from Stone County; served over seas throughout the war. He was seriously wounded, was gased and shell shocked. He was noted for his skill with hand grenades. It is said that he could throw two hand grenades at the same time. He distinguished himself in several "hand to hand" encounters and was given the honorary "Recognition of the Purple Heart".

Mr. L. L. Varnado has been a citizen of Stone County for a number of years. He volunteered in 1918 at Bude, Mississippi and was assigned to the 76th Division, but was later assigned to Company #39th Infantry, 4th Division. He was active throughout the war, receiving only minor injuries. He saw action in most of the major battles of the war, including Argonne Forrest, Chateau Tierry and Alsace Lorraine. After the armistice was signed, Mr. Varnado was stationed on the Rhine for patrol duty, and was discharged August 6th, 1919. Mr. Varnado states that he owes his life and safe return to a small copy of the New Testament, which was a gift from the Y.M.C.A. upon his volunteering for service, and which he carried at all times in the breast pocket of his shirt. At one time, he was shot, but the bullet struck this Testament and was turned aside, only burning Mr. Varnado's side, doing no serious damage.

Mr. Luther Broadus has been a citizen of Stone County practically

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all his life, having been born in one of its rural sections. He gives the following statement in regard to his experience during the World War. He served in the United States Navy on the U.S. South Dakota, which was a boat used to transport troops across the ocean. He was known as a petty officer, Coxswain, in the Pacific Fleet under Admiral Cobner and Captain B. Lewis Bostic. Mr. Broadus tells of an unusual experience he had in mid-Atlantic. One night a terrific storm came up and the waves swept the deck with great force. A few men were on deck trying to perform some necessary task before going below. Mr. Broadus and his pal, Dick Cook from Seattle, Washington, were two of these. They were working side by side, almost blinded by the wind and water. Mr. Broadus said he looked up to locate his pal, and was horrified to see a big wave sweep him up and plunge him overboard. But, within an instant, a second wave pitched Mr. Cook back on deck--uninjured, not even strangled.

Mr. G. W. Boone enlisted from Lamar County, Mississippi, but is now a Stone County citizen. He was first sent to Camp Shelby and trained for awhile before being sent over seas. Mr. Boone served in several of the major battles, but was seriously wounded in the battle of Argonne Forrest, and still suffers from the effects of this wound. He was cited for bravery and given the honorary "Recognition of the Purple Heart". Mr. Boone is extremely newvous and is under the custody of a guardian, so was unable to give an accurate account of his exploits in the war. He says he owes his life to Captain Norcross, who cared for him when he was wounded, as a father would care for an only son.

Mr. Boone stated that he wished to extend sympathy to all the boys who want across to fight for their country, and also to compliment the Red Cross Organization and the Salvation Army for the great work they performed overseas.

Mr. James Byrd enlisted from Stone County at the age of twenty-

four years and served throughout the war. He saw action in several of the major battles and during one of these battles was seriously wounded in the head. He soon recovered, however, and was again placed on the front lines. Mr. Byrd has been complimented very highly on several occasions because of his heroism in rescuing wounded comrades from the battlefields of "No Man's Land".

Mr. Victor J. Blair was born and reared in Stone County, and at the out break of the war, volunteered for service. However, he was put on the deferred list for minor disqualifications, and never saw service overseas. He was anxious to do his part and gives a very interesting interview on how he tried to get abroad "to the front". Mr. Blair wrote the county draft board and asked to be put into service, waiving all rights to the deferrment. He was the son of a doctor and had some experience in offices;;could also use a typewriter, so he was notified to report at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was assigned to Infirmary #10 to help Major Amos G. Straw, MC. This was not satisfactory to Mr. Blair, as he really wanted to get into action. He decided to get into the ICOTS school, so that he might get to be an officer. He read and studied and tried every way he could to get ahead. For his efforts, the Major made him Private, first class. Later, upon being transferred elsewhere, the Major awarded Blair's faithful service by making him Corporal.

About this time, Captain Jas E. McGrew was made Commander of the infirmary, so Mr. Blair asked the captain to help him get into the school. The necessary papers were filled out; the camp Commander approved them; the written examinations were passed; then next was the drilling tests to be passed. Mr. Blair states that this was the real problem. He knew nothing about drills, having worked in the Infirmary during the time he was at Camp Pike, but, he was determined to pass those tests. The captain told him to call out the infirmary men and

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put them through their drills. An idea formed in Mr. Blair's mind that this was only a medical captain, and he probably did not know anything about drills, either. Mr. Blair began issuing the commands- "Attention", "Hand Salute", "About Face", "Left Face"--the men had responded fine, but that was all he knew. He held his breath, waiting for the captain to make comment. He wheeled around, clicked his heels, saluted the captain, and said "Any thing,else, Sir?". And, the captain did not know any more, either, do he said, "Enough, dimiss the men." His ambitions were fulfilled; he had passed; he would get across into real action--Alas, no, the armistice was signed--the war was over and Blair was given an honorable discharge and sent home.

Carson J. and Jarvis J. Dale, twin brothers, two of Stone County's boys, have the distinction of being the first to enlist in the World War from Stone County. Carson Dale volunteered before the United States entered the war and served with the Canadian forces. He was sent to France within six months after his enlistment and, from the letters received by his family, he was immediately placed in the front line trenches to fight with the British and French troops and there he experienced some of the hardest fought battles of the early days of the war. He was killed in action, and his body is buried somewhere on the European battlefields. After the war and during the early developments of the American Legion, the Stone County Post adopted the name Carson J. Dale Post, in honor of young Dale, who was the first Stone County boy killed in action in the World War.

Jarvis Dale, the other brother, volunteered and took part in the Mexican Invasion under General Pershing, prior to the entrance of the United States in the World War. He was on duty on the Mexican border and stationed at San Antonio, Texas. He was with General Pershing's forces when the United States entered the world conflict, and was a member of the first regiment that was sent to France. He took part

in all the major battles. He was wounded in action several times, but never seriously enough to discontinue his services. He was active throughout the war, except for short intervals, After being descharged, he re-enlisted upon returning to the States and served in the general army at different army posts. He has served altogether about fourteen years. Just recently Mr. Dale returned to make his home in Stone County, to buy a small farm and settle down.

In an interview with C. E. Cunningham of Wiggins, he gives the following information about two of his brothers who quite a bit of distinction in the World War.

William H. Cunningham joined the army at the outbreak of the war and served throughout, as Private. He saw action in most of the major battles, and was complimented very highly for bravery. At one time, young Cunningham and one comrade captured a tank which had been stalled, although the doors were tightly closed on eighteen German soldiers inside. The two men, with picks and gun barrels, pried open the door, and killed the eighteen Germans with hand grenades.

Another incident in which Mr. Cunningham participated was in the battle of Argonne. He was shot through the left leg by a German, who was hid in a shell hole. Although he was painfully wounded, he dug a hole with his helmet to protect his head from the Sharp Shooter. He was unable to use his rifle, so pulled his automatic pistol and fired several times into the shell hole. He thought he had killed the German, then he saw four hands rise from the hole, and two Germans came out to surrender. He had killed one, but three were left in the hole. Noting Mr. Cunningham's wounds, the two captured soldiers, asked him to let them carry him. They took the pack from the dead German, formed a stretcher from blankets, and carried young Cunningham a short distance to a safer spot, administered first aid to his wounds, then carried him

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on into camp. Mr. Cunningham is at present residing at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Another brother of the person interviewed was Tom Cunningham. He also served throughout the greater part of the war, indluding some of the major battles, such as Argonne Forrest and Chateau Tierry. In the last battle, he was badly shell shocked and gassed. He was sent to the hospital where he remmined until after the war, then was sent home. He suffered for several years from the effects of this injury, and died about two years ago.

Another interesting interview was with Mr. J. P. Kislanko of Wiggins. He enlisted on April 4th, 1918 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After a few weeks training and examination, a group of these men were sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, placed in 105th Signal Battalion, Old Hickory Division, which composed of men from North and South Carolina, also Kentucky. He was made Private, first class, and sent from Camp Mills to England, then on the Belgium front. He served in battles of Voormizeer, Canal Section, Belgium; then in Ballicourt, Navroy and Estres in France. He gives an account of his experiences as follows: "Some days I was on duty for twenty-two hours, with only two hours rest. I was wounded on October 8th in the battle of Mombre Haine. I was complimented for bravery (although, I was scared to death) and was awarded the Silver Star and Victory Metal with three bars. Our battalion was the only one that ever sent and received orders direct from the Artillery Divisions. Many times the messages had to be delivered in person, despite the danger of bullets and fire. At times wires, which relayed messages of utmost importance, were broken and had to be repaired. Most of the time, we had to crawl into the midst of roaring battle fire, regardless of persomal danger. Our lives were forgotten, our country must come first. On these missions we had dogs and

pigeons to convey messages from one post to another.

I escaped death by a "hairs-breadth" many times. One night in the midst of terrific battle fire to open up a canal, which was guarded by a German machine gun Battalion, I was moving over towards the canal opening, and stopped just for a minute in conversation with the operator of Staion E.S.4. At that minute, a great explosion went up, killing the Lieutenant and guide, and wounding several others, among whom I would have been numbered if I had not stopped just where I did.

Another time, in Belgium, our company headquarters were placed inside of heartshape enemy lines. We couldn't get out in daytime; could only navigate at night. The ration party was cut off from supplies and the buildings were under heavy machine gun fire from all sides. In desperate need of drinking water, I crawled under a tree trunk, that had fallen towards enemy lines, to a water hole. Flat on my stomach, I crawled and squirmed along until I reached the hole containing water, covered with green slime, dead rats and other filth. I carried some of this water back to camp and boiled it for drinking purposes."

There is no one innparticular who is considered as worthy of more distinction than any other of the Stone County boys, for all served honorably and creditably, a fact of which Stone County is justly proud.

During the World War there were several active organizations in Stone County, principally the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. The citizens, including women and children, contributed liberally to these organizations-not only cash but clothing and other miscellaneous needs for war striken countries. Stone County responded in such a liberal way to every call of the organizations that they largly exceeded its quotas in every instance. Those who were outstanding in the promotion of the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. work in Stone County included the following--Mr. U. B. Parker who was County Chairman of all drives, Mrs. J. B. Dorsett who was chairman of Stone County Chapter, Mrs. W. C. Batson, Mrs. F. E. Budge, Mrs. J. A.

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Leggett, Mrs. Gunstream, Mrs. W. L. Benjamen, Mrs. J. D. Caver, Miss Sue Waller, Miss Lula Walker, Mrs. M. E. Cooper, Mrs. J. D. Covington, Dr. S. E. Dunlap, Mrs. J. A. Simpson and others.

Dr. S. E. Dunlap of Wiggins was chief examiner for Stone County during the selective draft system.

Mr. W. E. Guild was chairman of County Y.M.C.A., and through his efforts with the cooperation of his co-workers was instrumental in raising an amount considerably more than the quota called for. Stone County also went over the top on drives of War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds. In the liberty loan campaign, Stone County was the first county in the state to go over the top. Its quota was $38,000, but over $50,000 was subscribed soon after campaign was started.

Another individual who gave outstanding service was that of Dr. R. F. Annis, who volunteered his service in the medical division of the army, giving up his local practice in so doing. Incidentally, Dr. Annis continued in the service for several years after the close of the war.

We must not forget to mention in the closing of Stone County's World War History the names of our boys who died while defending their country. They are as follows: Carson J. Dale, Sam Pridgen, Mack Williams, Arthur Williams, Frank Bond; all of whom died overseas and Clyde Hatten and William Taylor died while in training camp.

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(The following names of men enlisting under the selective draft and volunteer system were obtained after the list on pages 3-4-5&6 had been written:) Jesse O'Neal, Forsee Bond, Doc Lancaster, Port Bond, Earl Cooper, Wiley Bond, Dewey Hill, Garland Bond, Virgil Gale, Marvin Flurry, Howard Beal and Dr. C. E. O'Neal.)

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

At the time of the Spanish American War this county was undeveloped and was but a small rural section thinly populated and had but few men if any who were eligible for service.

There are some, however, who served in the Spanish American War and who have since became permanent citizens of Stone County, who have been called on and interviewed, giving us the following information-- Mr. Lonnie Bodie, now a resident of Wiggins, the late Dr. G. A. McHenry, G. W. Eighmey, Eli Loper, Napoleon Miles, A. E. Milloy, H. C. Duggan, and Mr. Dalrymple are the Stone County men who served in the Spanish American War.

Mr. Bodie gave the following as his personal experience in this war: "Because of family objections, I enlisted under an assumed name, and sailed from Key West, Florida in February, 1898. I arrived in Cuba and was in the troop which cut the barbed wire on San Juan Hill to make it possible for the infantry to get through into the battle.

My Comrades and I were shot at by the "Sharp Shooters" hidden in t trees. They used poison bullets, and a very small scratch from oneoof these bullets would kill a man before he could reach a hospital. I saw my comrades fall by my side, and die, every day.

I was one of the first "immunes" to go into action. By immune, I mean I was immune from yellow fever. I was put under a mosquito netting filled with a handful of yellow fever mosquitoes, but I never showed any signs of illness, so was considered immune.

I was in several battles and skirmishes. The most frightened I was, in the whole war, was in a sham battle. I was just a green country boy, and did not know what to expect. When two big cannons belched out flame and smoke on each side of me, I thought I was blown up. I fell out and had to be hauled back into camp in an ambulance. But, after that, I was not afraid. Everything was so unsanitary; the officers were so hard, and

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so many men were dying that the soldiers took a "don't care" attitude. Each one expected every day to be their last. Yellow fever was killing as many as the bullets, so we had little hope of seeing home again.

I stayed in Cuba two months, came home and re-enlisted under my right name. I was then put in the infantry.

The best loved men that ever lead a bunch of men into war were "Jim" Vardaman and "Teddy" Roosevelt. In the battle of San Juan Hill, Vardaman was in command. He took his sword in his hand and said, "Let's go, boys" and we would have followed him to the end of the world. We all loved him. He never commanded his soldiers to rush into battle, he always lead them. "Teddy" was just one of the boys. He would divide his last pieve of bread or his last cigarette. And, at such a time, such things mean more to a soldier than anything else in the world.

It was a hard life. I have crawled out on the battlefield many nights and slept among the dead. It was the safest place that could be found, and I was mighty glad for even a few hours rest. For six weeks, I did not pull off my shoes.

During the few hours we had off, we went on sight seeing trips over the country. It was a beautiful place, and I liked it down there. We did not see much of the native Cubans; they were like a bunch of negroes to us.

And among all the hardships, there was a little romance. I met a beautiful Spanish girl, when I went out to buy some milk one morning. We became real good friends. At that time, there was a big celebration in honor of Alphonso's sixteenth birthday, and this girl and I went around together as often as possible. I saw her alsost every day for about a week and I was tempted to go back to Spain with her. She was a typical "Spanish Senorita"; could sing and play the guitar, and I really fell for her.

King Alphonso, although only sixteen years of age at that time, was

the first and only king I have ever seen, and I enjoyed the celebration immensely.

In all, I was in the service about eight months. I wanted to go to the Phillipines, but for some reason, was never called. I was given an honorable discharge and sent home.

I want to mention a few other Stone County boys who were with me. They were: G. W. Eighmey, who served all the way through under an assumed name; Eli Loper, Napoleon Miles, Mr. Milloy, who moved to another county and who died a few months ago, H. C. Duggan, now dead and Mr. Dalrymple. They were all brave boys, and did their part for their country." Only three are now living in the county--Mr. Bodie, Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Miles.

CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, Stone County was then a part of Harrison County, and was very sparsely settled. There was very little contributions made during this period. But, it did have itseffects on the people. The men who were eligible went to war, leaving the women and children at home, who experienced the usual hard times which the war brought about. The women and children over the south were left with the difficult task of making their own living when the men went to war. Most of those women were very courageous. They lived mostly on what they made at home; corn, potatoes, pork, milk, butter and eggs; farming and harvesting the crops themselves. There was also plenty of game in the woods at that time, and the women learned to use their guns at home. A woman would go out and kill a deer, turkey or some other game to furnish meat for her house-hold.

Another hardship, which the women of this section met with courage, was the invasions of a band of raiders who marched through, stealing and plundering everything possible, such as horses, cows, feedstuff and provisions.

In searching the records for information in regard to Stone County's

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part in the Civil War, we find only two living veterans who can tell their story, but there are numerous sons, daughters and grandchildren of veterans who are now dead, that are proud of the relatives that volunteered from this County.

The U.D.C. Chapter, organized August 10, 1915, had a large membership and was named for a prominent veteran, Mr. Frank Danley, who served throughout the war; saw action in practically all the major battles and never received a wound.

The following is an interview with Mr. G. W. Dancer, age 83 years, who although he did not serve during the war, was an onlooker, and is familiar with all the activities.

Mr. Dancer was eight years old at the outbreak of the War between the States and recalls very ditinctly two of the major battles, which were fought in Mississippi, within twenty miles of his home. They were the Battles of Corinth and Harrisburg. Mr. Dancer tells of many of the troops passing by his home to and from these battles. He heard the sound of cannons and artillery as he went about his home. After the war was over, Mr. Dancer took an active part in the Reconstruction. He mentioned the "Carpet Bag" days, the "Klu Klux Klan" and other organizations of that period. Mr. Dancer's father, the late Rev. J. P. Dancer, was exempt from service on account of being a minister of the gospel. He was a spiritual advisor to many of the wounded and dying soldiers; was also a member of the State Legislature during the first and second years after the war. (Mr. Dancer has passed away since this interview.)

In an interview with Mr. R. W. Hatten, he makes the following statements, in regard to his father, Mr. A. L. Hatten, who took part in the War Between the States. He states that his father enlisted in the Civil War at the age of 35 and served throughout the war. He was a member of the First Mississippi Regiment under General Forrest and was in the Cal-

vary Division. He took part in several of the major battles, but escaped injury and returned home safe, after the war.

Mr. W. R. Davis, who is now 88 years old and lives in the extreme northern part of the county, has the honor of being the only living veteran in this county, who saw action in the War Between the States. Mr. Davis was only fourteen years of age when the war broke out, but he volunteered and served as water boy. He took part in several of the battles, and particularly mentioned the Siege of Vicksburg. He was prompted to volunteer because a brother-in-law had been killed by raiders who visited his home and confiscated everything of any value, including all their provisions and corn from the barns. Mr. Davis also states that he saw General Jackson on his march from Mobile, Alabama to New Orleans, Louisiana. The army passed through what is now northwest Stone County, and there are still old crossways of poles on Caney Creek which were put there by General Jackson and his men on this famous march.

MEXICAN WAR

Due to the fact that The Mexican War happened before Mississippi became a state, and long before Stone County became a settlement, we are unable to find any records on the exploits in this war that were performed by Stone County men.

There is only one citizen of Stone County who knew anything about the war with Mexico. Mrs. G. W. Byrd, who is 88 years old states that her father, Mr. J. B. Roberson served in the war, but she could not tell anything of his activities.

WAR OF 1812

We are unable to find any records of Stone County's part in the War of 1812.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

There are no records in Stone County of the Revolutionary War.

STONE COUNTY, WARS

The following is a record of the First Mississippi Regiment from 1798 to World War period when it was nemed the 155th Regiment.

Winthrop Sargeant was the first governor of Mississippi. He was born May 1st, 1755 in Massachusetts and enlisted in the army in July, 1775. He was a lieutentam in Gridley's regiment of Massachusetts Artillery. He was promoted rapidly and served as captain, in the war with Miami Indians. He was wounded November 4th, 1791 in battle. He was secretary of the Old Congress during this time and continued to serve as secretary much of the time, and as acting governor until May, 1798. At this time, President Adams appointed him governor of Mississippi Territory, where he served until 1801. Governor Sargeant arrived in Natchez on August 6th, 1798 in very poor health and his first official act was performed August 18th, when he delivered an address at Natchez to the people of the Territory. He stated that imperious circumstances demanded that he should lose no time in organizing a militia. The official order was dated September 8th, 1798, and the militia was organized in Mississippi. The men were of the age of from sixteen yeats to fifty, and were divided into corps of horse and foot. Officers of the militia who were appointed at that time were: Majors Benaiab Ozman, Sutton and Bankes. There were numerous other minor officers.

Col. Ozman was appointed a commandant of the 1st Mississippi Regiment by Governor William C. C. Claiborne from Adams County on May 6th, 1802. The roll of the 1st Regiment of Mississippi volunteers gives the names of 1230 men and 20 captains. This Regiment served with distinction in the Mexican War.

According to an address given by Col. M. J. Medwihill, Sr. of Vicksburg, at Camp Beauregard on June 23rd, 1931, the 1st Mississippi Regiment has served with distinction in six wars. It is the seventh oldest Regiment in the service of the United States. He described with glowing words, the triumphs and successes in battles with the Indians; the fight to stop Aaron Burr's expedition; the War of 1812; Mexican War; the Civil War; the Spanigh American War and the World War, linking such names as Andrew Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Col. P. G. Beauregard and many others.

Special mention was made of the activities of the 1st Mississippi Regiment in the Massacre of Fort Mims on August 30th, 1798. During the massacre which lasted six hours, there were about 300 killed, among them were Major Beasley, Captain Meddleton, Captain Jack and over 100 men of the 1st Mississippi Regiment. There were only 17 men that escaped.

In another battle of that year was when the Mississippi Regiment attacked the Chief Weatherford and his fortress, known as holy December 23rd, 1813. The prisoners were found bound to stakes ready to burn, but w were rescued by the Regiment.

Some other high notes of this Regiment's activities were: the capture of Pensecola on November 7th, 1814; General Jackson moved with his troops to New Orleans on December 2nd; President Madison made requisition for troops from Mississippi and Governor Holmes made requisition for 500 infantry to be assigned to General Jackson; Lieutenant-Col. Neilson was made senior officer of Mississippi Regiment and was inside the city of New Orleans with his troops January 8th, 1815.

At Beuna Vista on February 22nd, 1847, when the Mexicans outnumbered the American troops five to one, the troops from several other states were fleeing from the Mexicans, but General Taylor ordered the Mississippi Regiment to advance. Jefferson Davis called the order "Stand fast, Mississippians", and they stood and fought until they gained the victory.

When the unfortunate War of 1861 between the north and south had to befought, the 1st Mississippi Regiment served the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Parts of this regiment saw service at Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, and Columbus, in Kentucky, also Corinth and Vicksburg in Mississippi.

STONE COUNTY, WARS

Some exchanges were made between armies of the states and part of the 1st Mississippi Regiment was attached to the army of Tennessee, taking part in several battles.

Reorganized in 1876, the 1st Mississippi Regiment served during the Spanish American War at Chickamauga in the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Corps under command of Col. George M. Govan.

For the World War, the 1st Mississippi Regiment was designated as the 155th Infantry, and was on duty for the Jubilee meeting of the Blue and Gray in Vicksburg National Park in October, 1917. This Regiment was in command of Major George E. Hagaboon. It was sent to France later for foreign service, and was active throughout the war.

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References:

Interviews with citizens and War veterans.

Old newspaper files of Stone County Enterprise.

Chancery Clerk Records.

Dunbar Roland's--"Heart of the South".

Foundation of 1st Mississippi Regiment.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2983
MISS SUE WALLER, SUPERVISOR.
Sue Waller

Wiggins, Mississippi
January 18, 1937.

Stone Co

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Cor-

Miss Sue Waller, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi

MEXICAN WAR.

In-so-far as could be learned there is only one citizen of Stone County who knows anything about the War with Mexico. Mrs. G. W. Byrd, who is 88 years old, states that her father, Mr. J. B. Roberson, served in the war, but she could not tell anything of his activities.

WAR OF 1812.

As this war took place several years before Mississippi became a state, there are no records of same that have been found in this vicinity.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Of this War there have been no records found in Stone County.

STONE COUNTY, WARS

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE -WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS---------- VIGGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 22

SUBJECT ----------RECONSTRUCTION

SECTION ONE--RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

After a desperately hard struggle of four years' duration, from 1861-1865, the War between the States came to a close. But not until General Sherman had made his famed march through Georgia, the Carolina's and some parts of Mississippi, a march that is unprecedented in modern warfare for its pitiless and detailed rigor and thoroughness of destruction and devastation.

The War ended in the complete prostration and exhaustion of the South, which had thrown its life into the scales and lost. Nearly a million lives had been lost in the conflict. The Federal Government had spent almost eight hundred million dollars of revenue and had accumulated besides a debt of nearly three thousand million dollars. Cities and states in the South had poured out their revenues for the purpose of the War; untold amounts of property had been destroyed, but now it was over and there was much to be done in the way of reconstruction.

The Confederate States having lost, they were no longer a government of their own, and therefore were placed under the iron rule of the Federal Government of which the Republican Party had complete control.

The reconstruction President, Andrew Johnson, who followed Abraham Lincoln, although a Union man, was a Democrat, and was prio to the War, a senator from Tennessee. But he did not favor the s ion/.

And so it had remained in the Senate through the War, later was elected Vice-President, and at Lincoln's death, became President. In view of all this, he sympathized with the Southern people, and as we proceed with this chapter we will find in many instances this spirit of friendship.

As the President of the Federal Government, he was forced by circumstances to exercise an arbitrary power in many things. The Department of War became the real government of the country, and arbitrary arrests were made by the thousands, no one suspecting with dissatisfaction was safe, judges wereseized, mayors of cities, members of state Legislatures, editors of newspapers, and those who were accused ofbeing spies or deserters.

During the first eight months of President Johnsons administration, he pushed forward the process of reconstruction in states not yet organized. (Mississippi was one of these).

His friendship being with the southern people, he sympathized with them in almost every way, except their hostility to the Union.

On May 3, 1865, by an act of Congress, the Freedman's Bureau was established in the Department of War in which it had been given wide authority to assist the liberated slaves in finding the subsistence and establishing their new privileges and immunities. This Bureau also offered protection of federal authority against unfriendly discrimination of local laws. In May, 1865, the President put forth an Amnesty Proclamation, which was almost the same as the proclamation of President Lincoln of December 1863,-that full forgetfulness and full restoration to all property rights, except those in slaves, were offered to all who would take oath faithfully to support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United State and the Union of the States thereunder. February 6, 1886, the Freeman's Bureau, by an act of Congress, was continued indefinitely

Stone County, Reconstruction

and greatly increased its powers, that any attempt to obstruct, interfere with, or abridge the civil rights and immunities of the Freedmen a penal offence, to be adjudged and punished by Federal military tribunals. The President vetoed the measure, alleging , among other t ings the reason for his action, that the fact that the Southern States were not represented in Congressx when the bill was passed (this indicates his friendship for the South). This so grieved the Republican members of Congress that a civil Right Bill was passed, declaring all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, denouncing penalties against all interference with the civil rights of any class of citizens, and giving to officers of the United States the right to prosecute and to the Federal Courts alone the rights to try all such offenses. The President immediately vetoed this bill also as being both unwise and in excess of the constitutional powers of Congress.

But the bill was promptly passed over his veto and Congress moved to complete its policy without the President's assistance. Following this the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed for the Southern States. This provided that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", citizens of both the United ~~States~~ and several states of their residence; provided for a reduction of the congressional representation of any state that should with hold the franchise from any male citizens of the voting age (this gave the Negro voting privileges), also to exclude from office the most prominent servants of the Confederacy until Congress should pardon them; and invalidated alldebts or obligations "incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States."

The acceptance if this ammendment by the Southern States was to be regarded as a condition of their recognition by the Republican Congress. They having declared the government of the States recently in session were practically suspended, and in order to be reinstated tomtheir former privileges they should give substantial pledges of loalty and submission.

In October 1866, the Southern States, one after another, began to reject the fourteenth ammendment, but in December the Republican who had a huge majority formulated means to force the Southern States to its acceptance and which was finally carried outover the protest and vetoes of the President. The process of forcing the Southern States to accept this ammendment were to the effect that they were grouped in five military districts and were put under command of Generals of the army. These military commanders themselves were to conduct the process of reconstruction. They were then to hadd an election in each state for delegates to a state convention, at which time the states were to be reorganized under the fourxiteenth Ammendment. The State Government in the meantime was to be deemed provisional only, and subject to the control of the Federal Government. This was of course revolutionary in its practical operation as to its effect on the Southern Government. The most influential white men were excluded from this convention, while the Negroes were all admitted to enrollment. Unscrupulous adventurers appeared to act as leaders of the inexperienced Blacks in taking possession, first of the convention, afterward of the State government. (This was called the "Carpet Bag Government". In states where the Negroes were most numerous or their leadders most shrewd and inprincipaled, Mississippi being one of these states) , an extraordinary carnival of publick crime set in under disguise of law.

STONE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Negro majority gained complete control of state governments, or rather Negroes constituted the legislative majorities and submitted to the unrestrained authority of small and masterful groups of whites whom the instinct of plunder had drawn from the North. Taxes were multiplied, whose proceeds went for the most part in the ockets of these fellows and their confederates among the Negroes.

Enormous masses of debts were pile up by processes both legal and fraudulent, and most of the money borrowed reached the destination that is, in the pockets of the Carpet Baggers or Scalawags. In several of the Southern States the white vote was strong enough to control this situation, but in most of them this condition continued and it was not until 1876 that normal conditions were restored. Negro rule was finally put to an end in the South and the Catpet Baggers were run out. The KU-Klux Klan being a leading factor in this respect.

SECTION TWO: RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Civil War was followed by a period of reconstruction of ten years . During the first five Mississippi was placed under proviwional and military forms of government.

General Charles Clark was the last of the Mississippi Governors to serve under the Southern Confederacy. He was elected in 1863, and was xixixxxxxxx governer at the close of the war; had made several attempts to resume relations with the Federal Government through the Mississippi Legislature but was frustrated by the radical wing of the Republican Party, but he was arrested and his legislature dispersed by the military authorities.

Judge Williams Lewis Sharkey was then appointed by the President as Provisional Governor of Mississippi under the President's plan of Re-organization of the Southern States . Governor Sharkey and the state government were under the direct supervision of the military authorities. The state was divided into five districts under subordinate generals and the military, in great part Negro soldiers, were used for the maintenance of order.

Governor Sharkey's first step in re-organizing the state, was to direct the county officials to resume their duties if they had taken the oath of amnesty, and exhorted the people to cooperate with the commanding generals.

The Governor earnestly considered the objections urged by some of the people against the amnesty oath. He urged the people to leave the constitutionality of it to the Supreme Judicial Department of the Government. The Negroes are free, he said, free by the fortunes of war, free by the proclamation of 1863, etc., and xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx it is too late now to raise technical questions as to the means of which it became so, etc., and asked the people to unite their efforts to organize the state government so that by wise legislation they might prepare themselves to live in prosperity and happiness in the changed condition and domestic relations.

August 14, 1865, in conformity to the wishes of the Republican administration, a constitutional Convention was held, 98 delegates were selected (Green County entitled to two delegates was only county not represented at the convention). The Convention met at Jackson and was called to order by the Governor Sharkey and Jacob Shall Yerger, an eminent lawyer, Circuit Judge and Whig of Washington County, was elected permanent chairman although he had opposed secession he gave four sons to the Confederate Army and was universally honored as a true Southern man. The Mississippi Convention was the first one in the South held under the President's policy.

Some of the high points of this convention was the adoption of a report abolishing slavery in Mississippi in conformity with the

Stone County, Reconstruction

of the Federal Constitutionbut not until several masterful speeches had been made in its favor by such men as General Martin the famous Cavalry officer of the Confederacy , and Judge William Yerger, a former mayor in the 16th Confederate Cavalryand a delegate to the Convention. A quotation from General Martin's speech follows:

"I think it is important in the present crises that whatever can, should be done, to assure the people of the North, and especially that portion of the Northern people disposed to be conservative and consider that we have some rights at least in the South, to show them and to show the Government of the United States, also, that having tried the logic of the schools first, and having failed in that, and having then resorted to the stern logic of arms and having failed in that also, we are now honestly disposed to turn to our allegiance, and to make out of the disasters that have befallen us the best we can".

In Judge Yerger's speech he told of his visit to President Johnson and the assurance of the chief executive to himself and to others that "slavery has gone as an institution", andthat the Southern States could not be admitted into Congress until they have afforded evidence by their conduct of the truth, by the abolishing of slavery, and this must be done in good faith. In concluding his speech, Judge Yerger urged his colleagues "to turn our backs without repining upon the inevitable past, and looking toward the future, determine if possible, to rescue the state from the destruction into which it has been dragged."

This Convention adjourned after having been in session for ten days and providing by ordinance for an election to be held the following October to select Congressmen, and state, district, and county officers. Between the time of adjournment of this Constitutional Convention and the state election there were numerous clashes between the white people and the Negroes; some with civilian blacks who were intoxicated by their sudden freedom, and others with the Negro soldiers who often over asserted their authority. At the election October 2, 1865, there were three candidates for Governor, but General Benjamine G.Humphreys, a prosperous planter and able pfficer of the Confederacy, carried the soldifers vote and was elected.

Colonel C.E.Hooker, a one-armed Confederate soldier was elected attorney General, and after wards served in Congress several times.

The Congressman elected were Colonel Arthur E. Reynolds first district, Colonel Richard A.Pinson second district, James F.Harrison third district, General A.M.West fourth district, and Ephram G.Peyton fifth district.

They presented themselves in Congress when it met in December but their names were ommitted in the rolls call and it was not until 1870 that Mississippi had a Congressional delegation.

The Legislature assembled at the State House, Jackson on the 16th of October 1865 , and was the last to be elected by an exclusive white vote until the collapse of the Carpet Bag and Negro rule in 1876.

The Legislature organized by electing General S.J.Cholson of Monroe County, Speaker of the House, and Colonel Simonton of Ittawamba President of the Senate. Preceeding the inauguration of Governor-elect Humphreys the two Houses in joint session were briefly addressed by the out-going Chief Executive Provisional Governor Sharkey. In his remarks he complimented the state for taking the lead of other states in the South in the work of reconstruction. And at that time she had set an example for her sisterstates that was worthy of emulaton. He called attention thatnow Governor Humphreys who was the peoples choice had been made Governor of the state, his functions as Provisional Governor would close and was happy to say that Mississippi would not have full civil government in operation.

In Governor Humphrey's inaugural address he said in part: "The South had lost by the sword but accepted the results of the war in good faith" and sought once more amicable relations with the sister states.

Stone County, Reconstruction

Governor Humphreys insisted that although the Negro was free, to choose his labor he should be held to strict accountability to fulfill any contract, especially that involving indebtedness.

As soon as Governor-elect Humphreys was installed in office, Provisional Governor Sharkey xxx informed the Secretary of State " that the Constitutional Government in Mississippi was completed and the legislature in session. Governor Sharkey was instructed that the President expected him to continu to function as Provisional Governor until further notice. Thus a duel headed Government existed in the state, almost to the end of the first Legislative session or till the following December. The explanation given for the delay was because the legislature, although having accepted the terms of the Federal Government had failed to adopt amendment and therefore could not be recognized until this was done.

Governor Humphrey's had a hard task to preform in dealing with the various bills which came before him, he vetoed many of them which gave him the nname of "Old Veto".

Some of the high notes of Governor Humphrey's administration were the rejection of the thirteenth ammendment of the Federal Constitution. Recommending that section one of the xxxxxxxxxx thirteenth ammendment abolishing slavery in all territories within the United States be adopted, but that section two empowering Congress to enforce the article by appropriate legisaltion be rejected. The Amendment, however, was rejected as a whole by both the House and Senate on the grounds that Mississippi had already abolished slavery and that section two of the amendment opened the door to further abuses of power by the Federal Covernment and interfered with the rights of the State. In view of this rejection the state was not permitted representation in Congress. In the meantime Congress adopted an amendment to the constitution which subsequently materialized into the fourteenth ammendment. This made it plain that this ammendment must be adopted by the southern states before they would be recognized or could come into the Union. However, Mississippi continued to ignore even this amendment and was one of the states to come under the enforcement act.

The result of the reconstruction act threw the control of the state government into the hands of the whitex Northern leaders and the Negro voters as the iron clad oath, disqualified most of the prominent white citizens. The Negro majority was startlimg.

As a result of the Negro vote in Mississippi, thirty-three of the then sixty-three counties indicated that the blacks were in a majority, none of them could either read or write and many of the whites were almost as ignorant.

The Council of the Loyal League or Union League were most effective. This obtained the Negro vote for the Republican Party-- this organization was originally organized in the South and Mississippi had one in community with the state Grand Council located in Jackson.

The Organization was so complete and to the Negroe's temperament the proceedings of the secret-bound body were so impressive that the Republican leader had no difficulty in throwing the Negro vote almost solidly against the native whites and all other opposition.

The following is the recollection of Captain William H.Hardy a lawyer and man of affairs who became a citizen of Mississippi several years' before the war and afterwards most active in the work of reconstruction. Captain Hardy in his recollection states that the Loyal League was a secret oath-bound organization and every male Negro from eighteen to seventy years old , and every white man who would take oath, was eligible for membership. Only a few white men became members but nearly all male Negroes within the age stated were initiated into the order. The initiation was to the Negro very solemn and impressive. The meetings were usually held on Saturday nights at the cabin of some prominent Negro, or in some vacant outhouse. Armed sentinels were placed around the house.

Stone County, Reconstruction

The candidates were blind folded and led into the house by the arm, caused to kneel at the altar which was usually an old table or dry goods box on which rested an open Bible and a deep dish filled with alcohol and myyrhh which was lighted above the so-called altar and was suspended a United States flag and also a sword. The President of the League called on the Chaplain to pray, who invoked the Divine blessings of the poor benighted brother who was about to pass from the night of bondage in slavery into the marvelous life and light of freedom. Short passages from the account of Moses leading the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, were read.

The candidate was then asked questions and requested to answer them in the following manner:

What is your name? Jim Cruse.

Are you a white man or a colored man? A colored man.

Were you born free or a slave? A slave.

Are you now a free man or a slave? A freedman, thank God.

Who freed you ? Abrahsm Linkum, bless God.

Who helped him to free you? The Army and Republican Party.

Who fought to keep you in slavery? The white people of the South, and the Democratic Party.

Who, then are your best friends? The Republican Party, and the Northern soldiers.

Whom do you want to hold all the offices in the state and govern it, make and execute its laws? The Publican, the friend of the poor colored man.

Suppose the Democratic Party carries the elections and get back into power? What would become of you and all the colored people int e state? We would be put back into slavery.

All -- Amen-Amen.

He was then caused to take the oath, that he would always obey the laws, rules and regulations of the League. That he would never knowingly vote for any Democrat, etc. For violation of this oath or any part of it, he agreed to receive fifty lashes on his bare back for the first offense, and for the second offense, one hundred lashes, and for the third offense, to be secretly shot to death.

Early in June, 1863, Governor Humphreys was removed from office to-gether with Attorney General Booker on the charge of obstructing the enforcement of the reconstruction Act.

Albert Ames, then Colonel of the 24th United States Infantry on duty in Mississippi, was appointed Provisional Governor by the President. Gneneral James L.Alcorn, a well known Confederate officer, was elected Governor by a big majority.

Governor~~s~~ Alcorn's administration was a most wise and constructive one; he had a splendid program, but was unable to carry it out because of the states low finances. He was elected to the United States Sehate for the term beginning March 4, 1871, and accepted his election in the middle of his four year term of Governor.

It was during his term of Governor that numerous uprisings between the whites and blacks took place especially the bloody raid of Meridian on March 6, 1871. After Governor Alcorn's election to the United States Senate, Ridgely C.Powers, a most popular and respected man of all the Carpet Baggers, then advanced from Lieutenant-Governorship to the chair of the Chief Executive on November 30, 1871. Governor Power's administration was the same as that of Governor Alcorn, in that many constructive measures were affected and the Republican rule was continued. It was during the Alcorn-Powers administration that the Ku-Klux-Klan was organized with the idea to suppress the Negro vote and office holders under the Republican and Negro rule.

STONE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

In 1873, Ex-Governor Alcorn again became a candidate for Governor against General Ames, a former Provisional Governor, and a bitter contest began. Personal criticism of each other was intensified in their contest for theoffice. General Ames was elected by a heavy majority.

During the first year of Governor Ames' administration, there were nine Negro members in the Senate, and fifty-five in the house. Among the state officers there were three. Negroes were the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Education. Out of the then seventy-three counties, of the state thirty-four of them had Republican administrations and in some of them the officials were most all Negroes.

The state and counties as a whole were heavy in debt. The larger part of the office holders were untrained, inexperienced and uneducated. Some of them could neither read nor write. There were many instances of rank extravagances and thievery.

The Negro Lieutenant-Governor, A.K.Davis, during a period of 1874, while serving as Governor during a vacation of Governor Ames, indulged in all manners of extraordinary extravagances and corrupt practices. He was irresponsible and untrustworthy. Conditions growing worse each day the white people decided to put a stop to it. They organized themselves and forced Negro officials from the county offices. Numerous riots were in evidence and many Negroes were killed, with some few whites. Things went from bad to worse, until finally in November 1875, under the stress of violent excitement, the Democrats were put back in power. Impeachment proceedings against Governor Ames were instituted, the result of which brought about his resignation in March 1876. In the meantime, Lieutenant-Governor Davis (Negro), resigned. John Marshal Stone, then President pro-tem of the Senate, was soon thereafter inaugurated as Governor of the state. Thus was served the last strand of the Guardian Knot binding Mississippi to the administration of Carpet Bag and Negro dominion.

RECONSTRUCTION IN STONE COUNTY.

During the reconstruction days following the Civil War, Stone County was a part of Harrison County, the County seat then being located at Mississippi City, and very few people resided in what is now Stone County; it being a virgin pine forest. There were no towns and its few citizens were composed of farmers and stock-raisers located in widely separated places. Never-the-less what citizens lived within the territory of what is now Stone County felt the effect of the reconstruction period, particularly that of the county government.

Quoting from Mr. John H. Lang's book on "Historical Sketches of Harrison County", 'After peace was declared , all county officexs were filled with Scalawags from the Northeast." He recalled that the sheriff was named Wheaten, the clerks name was Toggery, and the treasurer' name was Osborn. These officers collected all the taxes. This was done by simply notifying a person that his taxes were so much, regardless of any other formality, and if he did not pay the amount demanded, his property was confiscated for the state.

About this time the KU-KLUX-KLAN was organized in this county, and through their activity, these scalawag officers were made to leave, but not until they had packed their Carpet-Bags with all the money collected for taxes (about $20,000.00) and xix they have not been heard from since that time.

Much land had been forfeited to the state because the people were not able to the amount of the taxes demanded. But the Legislature, after the Southern Democrats again got into control, passed an act restoring the lands to the people from whom it had been taken.

Transportation in the county during the reconstruction days was very poor, and travel in most parts of the county was very difficult.

There were no highways over the county, and what few roads there were, were simply trails or foot paths, sometimes two-wheel carts were used, then these required a rudely constructed three-path road.

STONE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Ferries and fords were the only means of crossing a river or creek. Travel was mostly on horseback, two-wheeled horse drawn vehicles or ox-carts. People living in this section had to travel by this means when attending court in Mississippi City or to the nearest market which was Handsboro and Pass Christian, Mississippi, twenty-five to fifty miles away. They also received their mail at these points. This method of travel continued till the Gulf and Ship Island Rail-road was built -- the construction of which begun in 1884. This road was not completed into Jackson, however, until about 1900.

Farms and plantations were few in Stone County during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. In fact, this section as has been stated a pine forest. But the few farms that did exist were confronted with the hardships incident to other war periods.

The men who had gone to the war, returned to find their farms and homes had been visited by raiders, and much of their live- stock as well as food supplies, stolen or destroyed.

Farm tools in those days were very crude, and plow stocks were made by hand. Most all farms had a blacksmith shop for making such tools. The raising of livestock was carried on and the growing of ~~xxxx~~ feed for them was the principle crop produced.

They had no nearby market. The nearest was at Handsboro or Pass Christian which was a great way off. Such products as chickens, eggs, wool and meats were traded for merchandise. Tales are told by elder people that knew about reconstruction days, of carrying venison, which is the meat of the deer, to market. Sometimes they had to wait for the boat from Mobile to arrive, and had to stay in the city for several days before they could get their supplies and start home. It is related that these days were spent in having a good time, such as spinning yarns, and talking over the life back home. When the boat arrived, there was a great bustle and hurry to load.

The little that was going on at that time in the way of social life was greatly enjoyed by the citizens. The old square dances was one of the leading social activities. Horse shoe throwing and pitching dollars were sports enjoyed by the men folks., Community gatherings for singing and for horse back riding were also included in their social enjoyment.

After Carpet Bag rule of which Scalaway officers were in power, adjustment of the affairs of the county were badly needed. This adjustment of affairs began to take place immediatelt thereafter. The election of a reliable set of officers under the Democratic rule was the first step. These officers although diligent and conservative were greatly handicapped as the county had been robbed of practically all of its funds by the former Scalawag officers, but by persistent efforts by both officer and citizens it was soon adjusted to its proper standing.

At the close of the war, and for several years following the economic situation was at slow ebb; there was little money in circulation and the citizens who were all farmers and stock raisers had to depend altogether on what they produced, part of which was carried to market many miles distance and traded for coffee, sugar, flour, and such things as they needed. No cash transactions were often made. Clothes were made at home with the spinning wheel and loom.

These economic situations began to improve with the comming of saw mills, railroads, etc. People began to settle and to take up homesteads. Others were attracted to this section by the saw mills, employment was given many, towns were established, and soon cash markets were established and people became more acquainted with ways of farming. They could dispose of their surplus products.

With the increasing population , social life was reconstructed. Social gatherings were frequent, play grounds and pleasure resorts were established and people became better acquainted with each other.

STONE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

During the reconstruction days there were very few schools in the county, and also very few churches. The one room and one teacher schools were the only educational advantages. Teachers were paid by the patrons on the basis of about $1.00 per month per pupil. School houses were mostly of the log cabin type with rough boards, and hewn timber for benches. No desks were had at all, but with the coming of the public school system, this situation was adjusted, and improved school systems, buildings, and equipment, better teachers, and longer terms were had. (This type of school is described in the assignment on Schools of To-day).

At that close of the War, religious gatherings were most infrequent. Ministers of different denominations would cover their circuits on horse back, holding services at the homes of some family or at the log schoolhouse. This gradually improved in the towns that had sprung up around the saw-mills, and community churches were established throughout the rural districts.

All such agencies as the Carpet-Baggers, Scalawags, Conservatives, Freedman's Bureau, Loyal League, Republican Party, the Ku-Klux-Klan, and the Enforcement acts, that were fully explained in the beginning of this chapter, were active in the reconstruction of this section, which is now Stone County.

In view of the Negro being the principal problem in connection with the reconstruction period, it may be interesting to know just how the Negro first originated in the United States, and particularly in Mississippi.

According to the following information, the year 1719 was the commencement of the importation of the Negro. When five-hundred were brought over from Guinea, Africa as slaves into Louisiana, most of them being placed on a plantation opposite New Orleans, and the remainder sold to settlers in different parts of the province principally on the lower Mississippi. This importation was followed by the bringing in of nearly three thousand more within the next three or four years. Thus the Negro population originated in Mississippi.

The Ku-Klux-Klan movement originated in Pulaski, Tennessee in May, 1865 by some young men in an effort to form a secret society. The name was taken from the Greek word Kuklux, and the clan word was added to carry out the alliteration. Rules and rituals were provided, the officers were the Grand Cyclops, the Grand Magic, the Grand Turk, etc. The lodge was called a den; absolute secrecy was required, and solicitation of members forbidden in order to increase the mystery. Each member was to provide as a costume a fantastic robe, a white mask, and a sort of pasteboard extension under the mask to increase the apparent height.

The newspapers gave it considerable attention, and about the time elegible material for initiation had been worked up. Applications came in for the organization of other dens and the Klan began to spread over the country. Its growth was rapid during the fall and winter of 1866 and every where the baffling mystery of the "fantastic gentry" aroused the interest of the public. Soon the promotors of the interprise were influenced by the popular idea that the Klan had some important missions that were being concealed. They also discovered that they could exert a powerful social influence.

Their disguise at night and the weird noises of the meetings spread awe and terror among the superstitious Negroes and even the most highly cultured were not able wholly to resist the weird and peculiar feeling that pervaded every community where the Ku-Klux appeared. Hence, by the beginning of 1867, the Klan was virtually though not yet professionally a band of regulators, honestly, but in an injudicious way, trying to protect property and preserve peace and order.

The two classes toward which their efforts were directed were those whites known as "Scalawags" who had played false during the War by professing to be Union men and afterward contributed more to discord than to peace, and the Negroes who were manifesting their appreciation of freedom by disorder, insolence and thievery.

STONE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

In Mississippi the Ku-Klux-Klan were more active in the Delta counties, but were also well organized in the eastern and southern counties of the state.

References:

B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Miss.

Bibliography

Epochs of American History, Woodrow Wilson
Mississippi the Heart of the South, Vol. I & 2, Rowland.
History of Harrison County, John H. Lang.

Stone County, Reconstruction

Accepted - X

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STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
411-412 Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi

3

STONE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 14

CANVASSERS: Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

SUBJECT: OUTLAW DAYS

I. Gang and Feud Leaders.

In our search for data and history regarding outlaw days in Stone County, we have been able to gather the following information. One of the principal outlaw gangs which raided this section of the State, and which there is considerable history, was the Copeland Clan.

This clan originated in Jackson County, Mississippi, near the Stone County line, in 1823. The first influence felt in Stone County was when it became the Copeland Clan. James Copeland, who resided with his parents at this point, began his life of crime at the age of twelve, when he stole a pocket knife from a neighbor of the Copeland family. He was upheld in his wrongdoing by his mother, according to his own confession, so his crimes became greater and greater. He was charged with stealing hogs, and burned the courthouse in Jackson County to destroy the evidence. His outlaw operations carried him into several south Mississippi counties.

He, at an early age, became associated with one Gale W. Wages. These two notorious outlaws, together with their well organized gang, which included a man called McGraff, spread terror throughout south Mississippi, also Alabama, Texas and Louisiana, leaving a trail of crime and destruction behind them.

The first influence felt in Stone County, from this clan was in or about 1843, when they traveled through the county on several

of their expeditions. They crossed Red and Black Creeks, and passed the old Jim Batson place on their route. They also travelled the old City Road, leading from the coast to New Augusta, Mississippi. The activities of this gang kept the peace officers and law abiding citizens on the alert for their capture.

One of the outlaws married a Stone County girl, and she is burried in one of the old cemeteries of the county.

Their crimes consisted chiefly of robbery and killing. They operated in bands and would raid homes, farms and business houses. They took anything available to them, cash, food supplies, stock and sometimes negro slaves.

The results of their operations was the killing of many people, including some of their own number, whom they thought had become traitors to the clan. The final results was the captune of James Copeland, who was hanged in New Augusta in October, 1857. This started the breaking up of the clan activities, and soon afterwards, peace was again restored in the district.

II. Riots:

So far as the canvassers are able to ascertain, there has never been any riots in Stone County, which became serious enough to have any great ~~xxxx~~ effect or result on the citizens of the county.

III. "White Caps" and "Bull Doozers"

There are no recollection or records to show that there has ever been any organizations such as "White Caps" and "Bull Doozers," in Stone County.

IV. Saloon Days.

The ~~xxxx~~ saloon days can be very distinctly remembered by the older citizens of Stone County, ~~xx~~ as there were several such

STONE COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

establishments located, at one time, in this county, all of which, were in the town of McHenry. However, this was prior to the time that this section became Stone County. There were five ~~xxxx~~ saloons located in McHenry, which were of the open type, commonly called barrooms, or "bars". All kinds of intoxicating drinks were sold over the bars to the patrons.

These saloons had a very degrading effect on the social life of the county. There were numerous fights and several killings during the time of their operations. There were very little, if any, economic value to these saloons.

These saloons brought about considerable friction among the citizens of that community, developing two political factions, known as the wets and the drys. They also caused a great political unrest, which lasted until the saloons were finally done away with in 1915, when the Mississippi legislature passed an act, making prohibition legal.

V. Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers

It is said by some of the older citizens of this county that there were considerable activities of horse thievery and cattle rustling, thoughout this section, during the Civil War period when most of the men were away from home. These activities consisted of raiding farms and driving ~~xx~~ off the livestock.

This resulted in considerable hardship on the people. The stock which was stolen were never recovered, and the people had no way of buying new stock. In the later years, there has been a few cases of stolen stock, and one or two convictions in the County courts, but no great raids have been made.

VI. Periodic Outlaws and Deserters:

It is said by some of the old citizens of the county, that during the Civil War that there were some few desemters from the army, who kept in hiding in various communities. There were also, during the war, outlaw raiders who visited this county, under pretense of looking for deserters, but who really came to steal everything available to them, including livestock, corn and meat.

VII. Kidnappers

As far as we have been able to ascertain, there has never been a kidnapping in Stone County.

VIII. General Method of Extermination

The general method of extermination of all the above outlaws, have been the diligant activities of the peace officers, who captured and convicted those guilty of wrongdoing.

There has been one case of mob lynching in Stone County. A negro man was lynched, when ~~xxx~~ a mob of about five hundred men took the law in their own hands. An attack on a white girl brought about this mob violence.

REFERENCE:

Confession of Outlaw, James Copeland by A.S. Pitts.

Interviews with:

P.G. Hickman
George Davis
"Mike" Skehan

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

STONE COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

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Stone Co.

CHAPTER II

Sup- INDIANS

There are no full-blood Indians now living in Stone county but there is a great number of part Indians. The last known full blood Indianliving ing this county, was William Forbes, a choctaw. He died in 1904.

In an interview with Mr. Melvin Pridgen of Wiggins, he states that he is a great grandon of Mrs. Savol Pridgen, who was full blood choctaw Indian . She was the daughter of a prominent Indian Chief of the Choctaw tribe, but Mr. Pridgen could not remember his name.

Mr. Pridgen further states that his grandmother signed the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit, which was an agrangement betweenthe Choctaw Indians and the Federal government, giving the Indians some land in Oklahoma in exchange for the Indian lands in Mississippi. (1)

CHAPTER III

Freak names: we do not find any Freak names in Stone county .

CHAPTER IV

(1) Mr. Melvin Pridgen, Wiggins, Mississippi

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 10

CANVASSER THOMAS A.CAIN

SUBJECT RACES and NATIONALITIES
THE NEGRO

Population - Census Report, according to Nationalities.

From the latest records on file in the Chancery Clerks office dated May 10, 1930, the population of Stone County is as Follows: White 4,203; Negro 1,500.

We have no Indians, Chinese, or Japanese recorded in Stone County's population. But information obtained from Mr. J.E.Roberson, Superintendent of Education in Stone County, shows that there are some few Slavonians (Slavs) , Finlanders (FINNS), French, Scotch, English, Holland Dutch, and Danes, who are prominent citizens/

2. Indians (Assignment # 9)

3. Negro

a. What they have done

The Negroes of Stone County have never accomplished anything in the way of industries. They are all of a laboring and farming class of people. The lumber, tung oil and turpentine business furnishes plenty of work for them to make a living. The pickle factory also employs quite a few Negro men and women.

Below, I should like to give a list of the outstanding crops or rather the acreage in each crop that the Negro farmers plant. It is gratifying to note that about 75 per cent of the Negroes own their farm. This fact shows that the Negro is not altogether dependent upon the industries of the County for his livlihood.

While I am not permitted to use any names, I will give the

STONE COUNTY, RACES

owner as numbers 1, 2, 3, etc.

1. Owner -

	Cotton	Corn	Truck	Other crops	Non soil depleting
		60.4 -	19.3 -	2.7	27.1
2.	Owner --	15.9 -	None	2.8	7
3.	Owner --	19.2 -	6.3 -	.8	5.3
4.	Owner --	12.5 -	None	2.5	1.1
5.	Owner --	10/1 -	None	1.5	1.9
6.	Tenant -	18.8 -	None	1.7	1.1
7.	Owner --	9.9 -	3.	1.7	.8
8.	Owner --	10.3 -	None	1.3	2.1
9.	Owner --	1.7 -	7.5	None	1.1

1
10.

	Owner	Cotton	Corn	Truck	Other crops	Non soil depleting
		None -	8.2 -	1.	1.1	13.4
11.	" --	None -	2. -	None	1.	18.6
12.	Tenant --	4. -	11.5 -	None	2.7	1.
13.	Owner --	1.2 -	8. -	None	2.	None
14.	" --	2.2 -	6. -	None -	None	1.8
15.	Tenant --	2.6 -	6. -	3. -	.5	4.5
16.	" --	1.3 -	6. -	4. -	1.6	7.
17.	" --	3.8 -	10. -	1. -	1.	1.2
18.	Owner --	1.7 -	7.3 -	5. -	1.3	31.4
19.	Tenant --	2.9 -	10. -	None	1.	None
20.	Owner --	3. -	9.1 -	None -	1.6	None
21.	" --	.7 -	3. -	.5 -	1.	9.7
22.	" --	None -	1. -	None -	1.	5.2
23.	" --	" -	6. -	" -	1.5	None
24.	Tenant --	4. -	11.3 -	" -	1.9	1.1
25.	Owner --	2.9 -	7.2 -	2. -	1.8	None
26.	Tenant --	4.6 -	10/6 -	1.9 -	1.	None
27.	" --	3.4 -	11. -	None -	2.	"
28.	Owner --	None -	6.5 -	" -	2.	1.9
29.	" --	2. -	6.5 -	1. -	.7	2.3
30.	Tenant --	2.4 -	12. -	2. -	2.	None
31.	Owner --	1.3 -	3.4 -	None -	.3	.8
32.	" --	.9 -	5. -	" -	1.	3.
33.	Tenant --	1.8 -	3. -	" -	1.	None
34.	Owner --	1.2 -	7. -	" -	1.3	4.5
35.	" --	3. -	9. -	2. -	1.7	2.4
36.	" --	3.9 -	7. -	None -	1.	None
37.	" --	.9 -	1. -	" -	.5	"
38.	" --	3.3 -	5.5 -	" -	3.	"
39.	" --	1.9 -	6. -	" -	2.5	"
40.	Tenant --	7.2 -	16.6 -	2. -	2.9	.9
41.	Owner --	3.1 -	8.6 -	2. -	2.2	5.4
42.	" --	None -	2. -	None -	2.7	6.2
43.	" --	1.8 -	1. -	" -	.5	None
44.	" --	.7 -	4. -	" -	1.3	3.
45.	" --	None -	4.5 -	" -	1.3	3.
46.	" --	7.5 -	27.8 -	" -	2.9	1.3
47.	Tenant --	None -	10. -	" -	None	None
48.	Owner --	1. -	6. -	" -	1.	"
49.	" --	None -	5. -	" -	1.	"
50.	" --	.7 -	13.3 -	4. -	1.4	2.7

These figures go to show that a large per cent of the colored population are farmers and own their farms. This does not take in those farmers who have not registered with the County Agent. Altogether there are about 100 Negroes who own their farm, with an average farm

of forty-one acres. We have about thirty-eight Negro farm renters or share croppers.

John Willis, a colored County Agent among the Negroes, who lives on Big Level is outstanding in truck growing and general farming. He grows cotton, truck, such as pepper, turnips, and cucumbers for market, and grows them successfully. He has a beautiful piece of ground to farm. He owns his own hogs, and live stock, farm equipment, etc.

The Negroes are gradually building up the standard of education in this county through the Rosenwald and Jeans funds. The Rosenwald fund is to provide school buildings, and each school was given approximately $1250.00 . This fund is a gift from a wealthy Chicago man to build and maintain Negro schools in the South. The state gives a like sum from the Department of Education, and these schools are under the management of a Supervisor. The Jeans fund is to pay teachers.

We haveone school in the county that is outstanding in its work among the Negroes, and that is the Stone County Training School at Wiggins. The principal of the school, A.L.D.Jones, is a College graduate, and is doing splendid training school work. One of the teachers in this school is a Jeans teacher who is employed jointly by the Anna T.Jeans fund and the county. This teacher, I.F.Nichols, who received her education at Rust College at Holly Springs, Mississippi, is a well trained woman who is qualified to teach and assist in organization of rural schools along the lines of domestic science in the home and clubs.

The other members of the faculty of the Wiggins school are: Ruth Jones, Primrose Hays, Mary Etta Beasley, and Johnnie Mae Trotter who have good educations.

Stone County employes about 20 regular teachers in the colored schools. The three Rosenwald schools in the county are one at McHenry, taught this session by Osie McGowan, one at Perkinston taught by Lona Fairley, and one at Ramsay taught by Fannie Gardner.

The townof Bond has a good school which employs four teachers, namely, W.G.Cole, principal; Beatrice Harrison, Agnes Evans, and Carrie Breland, grade teachers.

Some of the former teachers who were good teachers and college graduates were: Mary E. Hansberry graduate of New Orleans University; Mildred E. Dunning, graduate of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and W.P.Locker who was a graduate of some college in Virginia, and was for about fifteen years' principal of Stone County Training School at Wiggins. W.P.Locker knew Jefferson Davis, and was at one time a Customs officer in New Orleans.

Stone County also has among her Negroes a few teachers and pupils who are gifted in fine arts. Mary T. Coleman is gifted in instrumental and vocal music, and especially skilled in penmanship, drawing, and painting. She received two years' training at Strait College in New Orleans, Louisiana. Another, who is a student in Stone County Training School, Ethel Mae Evans, is skilled in the use of the pen, and shows unusual talent in sketching, drawing, and penmanship. We have one outstanding Negro leader among his race at Perkinston, Stone County who is now 70 years of age, but is still as spry as can be despite his age. He was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, and came to Hancock County, Mississippi 42 years ago. His work in the turpentine business has been outstanding, working first as "Woods Superintendent" for M. C. Stallworth, and L.M.Dantzler. He "Rode the Woods" as he puts it, for eight years, later working in the field as laborer, chipping boxes, etc. He is a Deacon in his church, and can hold the service himself if the "Parson" is not present. All his people regard him very highly, and the White people also regard "Uncle Jim" as a great leader.

Jim Murphy

STONE COUNTY, RACES

One unusual feat in which Uncle Jim is skilled is Barbequing meat. He tells me that he has been barbequeing for 35 years. Both the colored folk and the white get him to do the cooking of the meat on picnics and special days when the meat is wanted Barbequed. His own recipe for this is as follows:

"Dig a deep pit about three feet wide and six or eight feet long. Burn oak wood in this pit until you have a bed of hot coals. Then put a strong piece of wire over the pit, laying the meat which has been cut into small pieces on this wire over the coals. Do not use pine wood for the fire, because the meat will get too hot and smoke and scorch. Cook the meat very slowly, turning often. The sauce to go on this meat is made as follows: For 100# meat take:

"Vinegar	1 quart
Salt	2 #
Lard	2 #
Tomato Paste	2 small cans
Onions	1 or 2 Large ones
Black pepper	To suit taste

Cook this to-gether to make smooth paste. Progue the meat to the bone, mopping this mixture over the meat from time to time while it is cooking. When done, lay the meatat one end of pit in piles to keep warm and from drying out."

This recipe was given by Uncle Jim to the Author.

Some of the older Negroes in the county and the occupation in which they are engaged are: Bill Nelson, 72, born in Shubuta, Miss. is engaged in the turpentine business. John Sumrall, 57, Odd jobs. Henry Echols, 60, Public work. Mile McGowan, 90, was a slave. Some of the ones that are deceased are: Cole Whittle, 80, Farmer. Dan Gilner, 90, Farmer. Ike Whittle, 75, Farmer. Austin Kennedy, 80, Farmer. Sam Nicholson, 85, Farmer. and Green Ramsay. 80, Farmer.

The industries of the county employ a large per cent of the Negro population. These industries, namely, turpentine, lumber, dairy, and pickle factory, furnish work for about half of the Negroes in the county. For the women there is house work, cooking, etc., in private homes and restaurants. Many women are also employed at the Pickle factory.

One Negro man who is an expert cook, Thelma Andrews, is employed by the Perkinston Junior College. One other, a man by the name of Preston, is also an expert cook, having cooked for the lumber Companies and most of the restaurants and boarding houses in the county. Among the women who are expert at cooking, and have held and are holding some of the responsible positions in the culinary field are Mary Weston, Mary Fountain, Cora Milner, Phoeba Sumrall, Lulu White, and others.

Stone County has one Negro man who is in the employ of the Junior College at Perkinston, and has been working there for many years, Jack White, who is an expert farmer. Jack is an all round good ~~family~~ Negro, having lived and worked among white people practically all his life. He has his own hogs, which are of a pure breed, and which bring him a good profit, and his cows, chickens, etc.

In the Ramsay community, we have a community of fourteen families, part of whom live in Harrison County. Below I give a brief summary of some of the most important families in this group.

Bat Ramsay, born January 22, 1822 was a farmer practically all of his life. He had ~~six children~~ boys and three girls, Sam, Mack, Green, Orter, George, Warren, Easter, Violet and Arlina. He came from the state of Georgia to Mississippi where he lived practically all his life. His mother belonged to Robert McKinzey who was a slave holder.

George Ramsay who is now eighty years old, is the outstanding

STONE COUNTY, RACES

member of this community, and both he and his wife are totally blind. George can tell about the slave days, and the days before the War.

The Ramsay School is taught by F.A.Gardner who is a capable and worthy teacher. She was educated in the Newton County public schools, Jackson College, and the Baptist Seminary in Meridian. Has been teaching 25 or 30 years. The enrollment at Ramsay is about 24 pupils, ranging in grades from the first through the seventh. She is paid a salary from the county of $40 per month.

Each community in the county has a 4-H Club under the leadership of John Willis, and these Clubs are doing splendid work. They are training the boys and girls of the colored race to make useful and worth while livings on the farm or where they live.

The Negro schools usually run for a term of five and sometimes six months. This is a handicap to this race, as it is hard to accomplish much in this short while.

OTHER RACES

We have no other races in the county, but we have a few people of other Nationalities, most of whom have become prominent citizens. A brief sketch of them are as follows:

Mr. Hiney Munnekhoven, a native of Holland, came to the United States in 1904, when he was 26 years old. He moved to Stone County in 1911 and beg an farming. Failing as a farmer, he sought employment in the mercantile business. Two years later, he started a business of his own, which was in 1924. Today he is one of the most prosperous merchants in the county. Dry goods of all kinds is the business in which he is engaged. He married Miss Daisy Pridgen in 1915. They are active in both social and business life of the county. Mr. Hiney is not a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Donald Matheson, a native of London, England, came to the United States in 1881. He landed in New Orleans and came immediately to what is now Stone County. He taught school for several years, and later engaged in the farming and lumber business. He came to the town of Wiggins in 1905 and has been prominently connected with the business and social activities since that time. He has been engaged in the Insurance business for the past twenty years. He married Miss Evelyn Lott who died in 1928. Mr. Matheson is a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Peter Willemoes, a native of Denmark, came to the United States in 1896, and resided in San Antonio, Texas for two years. He worked for the Government in Cuba for five years during the Spanish-American War, and came back to the States in 1903. He came to Stone County and was employed as manager of a wood Reducing Plant for Finkbiner Lumber Company for several years. He then farmed for awhile, later engaging in the Ice Business. He is now owner of the Wiggins Ice Company, which is a modern up-to-date ice plant. Mr. Willemoes married Miss Theresa Breland and they are considered one of Wiggins leading families. Mr. Willemoes received his education in Denmark, is a graduate chemist, but is not a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Alexander Muir, a native of Scotland came to the United States in 1896. He resided in New York City for ten years, and was employed as Accountant and Bookkeeper in a large Law office. He spent one year in Cuba and Mexico, and came South in 1906. He was interested in the cotton and sugar industry of Louisiana for nineteen years, and came to Stone County in 1925. He is one of Stone County's leading merchants. Mr. Muir married Miss Catherine Riggley of Princeton, New Jersey in 1919, and is now a naturalized citizen.

Mr. T.A.Delling, while a native born citizen of Mississippi, is the son of a native of Bremen, Germany. Mr. Delling came to Wiggins

STONE COUNTY, RACES

in 1910, and married Miss Georgia Dancer. He is a mechanical engineer, and was in the employ of Finkbine Lumber Company for 22 years. He is now in the garage business, and he together with Mr. Prehoda have a shop of their own.

Mr. C.E.Pratt, a native of England, came to the United States in 1879 at the age of seven. He lived for several years in Kansas, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas. He moved to Stone County in 1913, and farmed for himself for two years. He was then employed as Supervisor of the Mississippi Farms by the Finkbine Lumber Company for 13 years. He was President of the National Pecan Marketing Association for several years. He is at present interested in farming for himself. He is a graduate Horticulturist, and is one of Stone County's leading citizens. He is a naturalized citizen.

OTHER RACES

From information obtained from Mr. J.E.Roberson, County Superintendent of Education, the records show that there are some few Slavs, Finns, French, Scotch, English, Holland Dutch, and Danes who are prominent citizens. But these are in a widely scattered group, none of them living in colonies.

John Willis, in central Stone County, on what is known as "Big Level", is an Agricultural Agent among the Negroes, and has a farm on which he grows many different kinds of crops. (Else where in this chapter will be found some of his main crops).

His farm comprises about one hundred or more acres on which he demonstrates his main crops. Last year he made ten or more bales of cotton on his farm. In the past he has made much more than this. His tabasco pepper plot last year was a pretty sight. In full yield, as far as the eye could see, this pepper stood out from all the other crops.

W.G.Cole, another Negro teacher and leader among his people, has much influence over his race. He is principal of the Bond School, and a worthy teacher. He has three assistants under his jurisdiction.

With the educational system, 4-H Clubs, and other enterprises for the Negro, Stone County bids fair to become one of the foremost Counties of the State in the development of the Negro Race.

References

George Ramsay, Perkinston, Rt.A., Miss.
Jim Murphy, Perkinston, Miss.
J.E.Roberson, Wiggins, Miss.
W.A.Whittington, Perkinston, Rt.A.,Miss.
J.A.Simpson, Sheriff,Wiggins, Miss.
B.H.Breland, Wiggins, RT.A.,Miss.
Thelma Andrews, Perkinston, Miss.
J.E.Snowden, Wiggins, Miss.

Our State, Bolton.

2nd copy 7/29/39

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 10
SUPPLEMENT TO #10

CANVASSER THOMAS A. CAIN

DOCTORS.

We have no Negro doctors that live or have ever lived in Stone County.

LAWYERS.

No lawyers have ever graced the legal profession in the county of the Negro Race.

MERCHANTS.

Stone County has one Negro Merchant by the name of Beasley. He owns and operates a small store and soft drink establishment in the Colored sectiin of Wiggins. Beasley is a native of Stone County, and does a prosperous trade among his kind, and too, some of the white race patronize him. His line of goods include staple groceries, merchandise, gas and oil, etc. His business has grown from a very small store poorly kept, to a larger building and line of merchandise. (1)

FARMERS.

John Willis, the Negro County Agent of Stone County, is a native of Jefferson County, Mississippi, having been born near Lorman, Mississippi. He attended College at Alcorn College, but did not graduate from that institution. His work among the Negroes of the county is outstanding in that he supervises farm work among the boys and men of his race, assisting them in cultivation, soil improvment, drainage, terracing, etc. He has six Clubs organized in the county, namely: Bond, Gum Branch, Texas, Ramsay, Perkinston, and McHenry. These 4-H Clubs

(1). T.A.Cain Perkinston, Miss

STONE COUNTY, RACES

are doing splendid work. The boys and girls are learning how to make their living from the soil which is becoming their only way of making a living since the public work for them is leaving this section.

OUTSTANDING FARMERS.

John Willis, who is the colored County Agent, assisting Mr. J. E. Snowden, is about the most prosperous of the Negro farmers. I have already written him up in the beginning of this supplement.

Others include:

John Hall, who came to this county when it was a part of Harrison County. He was first engaged in the turpentine business, dipping gum and chipping boxes. When this business played out, he began farming. He has made some success along this line.

Willis Dickey, is a native of Stone County, and is engaged in farming. He has twenty or more acres in cultivation, and plants it to cotton, corn, potatoes, and truck. Makes enough on his farm to partly support himself and family.

John Fairley, has twenty or more acres in cultivation, and is very successful as a farmer. He has a good many fruit trees which are a major crop on his place. A great amount of produce is canned each year from this farm to help support the family during the winter. Potatoes, corn, some cotton, and truck and garden crops are the main sources of support.

Watts Fairley, Mander Fairley, and Willie Fairley, are all operators of farms for themselves of twenty acres or over. Each one of them owns his farm and make a prosperous living on them with the help of what work they can pick up in the community. Principal crops are corn, cotton, potatoes, and truck.

Cole Whittle, who was 80 years old when he died, was a farmer. He lived near Perkinston, Mississippi. His farm was not large, but he was able to make enough corn and produce on it to help keep the wolf from the door.

Other farmers of Stone County who are deceased, and whose history I am unable to get, are:

Dan Gilner, 90; Ike Whittle, 75; Austin Kennedy, 80; Sam Nicholson, 85; and Green Ramsay 80.

Jack White, who has been in the employ of the Junior College at Perkinston since about 1928, is an expert farmer. He was born in Choctaw County, Alabama December 24, 1875. Jack owns his own home in Perkinston, and has his cows, hogs, and other stock from which he has a profitable income.

Lulu White, his wife, ~~is~~ was born in Pickens County, at Pickens, Alabama, and is 45 years of age. Lulu is an expert cook as well as a popular laundress.

Jim Murphy was born in Sampson County, North Carolina. He came to Perkinston 42 years ago and engaged in the turpentine business as woods man. After the timber was depleted in this section, Jim began farming and now owns his farm though small, and raises all kinds of vegetables as well as corn, potatoes and other produce.

Peter Bang of near Perkinston is an expert farmer. He grows corn, potatoes, and other crops, and raises turkeys for the market. His farm comprises about 40 acres, and though small, Pete makes a good living from his farm.

SLAVES.

We have three old slaves in this county.

James Nelson Hubbard, 96, was born in Greenville, Alabama June 4, 1842.

STONE COUNTY, RACES

He was a house boy, and when the surrender came was at his masters house in Greenville, Alabama. His master was named Flemming Palmer. He never whipped James according to statements of this slave, but was good to him, and when the surrender came told him that he was free but that he could remain with him if he wished. This James did, and stayed at his side until his Master died. After his master died, James spent seven years in Florida, then came to Moss Point, Mississippi where he worked in the mill one year until he got hurt. He was a seamster, and made clothes for both white and colored people. He could make any garment to perfection from baby clothes to the grown ups.

James came to Wiggins January 13, 1900. He has been doing laundry work since coming here, working for Pinkbine Lumber Company.in this capacity. James can neither read nor write, but despite his advanced age, he is active, and still able to do his laundry work.

Clora Hubbard, wife of James Hubbard, was born in Seneca County, Ala., at a place named Spotty, on October 22/ 1861. She lived in Florida until grown, then went back to Alabama, and worked out cooking, washing, and ironing. This couple have one child, are both in good health, and able to do their house work, washing and ironing.

Ellen Lewis of Wiggins is another old slave. Her exact age is not known even by herself, but she is near or between 90 and 100. She was born in Alabama on the L. and N. Railroad. Owns her home in Wiggins.

OUTSTANDING COOKS.

Jim Murphy, is one of the outstanding cooks in the county. He has worked for some of the more prominent families in the county. His work as a farmer was written above. His art of barbecuing meats is a gift. Elsewhere in this assignment was given his way of doing this

as was also his way of making the sauce for the meat.

Thelma Andrews, a native of Perry County, Mississippi, is employed as a cook at the Junior College, Perkinston?

Cora Milinder was born in Sandersville, Mississippi in 1869. She has cooked for the Junior College at Perkinston for seven years, and is now employed in the College laundry for the past ten years.

Mary Milinder was born in Sandersville, Mississippi in 1892. She was employed by the College for nine years, and at the College laundry for six years.

Will Johnson, although not a native of Stone County, did most of his culinary work here. He was born in Grove Hill, Alabama, and owns a home there. His greatest work as a cook was in logging camps. He is unexcelled as a cook, as he can cook any dish that the appetite calls for. In the making of rolls and bread he is unexcelled. Pastry is his especial hobby. Will is now employed by the International Paper Company, Mobile, Alabama as first cook in the boarding house.

Phoeba Sumrall is a culniary specialist. She has cooked for the Junior College for many years and for the private families of this section.

Teachers.

A.F.Nichols, the Jeans teacher for this county, taught here one year, 1935-36. The Jeans fund was established by Anna T. Jeans. Miss Jeans said that other wealthy people had helped the big people or schools in larger centers, but that she wanted to help little schools in rural areas. This fund is used

STONE COUNTY, RACES

in cooperation with funds from the county superintendent in paying the salaries of Jeans supervising teachers. The Jeans teachers spend all their time in visiting rural schools and helping to improve the classroom instructors, giving instructions in home improvment, raising funds for school buildings, equipment, conducting public health campaigns, in improving rural living conditions, and in stimulating general interest in public and school attendance. The Stone County Training School at Wiggins receives the benefit of the Jeans fund in this section and county.

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In this connection I will give something about the Rosenwald fund that gives help to three of the schools in this county. This originated by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago in 1913 whose purpose was to help the Negroes of America in building up their educational standards. Mississippi was one of the states to take advantage of this fund, carrying on a program of Negro schools of the state through July 1, 1928. At that time, the funds were discontinued.

These funds were matched as far as possible by local contribution. $2,881,421 was spent for construction of Negro schools in Mississippi between 1918-1928. Of this amount, Negroes themselves contributed $859,688; white friends of the Negroes $628,148; public school authorities $1,128,878. The Rosenwald fund contributed $509,917. 882 school buildings were erected during this campaign. (1).

L. F. Nichols is now State Supervisor of Adult Negro Schools. She received her education at Rust College at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and is a well qualified teacher.

The present Jeans teacher is Genive Daniels, 25, who is a graduate of Strait College, New Orleans, Louisiana. She has been instructor in

(1). Suren Broadus, Postmaster, Wiggins, Miss.

in the Stone County Training School for the past two sessions. She has the supervision of the Negro Schools in Stone, Harrison, and Hancock Counties.

A.L.D.Jones is a college graduate, having graduated from New Orleans University. He is Superintendent of the Stone County Training School, having served in this capacity for many years, and is doing splendid work among the Negroes of Stone County. Aside form his regular school work, he helps to train the boys in the field of agriculture. The school owns a tract or garden plot where the students are privaleged to work.

Mary E. Hansberry, a graduate of New Orleans University, is a teacher in the Stone County Training School. Her work among the Negroes of the school and county is unimpeachable.

Mary E. Lunning is a graduate of Southern University of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is now teaching in the Stone County Training School.

Flora Lowell, a graduate of the Junior College of the Printiss Institute for Negroes, is now an addition to the faculty of the Stone County Training School.

Other members of the teaching profession in Stone County ar e Ruth Jones, Primrose Hays, Mary Etta Beasley, and Johnny Mae Trotter. All of these teachers have good educations, but I am not able to get their history.

W.G.Cole is gthe Superintendent of the Booker T. Consolidated School at Bond. His assistants are Beatrice Harrison, Agnes Evans, and Carrie Breland grade teachers.

W. F. Locken, deceased, was the former Superintendent of the Stone

STONE COUNTY, RACES

County Training School at Wiggins. He was a graduate of some college in Virginia, the name of which is not available. Locker was Superintendent of the Wiggins School for about 15 years. He knew Jefferson Davis, and was at one time a Customs officer in New Orleans. Locker was agreat friend of the white people of the county.

Mary T. Goleman is gifted in instrumental and vocal music, and especially skilled in penmanship, drawing, and painting. She received her two years training at Strait College in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Ethel Mae Evans is a teacher of Stone County who is skilled in the use of the pen, and shows unusual talent in sketching, drawing, and penmanship.

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Stone County has a few Negro farmers who have only small tracts of land, but who are making very good at farming. These include the following but who have not a writeup.

Buck Marshall, who has a farm of approximately 30 acres, but rents his farm, Biser Williams, John Overstreet, who has about 30 acres in cultivation and does well on his farm, Prince Hays also owns about 30 acres of cultivated land and does well, Frank Bodge, Willis Dickey, Chancy Hall, Lawrence Bolton, John Dickey, and a few others who own or rent small farms, Gus Brooks owns 80 acres of land with about 25 acres in cultivation and does well. W.G.Cole, the principal of the Booker T. Consolidated School at Bond has a fine farm and does well on it. Jepp Hays rents his farm, but does fairly well.

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The Negroes of the county are doing nothing in the way of industries of their own, and very little educationally.

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OTHER RACES.

OTHER RACES.

Hiney Nunnekhoven, a native of Holland, came to the United States in 1904 when he was 26 years old. He moved to Stone County in 1911 and began farming. Failing as a farmer, he saught employment in the mercantile business. Two years later, he started a business of his own. To-day, he is one of the most prosperous merchants of the county. In 1915, he married Miss Daisy Pridgen, and they have two children, one son has finished school at the Wiggins High School, and one daughter is still a student there. His son helps Mr. Hiney in the store. Hiney is not a naturalized citizen.

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Mr. Donald Matheson, a native of London, England, came to the United States in 1881. He landed in New Orleans, and came immediately to what is now Stone County. He taught school for several years, but later engaged in the lumber business and farming. He came to the town of Wiggins in 1905, and has been prominently connected with the business and social activities of the county since that time. He has been engaged in the insurance business for the past twenty years. He married Miss Evelyn Lott who died in 1928. Mr. Matheson is a naturalized citizen.

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Mr. Peter Willemoes, a native of Denmark, came to the United States in 1896, and resided in San Antonio, Texas for two years. He worked for the Government in Cuba for five years during the Spanish-American War, but came back to the states in 1903. He came to Stone County and was employed in a wood reducing plant for Finkbine Lumber Company for several years. He then farmed for awhile, later engaging in the ice business. He is now owner of the Wiggins Ice Company, which has a modern up- to-date ice plant. Mr. Willemoes married Miss Theresa Breland, and they are considered one of Wiggins leading families. Several children have been born to them, some of which help their father in the business. Mr.

STONE COUNTY, RACES

Willemoes received his education in Denmark, is a graduate chemist, but is not a naturalized citizen.

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Mr. Alexander Muir, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1896. He resided in New York City for ten years, and was employed as accountant and bookkeeper in a large law office. He spent one year in Cuba and Mexico, coming South in 1906. He was interested in the cotton and sugar industry of Louisiana for 19 years, and came to Stone County in 1925. He is one of Stone County's lea ding merchants. Mr. Muir married Miss Catherine Riggly of Princeton, New Jersey in 1919, and is now a naturalized citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Muir have one son who is a graduate of Wiggins High Sch ol and also of the Junior College at Perkinston.

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Mr. T.A.Delling, while a native-born Mississippian, is the son of a native of Bremen, Germany. Mr. Delling came to Wiggins in 1910, and married Miss Georgia Dancer. He is a mechanical engineer, and was in the employ of Finkbine Lumbe r Company for 22 years. He is now in the garage business, and he, together with Mr. Preloda, have a shop of their own.

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Mr. C.E.Pratt, a native of England, came to the United States in 1879 at the age of seven. He lived for several years in Kansas, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas. He moved to Stone County in 1913, and farmed for himself for two years. He was then employed as Supervisor of t he Mississippi Farms by the Finkbine Lumber Company for thirteen years. He was president of the National Pecan Marketing Association for several years. He is a graduate Horticulturist, and is one of Stone County's leading citizens. He is a naturalized citizen.

References.

Andrews, Thelma	Perkinston, Miss.
Breland, B.H.	Wiggins, Miss.
Murphy, Jim	Perkinston, Miss.
Milner, Cora	Perkinston, Miss.
Roberson, J.E.	Wiggins, Miss.
Simpson, J.A. (Sheriff)	Wiggins, Miss.
WWhittington, W.A.	Perkinston, Miss.

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Bolton, Miss Willa — Our State.

STONE COUNTY, RACES

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 10

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSER- Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

SUBJECT:- RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

1. Population - Census Report, according to Nationalities

According to the latest records on file in the Chancery Clerk's office, dated May 10th, 1930, the population of Stone County is as follows: White 4, 203, Negro 1,500.

There are no Indians, Chinese, or Japenese recorded in Stone County's population. But, information obtained from Mr. J. E. Roberson, Superintendant of Education in Stone County, shows that there are some few Slavonians (Slavs), Finlanders (Finns), French, Scotch, English, Holland Dutch, and Danes, who are prominent citizens.

2. Indians (Assignment # 9)

3. Negro

(a) What they have done.

The negroes of Stone County have never accomplished anything in the way of industries in the past. They are all of a laboring and farming class of people.

There are four negro schools in the county that have been constructed from what is known as the Rosenwald fund. This fund is a gift from a wealthy Chicago man, to build and maintain negro schools in the south. The state matches this fund each year with a like sum from the department of Education, and it is under management of a supervisor.

There are no records to indicate that the negroes have ever accomplished very much in the past, in the way of Fine Arts.

Literature has also made slow progress among the negroes. There are no records to show that there has ever been any great accomplishments made along this line.

(b) What they are doing.

1. Farmers

According to the records on file with Mr. J.E. Snowden, County Agent for Stone County, there are 100 negroes who are farm owners, with an average farm of 41 acres. There are 38 negro farm renters on share croppers.

2. Industrially

There is one negro merchant in this county, but no other industries of any other nature.

There are no negro doctors, lawyers, or any other professional men in Stone County up to the present date.

The negroes are gradually building up the standard of education in this county, through the Rosenwald and Jeans Funds. There is one negro school in particular worthy of mention, that is the Stone County Training School at Wiggins. The principal of this school, A.L.D. Jones, is a college graduate, with several degrees. Also included in the faculty of this school is a Jeans teacher, who is employed, jointly by the Anna T. Jeans fund and the county. This teacher, L.F. Nichols, who received her education at Rust College at Holly Springs, Mississippi, is a well trained woman, thoroughly qualified to assist in organization of rural schools along the lines of domestic science in the home and clubs.

Do Teaching with a Supervisor? See next Paragraph.

STONE COUNTY, RACES

Stone County employs approximately 20 regular teachers , four of which, including one principal, are college graduates. They are as follows: A. L. D. Jones, principal of Stone County Training School, graduated at New Orleans University; Mary E. Hansberry, graduated at New Orleans University, teaches primary work in Stone County training school; Mildred E. Dunnings, graduate of Southern University of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and L. F. Nichols, Jeans Teacher for Stone, Harrison and Hancock Counties, graduate of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Stone County also has among her negroes, a few teachers and pupils, who are gifted in fine arts, some of which are as follows: Mary T. Coleman, gifted in vocal and instrumental music, and especially skilled in penmanship, drawing and painting. She received two years training at Strait College in New Orleans, Louisiana. Another is Ethel Mae Evans, a student of Stone County Training School. She is skilled in the use of the pen, and shows unusual talent in sketching, drawing and penmanship.

Some prominent negro leaders, include John Willis, A.L.D. Jones, and W. G. Cole, all well educated and follow the teaching profession.

4. Other Races

There are no other races in the county, but there are a few people from other nationalities here ~~xxx~~, some of whom have become prominent citizens. A brief sketch of them are as follows:

Mr. Hiney Nunnekhoven, a native of Holland, came to the United States in 1904, when he was 26 years old. He moved to Stone County in 1911 and began farming. Failing as a farmer, he sought employment

in a mercantile business. Two years later, he started a business of his own, which was in 1924. Today, he is one of the most prosperous merchants in Stone County. He married Miss Daisy Pridgen in 1915. They are active in both social and businell life of the county. Mr. Hiney is not a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Donald Matheson, a native of London, England, came to the United States in 1881. He landed in New Orleans, and came immediately to what is now Stone County. He taught school for several years, and later engaged in farming and lumber business. He came to the town of Wiggins in 1905 and has been prominently connected with the business and social activites since that time. He has been engaged in the Insurance business for the past twenty years. He married Miss Evelyn Lott, who died in 1928. Mr. Matherson is a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Peter Willemoms, a native of Denmark, came to the United States in 1896, and resided in San Antonio, Texas for two years. He worked for the government in Cuba for five years during the Spanish-American War, and came back to the states in 1903. He came to Stone County and was employed as manager of a Wood Reducing Plant for Finkbine Lumber Company, for several years. He then farmed for awhile, then became engaged in the ~~xx~~ ice business. He is now owner of the Wiggins Ice Company, which is a modern, up to date ice plant. He Married Miss Theresa Breland, and they are considered one of Wiggins' leading families. Mr. Willemoes received his education in Denmark. He is a graduate chemist, and is not a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Alexander Muir, native of scotland, came to the United States in 1896. He resided in New York City for ten years and

STONE COUNTY, RACES

was employed as accountant and bookkeeper in a large law office. He spent one year in Cuba and Mexico, and came south in 1906. He was interested in the cotton and sugar industry of Lousiana for 19 years, and came to Stone County in 1925. He is one Stone County's leading merchants. Mr. Muir married Miss Catherine Riggley of Princeton, New Jersey in 1919, and is now a naturalized citizen.

Mr. T. A. Delling, while a native born citizen of Mississippi, is the son of a native of Bremen, Germany. Mr. Delling came to Wiggins in 1910 and married Miss Georgia Dancer. He is a mechanical engineer, and was in the employ of Finkbine Lumber Company for 22 years. He is now engaged in the mechanical business, and has a shop of his own.

Mr. C. E. Pratt, a native of England, came to the United States in 1879 at the age of seven. He lived for several years in Kansas, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas. He moved to ~~Smithx~~ Stone County ~~Smithx~~ in 1913, and farmed for himself for two years. He was then employed as supervisor of the Mississippi Farm by the Finkbine Lumber company for 13 years. He was President of the National Pecan Marketing Association for several years. He is at present, interested in farming for himself. He is a graduate ~~M~~ Horticulturist. He is one of Stone County's leading citizens. He is a naturalized citizen.

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
F O R M I S S I S S I P P I
STATE WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, State Director
410-414 Millsaps Building

STONE COUNTY SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 10

SUBJECT: Colored Schools in Stone County

So far as Canvassers are able to ascertain, there were no colored schools in Stone County, private or otherwise, prior to the public school system. Except in some scattered communities, there were scheduled points where the negroes would assemble for the study of various school text books, generally taught by white men instructors. In later years and under the public school system, the colored schools became more uniform and considerable progress has been made during the past twenty-five years.

There are now eleven graded schools for the negroes in Stone County. Included in this number of schools, is one which is an agriculture and home training school. It is located at Wiggins. Other schools for negroes in Stone County are located as follows: one at Bond, known as a consolidated school; one at Perkinston; one at McHenry; one on Black Creek in northeast Stone County; one on Cypress creek in southeast Stone County; one on Deep Creek in northeast Stone County, which is a line school; one located at Pine Grove, in west Stone County; one in the northwest part of the county known as Texas school; one in northeast Stone County known as Fairley's school; one in the southeastern part of county known as Ramsay and which is also a line school. All of these schools are one teacher schools except the consolidated school at Bond, which is a four teacher school, and the Agriculture-Training school at Wiggins, which has five teachers. There are seventeen teachers employed in the county and two principals, with a total of 885 negro pupils attending.

STONE COUNTY, RACES

All the negro schools are under the direct supervision of the County Superintendant of Education. There are no private colored schools in Stone County.

Some outstanding colored graduates in Stone County include the following: A,L.D. Jones, principal of Stone County Agriculture-Training School, who is a graduate of New Orleans University (colored) Mary E. Hansberry, graduate of Nee Orleans University and at present, teaching primary work in the Stone County Training school at Wiggins; Mary E. Dunnings, a graduate of Southern University of Baton Rouge, Louisiana , now a teacher in the colored schools of Stone County; L.F. Nichols, a graduate of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi, who is now a Jeanes teacher for Stone, Harrison and Hancock Counties; Mary T. Coleman, a graduate in art in Strait College, New Orleans, Louisiana; Ethel May Evans, a graduate of Stone County Training school in penmanship and drawing.

Prominent negro leaders of Stone County, who are well educated, include John J. Willis, a negro Agriculture Agent, W.G. Cole, principal of Booker T. School at Bond. Other leading negro citizens of Stone County, who are not graudates, but who are recognized as trustworthy citizens by both negroes and white people of Stone county, include the following: Webster Fairley, Clem Kelly, Ben Ramsay, William Kennedy, Biser Williams, George Ramsay, Richard Breland, Elliot McDonald, John Fairley and Willis Dickey.

REFERENCE:

J.A. Simpson, Ex-sheriff, Stone County
J.E. Roberson, County Supt. of Education
B.H. (Crab) Breland, Pioneer citizen

Mrs Rose Reabold.
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

STONE COUNTY, RACES

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY — ASSIGNMENT #6

CANVASSERS -- Virginia Alexander
Thomas A. Cain

1. Customs connected with Paticular Days:

In an interview with Mr. Buren Broadus, postmaster, Wiggins, Mississippi, we learned the following facts in regard to the customs of celebration of this county.

Our Christmas is very similar to that of the entire south. Families usually entertain their relatives, close friends and perhaps a few acquaintances in their homes. There is always a special dinner, and nearly always a tree with decorations. The children enyoy their toys from Santa Claus, also fire crachers, Roman Cannons and other fireworks.

New Years day is observed as a national holiday. All business is suspended for the day. Families usually spend the day quietly, perhaps entertaining relatives of friends in the home. The young people have "watch parties" to see the old year go out and the new year come in, which occurs at midnight New Years' Eve.

Thanksgiving day is observed, as a rule, very quietly. The people of Stone county usually choose this day to have a family re-union. All business is suspended and a special dinner is prepared at home. The men usually go hunting in the early morning and bring in squirrels or turkey for the dinner. The children all look forward to Thanksgiving as that is the great day to go to "Grandmas house".

Sometimes, there are special religious services at some church with members of all denominations invited.

Memorial Day, April 26th, is observed very quietly in Stone county. All public institutions, such as post offices, banks, etc., are closed. Programs are rendered at the schools and churches, paying tribute to the dead soldiers of all the wars. Graves are decorated in all cemeteries and flags are prominently displayed.

On Armistice day, all business is suspended, and the people usually spend the day quietly, paying tribyte in different ways to the loved ones who gave their lives in World War. There is a patriotic program rendered in some public building, under theauspices of the American Legion.

Fourth of July, as a rule in Stone County, is celebrated with some outing or picnic. The general idea practically all over the county, is to get a bathing suit, pack a basket lunch with plenty of "eats", and spend the day on Red Creek or Black Creek, fishing, swimming, eating, and enjoying the day to the fullest, forgetting the work and worry of every-day life.

In an interview with Mrs. F.C. Reabold and Mrs. R. Lewis, both of Wiggins, Mississippi on April 29th, 1936, we learned the following interesting facts in regards to other holidays:

Hallowe'en in Stone County is similar to other sections of the south. It is observed quietly by the adults, but the young people enjoy parties, The main idea of the parties is the traditional "ghost" and black cats. Masquerades are popular, and some times the young people parade the streets on Hallowe'en night in costume and mask, serenading and playing pranks on friends.

Mother's Day, Father's Day and Children's Day are observed in the homes and churches of the county. On Mother's Day, it is a custom in most of the churches to have a basket of red roses and a basket of white roses on a table at the entrance of the church. Two young ladies stand at the table, and as the congregation enters the church, the girls pin a rose

STONE COUNTY, FOLKLORE

on their shoulder. If the person has a living mother, a red rose is given him, but if his mother isndead, a white rose is pinned on them.. The entire program of the church is in honor of the mothers, whether they are living or dead.

2. Customs Relating to Human Life, Particularly birth , Courtship, Marriage and Death:

An interviewwith Maggie Walls, and old negro "Mammy" of Wiggins, Mississippi, on May 2nd, 1936, gives the following information in regard to superstitions relating to birth:

Don't cut a baby's fingernails before it is six months old. If you do, it will grow up to be a thief.

If you want your baby to walk early, go into the woods and catch a cricket and rub the bottom of the baby's feet with it. If you do this, the baby will walk before it is seven months old.

If a baby has trouble cutting teeth, go out and catch mine wood lice, tie them up in a little rag, and tie them around the baby's neck. The lice will keep the teeth from hurting the baby.

To keep a baby from having whooping cough, get five cents worth of Asafetida, put it in water and wash the baby's face with this water every morning for nine mornings. This will make the baby immune.

When a woman is expecting a baby, if she will read a chapter in the bible and go into a corner and pray every morning for nine mornings, she will have a wise child who will abide by christian teachings.

"Aunt Maggie" vouches for all these superstitions and says she has tried everyone of them on her children.

An interview with Mr. M.J.E. O'Neal of Perkinston, Mississippi on May 4th, 1936 gave the following information in regard to marriage customs.

Until about 18 or 20 years ago, when a couple decided to get married, the bridal party, which was composed of the friends of the bride and groom, would get everythi ng in readiness at the home of the bride. The groom and his attendants would go to some place near the home and dress. The customary dress was black suits and white gloves, When a messenger would arrive, saying the ladies were ready, the men would mount their horses, hold their reins with one hand and clasp hands between them in a raised position. In this manner, they would gallop, in couples, at full speed and yelling at the top of their voices until they arrived at the home, There the horses were turned over to attendants to be hitched. The waiters would lock arms and march into the house to be met by the bride and her attendants. Then music, usually a violin, would begin to play and the bridal procession would march out on the porch, where the preacher would preform the ceremony. Immediately after the cermony before the couple had time to be congratulated or could move from off the porch they were showered with rice, from friends that was standing in the congregation, the amount of rice sometimesthrowed on the bride and groom would amount to a dollarsorsomthour more.

After congratulations had been extended, the congregation would be invited out on the lawn, where the wedding feast was served, Weddings of this kind were known as "Run-Up" weddings, and have been replaced by a more modern customs.

An interview with Mrs. T,A.Bass of Wiggins, Mississippi, gives the following description of the modern marriage customs.

It is a general rule, when a young couple decides on wed-lock, a formal announcement of the date of the wedding is made by the bride's

STONE COUNTY, FOLKLORE

parents. In some instances, the wedding is held in the church, but home marriages are more prevalent in this county. The friends of the bride always gives her a shower, sometimes a linen and sometimes a kitchen utensil shower, a few days previous the wedding date, On these occasions, refreshments are served and it is similar to an informal party. It is also custom to give the bride-to-be a formal tea, to which all her friends are invited.

An interview with Mrs. F. C. Reabold of Wiggins, Mississippi , on May 4th, 1936 gives the following facts about other local customs.

The custom of serenades is gradually dying out, but occasionally a group of young people gather together, some have musical instruments, such as violins, banjos and guitars. They parade the streets, circle the homes of friends, singing and playing. They stop at the home of some r friend, where they are served with refreshments.

Another custom that is dying out now in this county, is known as "charivaris". When a couple gets married, especially if it is a widow, an old bachelor of maid, it is a custom for all the friends of both the bride and groom to get together with anything with which to make a noise, such as tin pans, horns, bugles and musical instruments. The crowd marches around the couples' home making as much noise as possible, singing and yelling at the top of their voices. They play jokes and pranks on the bride and groom. Sometimes, they are taken for a ride and left to walk miles and miles back home. Sometimes the bride is put in a wheel-barrow and the groom is made to roll her a mile or more. It is also customary for the bride and groom to serve refreshments or take the crowd out and buy drinks when the pranks are all played. Sometimes the bride and groom is carried out from thier home and while gone some one remains there and ties a bell underneath the bed so as it will rattle when the bed is moved,.

An interview with Moss Bennett, Negro, of Wiggins, Mississippi, on April 28th, 1936 gives the following information in regard to burial customs among the colored race in this county.

"We has a club that we call "Personal Benefit Organization" to take care of the dead. We has a charter for this organization, with elected officers, such as President, Vice-President, Secretary of Treasurer.

We have ameeting twice a month and charge a fee of 15 cents a month. We have a committee who goes around and collects this fee, and we never fail to collect. When a member dies, we have a man to make the casket. Money is taken out of the treasury to pay for the material and trimmings and the labor. Our casket maker is an expert with his work, and when he finishes a casket, you can't tell it from a bought one."

3. Social 1. Social Customs:

An interview with Mr. M. Taylor of Wiggins, Rt. A, Mississippi on April 25th, 1936 gives the following facts:

In the rural sections of Stone County, there is a custom known as "work gatherings", where the men folks of the community get together and help a neighbor do some kind of work. If aperson wants to build a barn or recover his house, or do some repair work around his place, which he will need help to do, but for which he is not financially able to pau for he has a work gathering. The men work all day, and are entertained at meal time with a bountiful dinner.

About twenty-five or thirty years ago they had in Stone county what they Galled "Log-rollings and Quilitng". All the people of a community would meet at the home of some of their friends who needed some new ground cleared for a field or "potato patch" they called it. While the men were busy clearing the ground, piling all the trash and logs in a large pile

STONE COUNTY, FOLKLORE

to burn the following night, the ladies were busy quilting a quilt, for the lady of the home. Each family that took part in the "Log rolling and Quilting", carried a basket dinner, all spread their dinner together, in this way all enjoyed the day.

Mr. Taylor tells us of another custom, known as "Home Coming Day" at Big Level of the Odd Fellows Lodge # 181, located in this county. This lodge was organized thirty-two years ago, and has a large membership. Once each year, the entire membership, assenble at the lodge hall for a general re-union, together with invited members from other lodges. This re-union is usually an outdoor get-to-gether, with a picutesque picnic spread. Every-one brings a basket lunch, and tables are placed out under some trees where the lunch is spread. Some prominent speaker is invited to make a talk to the membership on the activites of the Odd Fellows, music is furnished by local talent, and the general public is invited.

In the same interview, Mr. Taylor tells of a custom practiced in the rural communities, and to a small extent in the towns, known as "Poundings".

Sometimes, the farmers are unable to donate cash to their preacher, and will give a "pounding" for his benefit. All the members of the church will meet at the minister's home, bringing with them, some provisions or farm products, weighing not less than one pound.

Poundings are not always for the preacher. Sometimes, some person in a heighborhood will have some misfortune, and become needy. The residents of the community will get together, and give the distressed party a "pounding". All will meet at the person's home and bring with them an anything, weighing not less than one pound, which they have and feel that the the neighbor can use.

Mr. Breland tell us that sometimes some friend carries a cake,another friend some coffe, and some one furnishes sugar. In this way they are all served what they term "refreshments", before they go home.

4. Table Customs.

An interview with Mrs. H. Y. Quarrels of Wiggins Mississippi on May 6th, 1936 gives the following information on table customs.

The table customs of this section are simple, but quite similar to all other sections of the xxxxxx state. Our three meals are known as breakfast, dinner and supper. The custom of the housewife taking a back-ground position has gradually dyed out. The meal is prepared and the food placed on the table, after the necessary dishes are placed around where each person is to sit. The meal is announced and the entire family sits down and enjoys the meal together, waiting on each other. Tea, coffee or milk is served, usually by the housewife from the table. The husband usually gives thanks before the meal is begun, and rules of etiquette are followed to some extent, but everything is simple. Elaborate dinners are very seldom served in this county, but are sometimes given on special occasions.

5. Customs of Dress.

An interview with Mrs. F. C. Reabold of Wiggins on April 29th, 1936 gives the following facts:

For as far back as can be recalled, a large number of women, mostly married women have worn what is known as "slat bonnets" and "mother hubbard" dresses, in this county. Slat bonnets are so called because of strips of paste board or thin slats of cypress wood put in the brim of the bonnet to hold it off the face. Mother hubbard dresses are straight full dresses which are always worn with an apron which also is extra large contains about two yards of cloth, the apron usually being white with a hem about two inches wide, While this is not longer a regular custom

a few women in the rural sections still dress in this manner.

An interview with Mrs. J.T. Alexander of Wiggins, Mississippi Rt., on November 30, 1938 gives us the following facts.

Far back as 1910 , a large number of women, mostly women and girls in teen age, wore what was called "quilt bonnets", the brim of the bonnet being wide and quilted on a machine. The girls wore dresses called "Mary Jane Dresses", which was usually made of blue and red chambric.

An interview with Mrs. R. Lewis of Wiggins on May 5th, tells of a custom that has gradually passed out in this community. It is the custom of of wearing "fascinators". This custom prevailed in this county until several years ago, but has been discontinued altogether.

They also wore shawls to match the Fascinators, from this they began to ware shawls nitted by hand.

About ten years ago, a colony of Mennonites settled in our county. They dressed vety differently from our native citizens, and were noted for their peculiarities., both young and old dressed alike: the small girs no matter what age, wore long dark dresses, long hair, white aprons, and black satian bonnets exctly like the mothers and grandmothers. The men wore long hair the same as women, they never shaved, they pretended that they would never die till the end of time. But this custom no longer prevails. These Mennonites became dissatisfied in the south and migrated one and tow familes at a time, until all have gone north again , the last family moved less than a year ago, a few families moved to the coast, where we still find a few families scattered at yet.

6. Religious Customs.

An interview with Rev. Richard Campbell of Wiggins, Mississippi, on May 1st, 1936, tells is of customs that are prevalent in the churches of this county.

One special day in the church is "Home Coming Day" which is set aside for a re-union. A special program is rendered in the church, and all the membership is invited, regardless ot their present place of residence. A special program is rendered in the church, and all the progaram consist of something concerning "Home Coming".

Mr. Campbell also states that the churches all observe regular Easter, Christmas and other holidays with special services.

Mr. Clark Flurry tells us that his home church always gives a special program at Chirstmas representing the birth of Christ, after the program "Santa Claus enters the house to give gifts from the Christmas tree that has been erected in the house, decorated with decoration and christmas gifts f for the old and young, this program is always held on Christmas Eve night.

Mr. Flurry also states that programs for all other occasions are held a at the church representing the day it is given for.

The churches of Stone county observe quarterly abd annual associational meetings and quarterly conferences. The church members appoint delegates to attend these meetings and make reports from their reppective churches.

An interview with Moss Bennett of Wiggins, Mississippi, a negro who is a leader of his race, on May 1st, gives some intersting facts in regard to the customs of the negroes in this county.

In most of the churches of the county, they have preaching services by the pastor once a month, but in some chufches, they have preaching twice a month. The following is Moss's report in his own words.

"We has Sunday School every Sunday morning and Sunday School Teacher's meeting every Thursday Night. We has B. Y.P. U. every Sunday night, and has a home mission meeting once a month. We has a Pastor's Aid Club, which meets

twice a month, and we celegrate all the holidays, like Easter, Christmas and Mother's Day",

An interview with Spencer Willians of Star Route, Wiggins Mississippi, on May 1st, 1936 gives an interesting sketch of how his church takes up collections for the preacher.

"We takes up collection after preaching. The Deacon gets up before the crowd after the preacher sits down and says, "Now, brothers and sisters, you you have heard a good sermon. How about pauing for that sermon, now ?" All you folks that enuored that sermon, come acreoss, now, with two-bits or four-bits for our good pastor. Little basket plates are passed around, but it is not not always two-bits that's collected, it's mostly nickles and dimes."

"And, when a man does me a wrong, the custom is for me to go to that man tell him that he has done me wrong and I want something done about it. If he will not hear me, I go get two or three more church members to go to thisman and tell him that he has done me a wrong, and they want him to do something about it. If he will not hear them and acknowledge his wrong. I'll go get some other me member of the church to talk to him, and he will not hear tehm, I take it up in the church, If he will not acknowledge his wrong to the church and apologize, hi is turned out of the church , but if he does acknowledge his wrong, he is forgiven and returned to the full fellowship of the church.

7. Miscellaneous Customs.

An interview with Mr. Hollie Bond of Wiggins, Mississippi, on May 4th, 1936 tells of a custom of long standing in this county, known as "Singing conventions". This organization is composed of the citizenship . largely of the rural sections, who meet at different points in the county on every fifth Sunday.

The convention is thoroughly organized, with a president, vice-president, secretary and treasure. Religious hymns are sung, prayers are rendered, and the meetings are always held in a church.

Mr. Bond states that another custom is that of"Community sings". The families of a particular community will gather at some home once each week, usually a different home each time, and sing religious songs. Sometimes a verse of scripture is read and prayer is offered before the crowd departs for home.

An interview with Mr. M. Taylor of Wiggins, Route A., May 4th, 1938 gives the following facts regarding a custom known as "Family re-unions in Stone County.

These re-unions are organized and held annually at designated points in the county. One annual re-union is called the "Hatten Re-union" , where all t the descendents of the Hatten family gather together. It is held in honor of the late Wiggins Hatten, for whom the town of Wiggins is named. Usually, more than one hundred people attend this re-union each year. It has a President, Bice-President and secretary and is carried out in a systematic order ,

Another re-union is held each year in Stone county, known as the"O'Neal Re-union" in honor of Mrs. Mary "Tude" O'Neal. This re-union, however, is not confined to relatives or descendents of the O'Neal family, but friends are invited.

On both of the above mentioned occasions, special programs with music are arranged, and an elaborate picnic dinner is served.

An interview with Mrs. F.C.Reabold and Mrs. Idelle Skinner, both of Wiggins, Mississippi, on May 5th, 1936 tell of a recreational custom call "fish fry". Both the young people and adults of the county enjoy this custom. A group of people gather at the selected place on the creek, carrying frying pans, lard, bread and other suitable things to serve with fried fish.

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Ususally the men folks, or a few men, go a few hours earlier than the women in order to set out hooks and catch a supply of fish for the women to start frying when the crowd gets together.

Fish frys are usually held in the early evening. The crowd fishes for a while, then prepares the catch and frys them for the meal. When everyone has throughly enjoyed a good outdoor meal, the fish fry is over. Of course sufficient food is carried along, so that if no fish are caought everyone can still enjoy the outing.

Mr. J.T. Alexander states that the fish frys he attend when a young man were held in the day time, going to the creek bank early in the morning, all the men went ahead they would either lime or dynamite a large lake, which was the surest way of getting fish then would select the larger fish, carrying them back to the place selected for the fish fry, all hands would help clean and prepare the fish for frying. They also carried other foods along to eat. If any one had ripe water-melons they were sure to carry a wagon load of them, so after the fish were fried , dinner eaten the melons were cut for all to enjoy eating them, after this if any one cared to go "Swimming " as they called it, they did so, and he tates that all enjoyed the swimming espically the older men and boys, diving and swimming.

Mr. Clayde Flurry of Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. A., states that he enjoyed most in his younger days when several of the men would get together in the Spring time of the year, and go fishing, what they called" Sitting out the hooks at night",.They would go to the creek catch bait about three o'clock in the afternoon, trying to keep the bait "perch" alive, they would set out from fifteen to fifty cat hooks, with perhaps three trout line, if the could catch enough bait, They would camp on the creek bank that night going to their hooks every few hours, if they caought a fish they would carry it back to camp, rebait the hook again, sometimes they would fry a small fish , during the night while they were lying around the camp . Sometimes they would catch lots of fish and some times they would have what they termed "Bad Luck", but still they were not discouraged as they would go back the next night or in a few night, as they really enjoyed this fishing.

They always divided the fish among themselves, usually according to the size of the family.

"Candy pulling" was an important pass time among the young set in the 'bye gone' days. For weeks, invitations were sent out to the girls and boys for miles around that there would be a candy pulling at a certain neighbors house. All the firls would put on their best looks of powder and do up their hair in themost becoming style, which was in those days well filled with Rrats"-- to make it stand up. When they gathered at the neighbors house, the girls would boil the cane syrup till it would string or pull. Then hands would be greased by both boys and girls to keep the candy from sticking.

This would be pulled until it was white and brittle after which it would be eaten. Much fun would be engaged in while this was going on. Most of the boys would let the candy stick to their hands, the girls having to help pull it off.

"Robin Hunting" , was also an important pass time in the olden days and is now to some extent engaged in, the this is against the law at this time owing to the rate at which these noble birdss were becoming extinct.

A number of citizens would go to the thick swamp or wilds where the robins roosted, and with torches or flashlights they would blind the birds. They would be easily caought or knocked off the roost when blinded.This was a great cruelty, as a large number of the birds would be left crippled or hurt , , or a meal for some hungry varment.

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Division of Folk Tales;

1. Animal Tales.

An interview with Mr. Clinton Brown of Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A on May 5th, 1936 gives the following reports on two hunting trips .

"I had gone to my camp, which is located about five miles from Pearl River swamp, just on the edge of Stone County, where I was sure some wild turkeys stayed. I had not hunted far, before I found the spot where I chose to stand for awhile listening. It was just coming dawn, and I could not see very well. I was soon rewarded by hearing a sound, which I immediately recognized as that of a turkey. As quietly as possible, I crept along with ny gun ready for action. Soon, I could see my prey. My, he was a beauty: He s stretched his neck and started to gobble, but he never finished. I took good aim, fired and saw that my shot had been true. With my heart bursting with joy, I ran to pick up ny turkey. But my joy was short lived. A gruff voice broke the stillness of the dawn , saying, "What do ya' mean-you've killed my tame turkey; " Yes, I had killed his tamed turkey which he had been using for a decoy. Not knowing anything else to do, I expressed my regrets and handed him two dollars to pay for his turkey. Again, I started to pick up my turkey, or the turkey I thought was mine, but again I was mistaken. The other hunter, with a dark scowl on his face nonchalantly picked up the dead turkey and went walking off, leaving me with a sad heart and an empty pocket."

The second hunt was a deer hunt near Pascagoula River swamp. A Mr. Hopkins was visiting some friends in Stone County, and the deer hunt as given asaa form of entertainment. A Mr. Fairley, who owned the dogs was the leader, and was accompaned by his friends, Mr, Smith, Mr. Drew and Mr. Thomas, who had never been a deer hunting before.

The men took up their stands along the swamp, and Mr. Fairley took the dogs and turned them loose about two miles from the stands. In ashort time, they picked up a"hot trail", which proved to br that of a buck and two does. They headed straight for Mr. Smith's stand. He fired several times, but became so excited, he only turned the deer in amother direction. This time they headed toward Mr. Thomas' stand. The other membersof the hunting party heard Mr. Thomas fire. Thimking, since he had never shot a deer, that he would become excited also, they rushed to help him. But, they were much surprised when they arrived at his stand, for there lay the big budk dead and one of the does fatally wounded.

The hunt ended with a big feast on venison and much rejoicing, but the happiest of all was Mr. Thomas, because his first deer hunt had proved so successful.

Driving for deer was a great sport in the olden times, and is still engaged in to some extent. A party of men will round up their best deer hounds, and some will station themselves on "stands" or places where the deer are most likely to pass. Others will take the dogs and put them on the track of the deer. After several attempts to "jump" a deer, the dogs will get on s fresh scent of one, and if they are lucky, will "jump" one.When it passes by one of the men on the "stand" he will shoot it and will most always kill it. I have known, in years past, of two or three and sometimes four deer being killed in one day on one or two "drives". The outstanding men of their day to engage in this sport were: Mike Breland, Lish Breland, Jesse Breland, Mainer Breland, W.E. Whittington, T. W. Cain and others. Deer was abundant in those days, as were also turkey. People had all the venson and wild turkey meat they wanted or needed.

3. Witch and Ghost Tales:

An interview with Spencer Willians, and old negro, of Wiggins, Star Route, on May 3rd, 1936 gives the following stories of unusual interest.

"I was settin' up one night with a fellow. The folks were all settin' around the room, when the dead man's wife come into the room and said, "you fliks settin' round here prayin', singin' and moanin', but when twelve 'clock comes, this lold house is gonna' fall off these blocks and Old Simon gonna' fall off day coolin' board.

And, sho' nuff, when twelve 'clock come, I was outside by a fire; the preacher was down on his knees prayin'; the women folks were singing and moanin' and all at once, the house began to tremble and quiver, and down off the blocks it come. Old Simon follright off dat coolin' board on his face-- the preacher out run us all-- you could have played marbles on his Prince Albert coat. and, a big white cotton patch was picked clean in the race".

Another story is as follows: When I was a boy, I loved to go 'possum huntin'. One time, a big crowd of us boys went out one night. There was one boy in the crowd that liked to climb and show out. About midnight, we tree'd a 'possum. This boy got a club and went up the tree to knock the 'possum out. But, just as he went to strike, the 'possum scrooched up and said, 'Don't hit me, Mr. Man". Dat nigger come down ahead of the 'possum he fell out and broke his neck.

Numerous superstitions grew out of moon worship. a favorite one in Stone county being commected with the horseshoe. On account of the horse-shoe being shaped like the moon it has become an omen of good luck throughout the county.Several still hang it in the house, points up. to keep good luck in; and on the outside it is hung, points down. to scare away bad luck. We also find some of the merchants of Stone county use the horseshoe in their store for good luck.

There are superstition aginst lighting three cigarettes on the same match, which was handed down from back generation after generation.

Our modern girl thinks she is lucky if she accidently puts her dress on wrong side out. If she will wear it until some one comes during the day, but when wome one comes go change the dress, turn it and put on right side out, she will have good luck.

To walk under a ladder is considered very unlucky due to the fact t that a ladder leaning against a wall froms a triangle and, a triangle with some people is considered as bad luck.Walking under a ladder will cause you to have some bad misfortune.

The black cat is thought to possess the elements of ill luck because a long time ago the devil was believed to take the shape of a black cat when assdciating with witches.. Several peoaple in Stone county will not travel a road if a black cat runs across the road ahead of them, they will turn around and go another direction, although it several miles farther.

In ancient times people believed that a person's soul lived in any reflection, therefore, to break the reflection meant death. From this idea sprang the popular superstition that to break amirror will bring seven years of ill fortune

years of Ill fortune. We find several people in Stone county that believes this, says it has really happened.

The howling of a dog is regarded as bad luck with several people it is due to the lonsome sound or howl of a dog, will cause any one to have bad luck, generally the head of the family or the one the dog belongs to.

Number 13 has been considered unlucky, if a person is born on 13 day of a month, they will be unlucky all their life. Or any thing connected with the nuber 13 will cause one to be unlucky, and if the 13 falls on Friday it doubles the dose, as Friday is a day of distress and terror to lots of people.

Never began a garment on Friday unless you can finish it, if you cut the garment out on Friday make it also for if you don't you'll never finish it.

Neutral people will not turn back for any purpose after having s started on a trip as it will bring them bad luck. Some will make a cross mark and spit in it, this will drive away their bad luck. Some will send one of their party back, this will not cause bad luck to all.

Many others truly believe that it is bad luck to see a cross-eyed negro on Monday. whilethere are others that don't.

There are several who think if they make a wish when they see a load of new hay it will come true with unerring certainty.

A large number of people will flatly refuse to sleep in a room that is flooded with moonlight; and many others will quake with fear if a rabbit cross es the road from the left side, but consider it quite all right if it crosses from the right side.

Some people believe that if you will look in the well on the longest day of the year at noon, look through a smoked glass , that you will see the man or woman that you are going to marry.

If you drop a fork, a man is coming to your house. If it is a knife that you drop, a woman will come, and if a spoon, a negro will come.

Go to some body's house and get the"dish rag" , and either burn it or destroy it some way, and all the warts on your hands will also disappear..

When some one suffers from or with a cold, if they will get a whiff of a skunk, it will relieve the cold.

A quaint saying of olden time, is that when one steps on a rusty nail, if they will grease the nail and put it up in a safe place, that the nail wound will not hurt them.

On New Year's Eve night at midnight all the sheep kneel down.

Don't sweep the house after sundown, or you will have bad luck.

Don't burn the hair that you cut from one's head. It is bad luck.

When yor are traveling along the highway, if a cat crosses the road ahead of you, it is a sign of bad luck. If a rabbit crosses a-

head of you, he must fo to the left; to go to the right is bad luck.

Nettle root strung around the baby's neck is good for teething.

A gablespoon full of woodlice is good for Yellow Jaundice.

For a rooster to crow at sundown or at dark. protrays evil. When with the same flock of birds it was raised with.

When the seven stars rise at dark, there will Be frost soon.

An old saying when people used to burn the woods frquently,was that there was almost always grass by Easter Sunday.

If the foot water was left in the bowl or pan over night, you would dream of the devil.

Aunt Harrell, an old Negro Mammy said that long agoe her people sat up to see the old year out and the New Yeat come in. One night, after the folks had had a good time sitting up to watch this feat, some one asked Mammy what she saw. She answered, "Some of dem said dey saw something, but I looked and looked, but I nevet saw nothin'. This was a great time in the lives of the colored folks in the olden time.

Another time that is greatly enjoyed by the colored folks in the south , is a "wake", as it is called. When one of their people dies, they sit up all night with the body, singing and meaning.

We find many of the farmers of Stone county plant their crops on what the call "the moon". Farming by the moon had its origin in the long ago, from our ancestors, but isstill followed by several of the farmers to day. A newmoon with points up is considered lucky because good luck can not spill out. Also dig potatoes at this time if you want them to keep well, not rot.On the other hand , points down was taken or given as a bad time to plant, as peas planted at this time will all go to vine, oranu other crop that has vines.They will go to vine and not bear.

Go fishing on dark night, the fish will bite better, on light nights they will not bite.

In peeling trees when moon points up or full, sap goes up, on decrease sap comes down, so peel trees whn sap is up. Or on full moon.

Mr. Allen Whittington, of Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. A, givesums the following signs for diggins wells or putting down water pumps.

Walk around the place and get the lay of the land, the branches near the house the different heads, the land will rise with a low slope between two heads of these branches and here is where the water is best and nearest to the top of the soil or land. He also states, that he will not put down a water pump unless he is let select the place using the above method.

Mr. Artis Langely of Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. A. , gives us the following signs to find water.

When selecting a place for your well or water pump, get a peach tree swhich from a peach tree thathas a fork on it,trim the branch off except the fork , leaving each side of the fork the same length, take this fork holding one part in one hand the other part in the other hand, walk around the house, where the fork turns over is water and theplace to put the well or pump.

2. Local Legends.

As far as the Canvassers can ascertain, there is only one legen connected with this county.

Mrs. R. A. Flurry, of Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A, gives us the following information.

On black creek near the George and Stone County line, where they lived about fiftsen years ago, before they lived on this place, about two hundred years agoe, Indians lived there, they were driven away by the white people, some of the Indians were killed, some drowned. In the fall of the year and in the spring of the year some times , you can hear the voice of a woman singing, it seemed as though she would enter the house when Mrs. Flurry lived there, then at the creek during the same time of the year you could hear a humming sound which was called the humming of the Indians as they were driven off into the creek and drowned.

At the house, which was only a quarter of a mile from the creek, you could hear the windows to this house lower or raise, also the doors close, in the fall of the year Mrs. Flurry states that there has been large lights seen near the house.

No one is living on this place at present, there is only an old barn left on this place.Mrs. Alexander states that she has been to this place spent the night, and these things really happened as stated above.

References:

Interviews with the following people:

Mr. Buren Broadus, Postmaster, Wiggins, Mississippi

Mrs. F. C. Reabold, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Maggie Walls, negro"Mammy", Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mr. M.J.E. O'Neal, farmer, Wiggins, Miss. Rt. A.

Mrs. T.A. Bass, Wiggins, Miss.

Mr. M. Taylor, Wiggins, Rt. A., Mississippi.

Mrs. H.Y.Quarrells , Wiggins, Mississippi

Mrs. R. Lewis, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mrs. Idelle Skinner, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Rev. Richard Campbell, Baptist minister, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mr. Hollie T. Bond, Chancery Clerk, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Spencer Williams, negro preacher, Wiggins, Mississippi

Mr. Clifton Broen, Teacher, Perkinston, Mississippi

Mrs. R. A. Flurry, Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. A.

Mrs. J.T. Alexander, Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. A.

Mr. Clark Flurry, Perkinston, Mississippi,Rt. A

Mr. J. Alexander, Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. A

Mrs. M. Cain, Perkinston, Mississippi. Rt. A.

Mrs. Josphine Wilkerson, Perkinston, Mississippi. Rt.A

Mr. F. Breland , Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. A

Mr. R. A. Flurry, Perkinston, Mississippi. Rt. A.

Mr. Artis Langely, Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. A.

Mr. Allen Whittington, Perkinston, Mississippi Rt. A.

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WORKS PROGREES ADMINSTRATION
F O R M I S S I S S I P P I

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANCASSERS------VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY----------ASSIGNMENT # 26

SUBJECT----------CHURCH HISTORY

Outstanding Churches

Alexander Memorial church, the only white Methodist church inthe rural section of Stone county. It is located seventeenmiles east of Wiggins, near Highway 26,. Alexander Memorial church was first organized near the bank of black creek, about 1888, in 1905 it was moved to another site, a distance of about five miles, where it now stands, thhs was done due to convient and locality.

In 1906 Mr. John Alexander granted the land to the church. Mr. John Alexander owned most of the land at this time, he was also one of the leading members of the church, also one of the charter members, Mr. Alexander was pastor of the church in the days of its organization. Immediately after the land was granted for the church a church was erected, then a name was selected for the church, after quite a but of discussion the name Alexander Memorial was choosen for the church in honor of Mr. John Alexander as every one felt that he haddone a good deed and thmt the church should be named in honor of him, and also he being one of the oldest charter members. (1)

At the time the church wasbuilt, Rev. John Alexander deceased, son Rev. W.G.Alexander deceased, wasthe first minister to preach at the church after it was moved and reorganized. Rev. A.P. Cox another Methodist minister was among the first preachers also to preach at Alexander Memorial Church. (2)

When Alexander Memorial Church was organized there was an enrollment

(1) Mrs.R.A.Flurry, Perkinston, Miss.
(2) Mrs.J.T. Alexander, Wiggins, Miss.

of about forty members, now there are enrolled at Alexander Memorial church about one hundred and fifty members,with good attendance at church which is held twice a month the first Sunday at eleven A.M. and Sunday night At seven P.M. then on the third Sunday at eleven A.M. and seven P.M., with an average attendance of about one-hundred members. (1)

Sunday shcool is conducted each Sunday at ten o'clock with an average attendance of fifty-seven members, Sunday nights the young people conduct league services, with about thirty members. The fifth Sunday service is again conducted by the pastor of the church,Rev. R.I. Moore.

Each and every year revival services are conducted at the church by the pastor of the church , with a visting minister helping.. Also during the summer of each year a training school is conducted at the church for the benefit of the Sunday School.

In 1918 a Ladies Missionary Society, was organized at Alexander Memorial church with about ten members, now there is about twenty three members all workers, helping to build up the church in all its organizations, we also find them helping ones that are not interested in the work of God.(2)

Alexander Memorial Church, observes Sunday School Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Easter Sunday, Promotion Day. and Christmas, by giving a program which is composed mostly by the small children of the church, from three to fourteen years of age. (3)

Alexander Memorial Church was destroyed by a storm in July 1918, although it was replaced by another building in the same location, during the time the church was being rebuilt services were conducted each Sunday underneath shades on the church grounds. (4)

(1)Mr. E. C. Alexander, Wiggins, Miss.
(2)Mr. Clark Flurry, and Mrs. J.S. Flurry, Perkinston, Miss.
(3)Mr. Clark Flurry, Perkinston, Miss.
(4) Mrs. J.T.Alexander and Mrs W.T. Dalyrimple, Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

We note that there is onlyone Presbyterian Church in Stone county, this church is located in Wiggins, on College Street. It was organized during a ten day service held in the Methodist Church if Wiggins, Mississippi, by Rev. J.F. Edins, in July, 1907, When first organized there were about twenty-two members. A wooden frame building was constructed and with the help and sooperation of the people in the small twon of Wiggins, the building was completed at once and the first sermon was preached October 26, 1913, by the Rev. Wm.B. Worrell, who was later choosen as pastor of the church. The present enrollment is about seventy members. (1)

Services are held regular eachmonth at the Presbyterian church with good attendance, Sunday School is also conducted at the church each and every Sunday.Revival services are held each year at the church during the summer months, The pastor of the church in charge, with a visting minister doing the preaching, the services last for about six days. (2)

The only name selected for the church was, Wiggins, Presbyterian Church, due to the fact that this is the only Presbyterian church in Wiggins, therefore it was named for the small townWiggins.

Little Biloxi Church, organized in 1905, with only twelve members. It is located fifteen miles west of Wiggins, near the small creek, Little Biloxi", from whiche the name for the church was selected.

Services are conducted at the church twice a month Saturday night befor the first Sunday and the first Sunday at eleven A.M. ,with Rev. Eugune Broadus of Perkinston, as pastor. No other organizationof the church is conducted at the church, although part of the members participate in the fifth Sunday singing convention which is held through out the county.(1)

The Biloxi Church, building is a three room wooden frame building, it is also used as a school building during the school session, leaving the

(1) Mr. Neal Bond, Perkinston, Miss
(2) Mrs Emerson Breland, Wiggins, Missis

auditorium, for church worship.

There is an enrollment of about seventy five members at the Little Biloxi church at the present (1)

Paramount Landmark Baptist Church, which was organized in 1878,with an enrollment of thirty members. Paramount church is located about thirteen miles east of Wiggins, on Old creek, with Rev. J.A. Davis of Lucedale Mississippi as Pastor. (1)

The land for the church wasgranted by the Finkbine Lumber Company in 1878. It is the oldest Baptist church in Stone county in the rural section. Like most all other churches, this church was moved from place to place before a definite site was located. When it was fully decided where the church should remain, the n a peice of land was granted from the Finkbine Lumber Company for the church, immediately a wooden frame building was constructed. this building was used with repairs for several years.

After the church was reorganized and definitely located a name was to be selected for the church, several names were choosen for the church then a list of these names were made and from this list a name for the church was choosen therefore the name Paramount was on the list and it was choosen as the name for the church,as it meant this church and location was"Superior to all others" that the church members had worked in and with, it was their chief church, they preferred it in regards to all the others . (2)

At Paramount church, services are held twice a month, Saturday night

(1) MissPriscilla Hickman, Perkinston, Miss.
Mrs. P.G.Hickamn (deceased) Perkinston, Miss.
(2) Mrs. John O'Neal (deceased) Wiggins, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

befor the second Sunday and Second Sunday at eleven A.M. and Sunday night at seven P.M, then Saturday night Before the fouth Sunday, the fourth Sunday at eleven A.M. and seven P.M., six services during the month.

AArevival service is held each year at the church lasting six days, a visting pastor is called whoddoes the preaching, with services twice a day, the meeting is always held , beginnig the fouth Sunday or Saturday in September of each year, in 1938, during the revival services, Rev. Varnado, near Poplarville did the preaching, in this series of services they received fifty-eight members.

The church takes part in the fifth Sunday singing convent ion. Each summer a singing school is conducted at the church, which is known as a ten day singing school.

In 1930 Paramount Church, was torn down and replaced by a much larger and micer building, the church membership had increased to an enrollment of about two-hundred and fifty members, there fore it was necessary to enalrge the building. (1)

Red Creek LandmarkBaptist Church, was organized about 1878, with twenty five members. The enrollment at present is bout one hundred and seventy-five members, with Rev. J.Q.Sonnes as pastor. Services are held twice a month, Sunday School each Sunday at ten A.M., they also participate in the fifth Sunday singing convention, which is known as the"Red Creek Singing Convention" as it was first organized atRRedCCreeChurch.

Red Creek church was named from Red creek as it was built near this large stream of water, therefore the people of the church it best to name the church"Red Creek Church". (2)

(1) Mr. M.J.E.O'Neal, Wiggins,Miss.
Mr. Frank Breland, Wiggins,Miss.
(2) Mr. M.J.E.O'Neal, and Mr. B'H Breland, Wiggins,Miss;

Big Level Church is located about six mileseast of Wiggins, near Highway 26, with Rev. Z.A. Pold, of Logtown as pastor, services are held twide a month at the church, Sunday School each Sunday during the month, the ladies of the church have organized a ,"Ladies Auxiliary", the young people meet each Sunday night for B.Y.P.U. There is no pastor's home at the church.

No services are held the fifth Sunday, although Sunday School is conducted all on all other Sundays. Each year a series of revivala services are held for five or six days, at which time a visting pastor is called to help hold the services, which are conducted twide a day, at eleven A.M. and seven-thirty P.M. (1)

Wiggins Methodist Church, Was organized in the year 1903 , or perhaps 1904, this church had its beginning. The pastor who was serving the church at Brooklyn, Mississippi, fourteen miles north of Wiggins, Mississippi, Rev.Ellis, came here once each month and held services, in the Baptist church where this organization was perfested, having but eight members who were: Mr and Mrs. A.W.Reed; Mr. and Mrs. J P Clendenin, Mr and Mrs John Morse and daughter Lena (now Mrs. Will Chapman) Mr, and Mrs. Calhoun, (Mother of Rev. W.E.Holcomb)

After holding services in the Baptist Church forsome time, they moved to the school house which of course is not the one now in use but the large frame building that was being used at that time, as they wanted to have a Sundgy School, and did. This minister, Re. Ellis, went to the Holy Land and was succeeded by Rev. Phillips as Pastor of this church and hein turn was succeede by a blind preacher, Rev. Nobles, who had been assistante to ministers in the circuit and resided at McHenry.

The latter part of 1905 or early part of 1906 the present church

(1) Mrs. MelboaO'Neal , Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

building was begun and as soon as the walls were up, roof on and floor laid, they moved into what they term "a shell" and the building was in this shape when the storm of September 1906, visited this part of the country and many prayers assended that hteir partiallycompleted building would with stand the storm which it did. The lumber for this building was bought from a small saw mill some place in the county and hauled by ox cart to the building site. At that time and for many years afterwards, a very active orbanization known as "The Ladies Aid" took a leading part in the building and up keep of the church. Annually what was known as "The Methodist Bazar" was held and much hard-earned money was gathered for use of the church.

In the year 1913 a Residence was bought and remodeled and added to make the present two story parsonage.

The membership has growmfrom the small number of eight to about three hundred members. The church is being served at this writing by Rev D.T.Ridgeway as pastor and W. L. Mabry as Sunday School Supertendent which is conducted each Sunday morning at ten o'dock, also prayer services each Thursday evening about seventhirty. (1)

First Baptist Church Wiggins, located on Bond Street in the small town of Wiggins, organized about 1895, with about twenty members, with an increase in the enrollment to about one hundred and forty members at the present. with Rev. N.J. Lee as pastor Services are conducted each and every Sunday at the church also Sunday School every Sunday morning at ten A.M. (2)

(1) Church Record and Rev. D.T. Ridgeway, Wiggins, Miss.
(2)Mr. J.N.Hubbert, Wiggins, Miss

The pastor for this church is secured through a vote of the people the church was constructed about 1895, a wooden frame building was built by the people of the town of Wiggins,.

Sunflower Church, Landmark Baptist , located about six miles east of Perkinston, Mississippi. with Rev. H.V Hartfield as present pastor. Services at the church twice a month,, Sunday School each and every Sunday at ren A.M. Each year during the summer a revival meetin is conducted at Sunflower Church lasting five days or more, avisting minister is called to help do the preaching, who is also paid by the church members to come and help do the preaching.

The pastor of Sunflower Church is paid by the church so much each year.. We also note that Sunflower Church takes a part in the Red Creek Singing Convention which is conducted at the different churches on the fifth Sundays. (1)

McHenry Baptist Church, Missionary Baptist, organized in 1883, immediately after the organization of the small town of McHenry, when first organized there was a enrollment of about fifteen members, a small wooden frame building was constructed by the people, later a larger and better church building was constructed as the membership had increased to about one hundred and thirty members, Sunday School services are conducted each and every Sunday Morning at ten A M. Preaching services every Sunday morning and night.

The young peiople of McHenry Baptist have organized a B.Y.P.U. with an enrollment of about twenty-six members, each Sunday night there is a program given by this group of young people. (2)

(1) Mr. John Breland. (deceased) McHenry, Miss.
(2) Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenry, Mississippi.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Ten Mile Church, the third oldest Baptist church (Landmark) in Stone county, Ten Mile Church is located on the hill of ten mile creek therefore when a name was chosen for the church it was called Ten Mile Church due to the fact it was so near this small stream of water. The name ten mile for the creek was the simple reason that the creek is only ten miles long, the older settlers began to call the creek this, so the name has continued to follow on an on.(1)

Little Creek Church, (Landmark Baptist) which was organized about 1900, about three miles south of Ransey Springs. Little Creek Church when first organized had an enrollment of about fifteen members, the membership has grown to about one hundred and twenty five members, with services twice a month Saturday night before the first Sunday and the first Sunday at eleven A M.

The name of the church came from the creek, "Little Creek", which was given to the creek because it was a small creek, near a large creek, therefore the first settlers that came to this section of the country called this creek, Little Cree, the name has continued through out history. (2)

Big Level Church, Missionary Baptist Church, the oly one in the rural section of Stone County. Big Level Church was organized about 1880, with twenty five members. The church was built on a large level in Stone county which was called Big Level due to the fact that it was the largest level in Stone county, when the chutch was spoke of, it was always mationed as the church on the Big Level, therefore people began to call it "Big Level Church", so when a name was decided for the church the name "Big Level", was choosen. (3)

(1)Mr. Earnest Breland, Perkinston, Miss.
(2) Mr. Noah Walker, Perkinston, Miss.
(3) Mr. W.G.Hatten and Mrs Melbo O'Neal , Wiggins, Miss.

Perkinston Baptist Church, Missionary Baptist, organized about 1890 with an enrollment of about seventeen members, located in the small town of Perkinstom, a rather small wooden frame building constructed by the people of the town. They worked hard to build the church as they were few in number, but still there was a determination to org anize a church. This was the first church organized in Perkinston, although the Methodist, which were few in number , organized a church, but were not able to construct a building. The Baptist, seeing the need of Methodist worship, lent a helping hand and offered the Methodist their church on Sundays tey were not using the building and also at hours they were not using the church, to hold services in, they are still doing this. At present there is an enrollment of about one hundred and twenty members at the Perkinston. Baptist Church, with Rev. R.H. Campbell, pastor, finances paid by the members of the Baptist Church. (1)

Bond Baptist Church, Missionary Baptist, located in Bond, Mississippi Organized in 1885, immediately after the organization of the small town of Bond. Curch services are conducted twice a month, Sunday School each and every Sunday at ten A.M. mostly children attending. (2)

Bethel Baptist Church, Landmark Baptist, organized about 1900, with only about fifteen members, alth ough the membership has increased from year to year till the present membership is about one hundred and fifty.

Church services four times a minth, first and third Sunday in each and every month with services in the morning at elevenA.M. and night at seven-thirty. Sunday School each and every Sunday morning at ten o'clock B.Y.P.U. each and every Sunday night. The Rev. M.A. Davis of Lucedale, Mississippi is pastor of Bethel Baptist Church.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

In the selecting the name for the church, most of the charter members were christians, who thought and studied more about the birthplace of Christ than any other instance at that time, so they choose the name Bethel from the name Bethlehem, which is as follows, the birthplace of Christ, a village, formerly a town, in Palestine, a few miles south from Jerusalem. Therfore the name was choosen from the Bible, by the members of the church who studied theBilble, as this name was and is a Bible name. (1)

Ebeneezer Church, Landmark Baptist, located near the county line, Stone and Perry county, with Rev J. Alvin Rester, of Poplarville as pastor. Ebeneezer Church was organized about 1892, with about ten members. The church ha has benn rebuilt and painted, it was also made larger dus to the increase of members which at present is bout one hundred and fifty members, with a good Sunday School each and every Sunday. Church services twice a month.

The pastor for the church is called by the people, he is also financed by the member s of the church.

The ladies of the church have organized a Ladies Auxilary, which consist of about twenty members, these ladies help in the up keep of the church.(1)

Perry Camp Meeting, located near Mchenry, at "Old Perryville". It was named in honor of Mr. John Perry, who came to Perryville from Nebbraska about ninety years ago, he settled a homestead where Perryville now stands he called the small town Perryville in honor of his name, which name has continued to follow therefore when the Camp Meeting was organized and the site for the camp ground located it was put near the place called Perryville,so

(1) Mr. Neal Bond, Perkinston, Miss
(2) Mrs. Hannah Lott, Wiggins, Miss.
(1) On other page , Mrs. Dae Perkins, Perkinston, Miss.
(2)Mr. B.H.Breland , Wiggins, Miss.

in order that people might know where to find the camp ground it was called Perrville Camp Meeting.

Perry Camp Meeting, was organized about 1840, with only a small number of members , as it was thought foolish for people to organize such achurch or organization, therefore at first people would go to the services just to see and for courisity but later they began to get interested in the work and became members of the camp meeting, therfore the number increased from year to year until at present the membership is about two hundred.

Services are held for a series of ten or fifteen days once a year, as a rule during the summer months, whin people lay down all their work, go to the camp ground where they camp during this series of sevices, they invite visting people to come back, spend a few days with them during the meeting.

Some of the members that help organize Perry Camp Meeting are; Miss Martha Walker, Mrs Bille Batson, Mr. Abbie Walker Mr. Elbert Miles, Mr. Jimmy King, and others, we note that all these are deceased but still some of their children are living who attend these meetings regular.(1)

McHenry Methodist Church,organized immediately after the organization of McHenry, which was organized in 1883, by Dr. McHenry, as the people began to settle near this small town they first thought of a church or a placeto worship, therfore it was decidad to build a church, which was done at once then it was caleed McHenry Methodist Church, which name its still called. (1)

When McHenry Methodist Church was first organized there was only about thirty member, at the present there is an enrollment of about one hundred

(1) Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenry, Miss, and Mrs. J.B.Downing, Perkinston, Miss
(2)Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenry , Miss

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

and sixty members, servicesfirst Sunday and third Sunday at eleven A.M. mad seven P.M.Sunday School each and every Sunday at ten A.M. Epworth League each and every Sunday night at six-thirty. Every year there is series of of revival services conducted at the church, which usually last for six six or eight days, a visting preacher is called to help do the preaching, all finances of the church are paid by the members of the church. (1)

Perkinston Methodist Church, organized in 19[illegible], with twelve members, present membership about fifty members. Achurch building has never been constructed, due to finical conditions, and the Baptist offered the use of their church to the Methodist on the Sundays they were not holding services, so this has continued on and on. At the present time Rev. D.T.Ridgeway pastor of Wiggins, Methodist church is also preaching at Perkinston Methodist church (1)

Bond Methodist Church, organized about 1885, immediately after the organization of Bond. When first organized there were about fifty members, A woodem frame building was constructed for the church house. which would accomidate about one hundred and fifty members or people, the church grew in membership to about one hundred and fifty members, but at the present it is only about one hundred

Sunday School is conducted at Bond Methodist church each and every Sunday, the Ladies of the church have also organizeda"Ladies Missionary Society", which meets once a month.

We note that the name Bond was given to the church as it was located in the small town of Bond. (3)

(1) Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenry Miss. Mrs. MaryWells, McHenry, Miss.
(2)Mrs. Jim Davis, Perkinston Miss.
(3) Mr. B.H. Breland, Wiggins, Miss.and Mrs. Miles Gruthirds, Bond Miss.

NEGRO CHURCHES

Bethlehmn Baptist Church, organized in 1902, by Rev. R.G.Grey, who is pastor of the church. Rev.Grey built the church and organized it himself, the church is now thirty-six years old, it is located in the southern part of Wiggins, Mississippi. We also note that Rev. Grey has been pastor of Bethlehmn church every since ots organization.

The name for the church was choosen from the Bible.

Bethelhmn church has enrolled one hundred and fifty members. They have Sunday School each and every Sunday morning, BYPU every Sunday night, the ladies of the church have organized , Home Mission," with an enrollof about twenty-five members. (1)

A.M.E.Church and C.M.E. Church, are two sister churches in the small town of Wiggins, they are Methodist churches, The A. M. E. church was organized in 1916, with about twelve members, now there is an enrollment of forty members, with Rev. F.G.Durl as pastor.

The ladies of the church organized a "Ladies Missionary Society", in 1920 with about ten members.

C.M.E. Methodist Church, was organized in 1918, with about thirteen members. The present pastor of the church is Rev. L L.Jones, services are condusted once a month, Sunday School each Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

Most of the members of C. M. E. church live in Gulfport, they only visit the church once a month, which is on what they call "Preaching Day".(2)

(1) Mrs. O.D.Galloway, Wiggins, Miss.
(2) Mrs Susian Cook, Wiggins, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Lizzie McCan't, Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Mt. Zion Methodist Church located in Wiggins, Mississippi, was organized in 1906, with only three members all of which were colored ladies The material for the church was donated by different individuals. The white Baptist church of Wiggins, gave the organ that they had at their church to these ladies for the church, they were so anxious to build a church and needed help, a wooden frame building was immediately constructed, and services held once a minth, it was only ashort time till a Sunday School was organized, the church grew in membership, Mr. Griggis is Sunday School Supertindent, the membership of the church grew to about seventy-five members, but at the present there are only ten live members in the churchall the other members are known as"Dead members,".

Mt Zion church is known as the, "Mother Church", of the A.M. E. church and the C. M. E. church in Wiggins, as they are branch churches of M Mt. Zion church, due to different belief and ideas some of the church mebers pulled out of Mt. Zion church and built them a church of their own, but when this body of members drew out of the church they also differed and inete stead of one church they built two churches, the A.M.E. and C.M.E. (1)

Welcome Hill Baptist Church, organized in 1904, with an enrollment of about thirty members, The building was a wooden frame building , the first church organized in Wiggins, even among the white or colored people. When organized Rev. F.A.Carlton was pastor, at the present Rev. E.A.Simms is pastor of Welcome Hill church. At present the enrollment of the church has increased to about one hundered and fifty members.

Sunday School was organi zed at Welcome Hill church immediately afterthe organization of the church. The young people of the church have also organized B.Y. P. U., which conducts services each and every Sunday night, the ladies of the church have organized a "Ladies Auxiliary", composed of about twelve members, although they seem to believe in Home Missons.

We note that the oldest member and one of the charter members of Welcome Hill Baptist church is J,N.Hubbert, who was once a slave. He still attends the services of the church.(1)

Willis Chapel Church, located about five miles east of Wiggins, near Highway 26. Organized about 1916, and named in honor of the negro man that helped in the orgniztion ot the church Mr. John Willis of Big Level.

Church services are conducted monthly at this church with Sunday School each and every Sunday. (2)

McHenry Methodist Church , located in the small town of McHenry, was organiedlabout 1883, immediately after the organization of McHenry, When the church was organized there was onlyabout fifteen members, but the membership has increased to about one hundred and fifty members, with services once a month, Sunday School each and every Sunday Morning , also Epworth League each and every Sunday night conducted by the young people.

Rev. Vaughn is now the pastor of McHenry Church.

The ladies of McHenrychurch have organized a "Ladies Missionary Society", which is doing good work , although there are only about Twelve mebers, balonging to the organization. (3)

(1)Mrs. MaryGriggs, Wiggins, Miss.(one of the mebers that help organize the church)

(1) Mr. J.N. Hubbert, Wiggins, Miss.
Mr. Emerson Breland, Wiggins, Miss.
(3) Mrs, J.T.Alexander, Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

References

Flurry, Mrs. R.A.	Perkinston, Miss. Route # A
Alexander, J.M.	Bay Mânette, Ala.
Alexander, Mrs. J.T.	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
Flurry, Clark	Perkinston, Miss. Route # A
Bond, Neal	Wiggins, Miss.
Breland, Emerson	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
Hickman, Priscilla	Perkinston, Miss. Route # B
O'Neal, M.J.E.	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
O'Neal, Mrs. John	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
Cowart, Harold	Perkinston, Miss. Route # A
Breland, Earnest	Wiggins, Miss.
Walker, Noah	Perkinston, Miss. Route # A
Hatten, W.G.	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
O'Neal, Melboa	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
Ridgeway, Rev. D.T.	Wiggins, Miss.
Breland, John	McHenry, Miss.
Willis, Johnnie	McHenry, Miss.
Perkins, Dave	Perkinston, Miss.
Breland, B.H.	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A
Lott, Mrs. Hannah	Wiggins, Miss.
Miles, Miss Bessie	Saucier, Miss.
Saucier, Maggie	Saucier, Miss .
Davis, Mrs. Jim	Perkinston, Miss.
Breland, Crab	Wiggins, Miss. Route # A

Galloway, Mrs. O.D.	Wiggins, Miss.
Cook, Mrs. Susian	Wiggins, Miss.
McCant, Lizzie	Wiggins, Miss.
Griggs, Mary	Wiggins, Miss.
Hubbert, Mr.& Mrs. J.N.	Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Baptist

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	
1878	Paramount	Near Wiggins	J.A.Davis	Two services a month	250	(1)
1878	Red Creek		J.Q.Sonnes	Two per month	175	(2)
----	Big Level	Near Wiggins	Z.A.Pold	Two per month	----	
1895	First Baptist	Wiggins	M.J.Lee	Full time	140	(3)
----	Sunflower	Perkinston Rt.A		Two per month	---	
1883	McHenry	McHenry	------	Full time	130	(4)
----	Tenmile	Tenmile	-------	---------	---	
1900	Little Creek	Perkinston Route A	Walters	Two per month	125	(5)
1890	Perkinston	Perkinston	M.J.Lee	Two per month	120	(6)
1885	Bond	Bond	--------	Two per month	---	
1900	Bethel	----------	J.A.Davis	Two per month	150	(7)
1892	Ebenezer	Near Wiggins	Alvin Aester	Two per mo.	150	(8)

(1) Mrs.John O'Neal,Wiggins,Miss.
(2) M.J.E.O'Neal,Wiggins,Miss.
(3) J.N.Hubbert,Wiggins,Miss.
(4) Johnnie Willis,McHenry,Miss.
(5) Rosh Walker,Perkinston,Miss.
(6) Mrs.Jim Davis,Perkinston,Miss.
(7) Hannah Lott,Wiggins,Miss.
(8) B.H.Breland,Perkinston,Miss.

Methodist

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	
1880	Alexander Memorial	Route A Perkinston,	R.I.Moore	Twice month	150	(1)
1903	Wiggins	Wiggins	D.T.Ridgeway		300	(2)
1890	Perkinston	Perkinston	D.T.Ridgeway	Twice mo.	50	(3)
1885	Bond	Bond	--------- -	Twice mo.	100	(4)
1883	McHenry	McHenry	Rev. Vaughn ----------	Twice mo.	150	(5)

Negro Churches

1902	Bethlehem	Wiggins	Rev.Grey	Full time	150	(6)
1916	A.M.E.	Wiggins	F.G.Durl	Once month	40	(7)
1918	C.M.E.	Wiggins	L.L.Jones	Once month	-----	
1906	Mt.Zion	Wiggins	--------	Once month	10	(8)
1904	Welcome Hill	Wiggins	E.A.Simms	Full time	150	(9)
1916	Willis Chapel	Wiggins	--------	Once Month	---	

Presbyterian Churches

1907	--------	Wiggins	--------	Full time	70	(10-

(1) Mrs.R.A.Flurry,Perkinston,Miss.
(2) D.T.Ridgeway,Wiggins,Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jim Davis, Perkinston,Miss.
(4) Mrs. Niles Gruthirds,Bond,Miss.
(5) Mrs.J.T.Alexander,Wiggins,Rte.A,Miss.
(6) O.D.Galloway,Wiggins,Miss.
(7) Susian Cook,Wiggins, Miss.
(8) Mary Griggs,Wiggins,Miss.
(9) J.N.Hubbert,Wiggins,Miss.
(10) Emerson Breland,Wiggins,Miss.

STONE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Sup Consists of early and present day schools accepted as Sup. K

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

July 7th, 1936

ASSIGNMENT # 11 STONE COUNTY

CANVASSERS: Marshall Taylor
H. V. Redfield

SUBJECT:- EDUCATION - "Schools of Yesterday"

The early school days of Stone County date back to the early part of the nineteenth century. Schools in those days were organized by citizens residing in their respective communities. The buildings were of logs, the benches of hewn timbers, and there were no desks at all. The patrons financed these schools, paying $1.00 per month for each pupil attending, and usually taking turns among them, boarding the teachers.

One of the first schools of Stone County, was located in the western part of the county, on Griffin's branch, eleven miles northeast of Wiggins. This school was known as the Davis-Perkins school, after two of its founders. It was a private pay school, and was founded about 1871 by William Davis, Ben Perkins, Calvin Griffin, and others. Some of the early teachers of this school were Luther Cox, a Mr. Reynolds, John Davis and James Carpenter. This school operated at this location for four years; then it was reorganized and moved to a new location, five miles southwest of Bond. It's sponsors then included J.C. Davis, Cass Batson and George Anderson. It continued at this location until recent years and was afterwards known as Eureka Public School. Some of the teachers of the early Eureka school were George Anderson, who was also a patron of the

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Stone County
Mrs. Rose Reabold, Sup.

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school, Hon. W.C. Batson, now a prominent attorney of Wiggins, W. M. Shepherd, and Hon. W.F. Bond, former state superintendant of education, who taught at this school at the age of seventeen. This school was recently consolidated with Magnolia High School.

The course of study stressed in these early schools were the three R's (readin', ritin', and 'rethmetic). Grammar, Spelling, and some history were also taught. This school, as most all of the others of that period, was not devided into grades, as the modern schools are today. When a class completed one text book, it passed to another, and so on until the course of study was completed.

Another school was organized in the county, and called Hope School. It was founded about 1900 and located five miles east of Wiggins. This school continued until about 1913 or 1914 and then it was consolidated with Big Level in the forming of Home Vocational School.

The Odom Creek school was located about seven miles southeast of Wiggins in 1846. It continued in this location until 1877; then moved about one and one-half miles west, and was given the name Rocky Bottom, because its foundation was of solid rock. The building was of log construction with rough hewn benches. Slates and slate pencils were the only writing equipment used. In 1877, the school was again moved back on Odom Creek, but on the opposite side. It was also of log construction. About 1903, a new three story building was erected a short distance west of this old school, and named Big Level school, and became a public free school for the first time. It now ran for six months terms, instead of four , and added a standard course of study. At that particular time, it was about the highest accredited school in this section.

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Mrs. Rose Reabold, Sup/

Big Level School continued until 1913-14; then it was consolidated with Walker and Hope schools. This consolidation established what is known today as Home Vocational Highschool. This was one of the first consolidated schools in the state, It is now a Smith-Hughes school. Since the consolidation, Home Vocational school has been a standard highschool with the regular highschool course of study. Graduating students are given sixteen accredited units.

The Home Consolidated school is located in Big Level community in Stone County, about seven miles east of Wiggins, and about one mile southwest of the highway 26. Since it became a consolidated school in 1913, many improvements have been made. The three story building has been torn down, and a most attractive school building has been erected and modern equipment established. It now runs eight months terms. It developed into a Smith-Hughes school in 1927. Some of the sponsors of this school were W.J. Taylor, Daniel Breland xxx, Jerry Bond, Joseph Breland, Wesley Miles, R.W. Hatten, Joe White, Bostic Breland and others. Some of the early teachers were "Mack" Davis, J.W. Brown, and later J.E. Snowden, present County Agent and W.E. Brewer, present principal.

A school was organized in west Stone County in 1858, and was given the name Oak Hill. It was a four months term school. The building was of log construction with rough hewn benches. It was a private pay school, and the course of study included McGuffey's Reader, Blue Black Speller, Geography, Grammar, writing and some History. Slates and slate pencils were the only writing equipment used. The teachers were employed by the patrons and paid $1.00 per month for each pupil.

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Those who helped to found and organize this school were Nat Harrington, James Batson, G.B. Davis, S. K. Dale. Among the teachers, who taught in this school were George Batson, Madison Hatten, Miss Lydia Cruthirds (who is now Mrs. Nat Harrington). Some of the outstanding people, who received their early education in this school are: U.B. Parker, attorney of Wiggins, H. H. Parker, attorney of Poplarville, the late Randolph Batson and the late E.R. Davis, former Chancery Clerk of Stone County. The pupils who attended this school walked from four to seven miles and had to cross Red Creek in a row boat. This school was discontinued in 1884, when it became a part of Silver Run school.

According xxx to the best records available, the Silver Run School in west Stone County, about 18 miles southwest of Wiggins, was first organized about 1884, as a private pay school. It was then a one-room log cabin, just large enough to accommodate a few pupils. The usual course of study, reading, writing arithmetic, grammar, xx spelling, geography and history were taught. There were no definite division by grades as of today.

Silver Run has always been known as a line school, because of its location xxx on the county line between Stone and Pearl River counties. Some of the founders of this school were Albert Ladner, A.B. (Mack) Hester, Ephram Ladner, Green Brown and others. This school operated on a four months term basis, and was financed by the patrons of the community. Several years later, it was moved to a new location, but remained in the same community. It was then called Pineridge school. It continued as a pay school in this location for eighteen years.

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At the end of this period, the school was moved back to its original location on Silver Run Creek, and given its original name, Silver Run School. Since that time, it has been a public free school with a standard course of study. Two years after it was moved back to this location, a new building was erected. In 1913, it was consolidated, and again a new building was erected to take care of the increase in ~~xxx~~ population. A few years later, this building was destroyed by fire, and the present modern brick building was built. It has continued as a grammar school, sending its highschool students to Magnolia High School.

Silver Run was a tri-county school between 1916-19, supported by Stone, Harrison, and Pearl River Counties, but since 1919 it has been a bi-county school. It is, at present a highly accredited graded school.

Some of the teachers of this school were a Mr. Keen, Kizzie Ladner, Myra Ferrell, Corine Lindsey, Addie Lardien, May Taylor, Ottie King, Maggie Walker, Laura Hester, Etta Stewart, D.F. Reece, Homer Graham, W.I. Munn, Will G. Jenkins, W.E. Woodard, a Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Amacker, Ottice Davis, Clark Batson, Nettie Shaw, and Mrs. Cleveland Amacker.

Some outstanding poeple who received their early education at this school were as follows: J.N. Dedeaux, at present rural mail carrier, Diswin Dedeaux, County agent in Smith County, Cleve Ladner, a telegraph operator, Miss Bertha Brown, Home Economic teacher in Purvis, Miss Connie Brown, teacher at Magnolia High School, Clinton Brown, teacher at Home Consolidated school, Alfred Shaw, assistant postmaster, Picayune, Mississippi, and Mr. John B. Brown, surveyor and at present, member of the Board of Supervisors.

An unusual incident happened in the history of this school. Mr. John B. Brown was at one time, a student, a patron and a member of the Board of Trustees. This was brought about by Mr. Brown deciding, after he had married and become a patron and trustee, to complete his education. So, he enrolled as a student and completed the course of study.

The greatest effect of this little school has had on the community is that it laid the foundation for two other modern schools.

Another private pay school of the "log cabin" type was located in southeast Stone County, 20 miles east of Wiggins, and known as the "Cancelling Hill" school. It was organized by Daniel Walker, Van O'neal, William O'neal, and Bob Williams. The course of study included reading, writing, arithmetic, with some history and geography.

This school continued at this location for several years, but was named Little Creek school. Later, it was moved into the lower Big Level community and called Powers School. It was then a public ~~xxx~~ free school. A few years ago, it was consolidated with Home Consolidated on Big Level and the Powers school was discontinued.

About 1871, a private pay school was organized on Tuxechana creek, and called Tuxechana school after its location. It was first a one-room log building, but later improved with a larger frame building. It continued, being sponsored by the patrons of the community, some of whom were John Breland, Bill Hatten, Rankin Bond, and Russ Bond, until 1927. An early teacher of this school was Donald Matheson, insurance agent of Wiggins.

In 1927, the school was consolidated with Perkinston school. The course of study was similar to the other schools of this section.

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Another one of the early schools of Stone County was located in the central section, near what is known as the Dan Davis Place. It was also of log construction and was built in 1891. Its patrons included Jesse Lott, James Price, C.C. Breland, B.B. Hickman, S. Breland, and W.W. Lott. It was known as Inda School, and was a private pay school for several years.

This school was divided when it became a public school, and two separate schools were established about three miles apart. One of these schools was called Flint Creek school, and the other kept the name, Inda. The Flint Creek school continued for several years; then the two were consolidated again, and called Inda School. A standard course of study was adopted and it has remained a graded school since that time. A new, modernly equipped school building was recently erected, midway between the two old schools, after the former Inda school had been destroyed by fire. Some of the early teachers of this school were Miss Viola Garner, Miss Floy Garner, Miss Una Smyley, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Annie Cundet, J.B. Low, Miss Lula Walker, Ardell Walker, Miss Alma Hickman, and Mr. A.Q. Broadus. Some of the outstanding people, who received their early education at this school are M.M. Breland, a leading citizen of Hattiesburg, and who is prominently connected with the educational program there; S.E. Breland, bookkeeper, Buren Broadus, now postmaster of Wiggins and former superintendant of education of Stone County; A.A. Lott, prominent lumberman, and the late Walter Breland, who was a successful business man of this section.

The first school of McHenry was organized in 1898, and located at what is known as Old Perryville. It was first a private pay school, supported by the patrons. Each teacher was paid $1.00 per month for each pupil attending. Later, it was moved, when the

town of McHenry was developed. It was then located where the Methodist church now stands, but was moved to its present location a few years later. It then became a public free school and adopted a standard course of study. During the thriving days of McHenry, this was one of the best high schools of the county. Included in its faculty in the early days, were Professor Darby, father of C.J. Darby, present superintendant of Perkinston Junior College; a Mr. McNeal, Miss Edna Walker, Iduma Walker, and Professor J.J. Dorsey, who was later principal of the Perkinston Junior College. Due to the decrease in population, the high school department of the McHenry school has recently been discontinued and the highschool students attend the A.H.S. and Junior College at Perkinston.

Some of the outstanding people, who attended this school are: W.M. (Bill) Colmer, present U.S. Congressman from Mississippi, Grace Ruble (now Mrs. Robert Harman) who directs the Glee Club at Washington University, Washington, D.C., and Miss Cora Lassiter, who is at present, an instructor at the school.

Pleasant Hill school was organized as a private pay school in 1887, and was located in southeast Stone County, approximately twenty miles southeast of Wiggins. It was a log house with the usual rough hewn benches. Several years later, it was moved about two miles farther north, and at the beginning of the Public School system, became a part of the Powers Public Free school. A few years later, Powers school was consolidated with the Home Consolidated school, so Pleasant Hill school became extinct.

Some of the early sponsors of Pleasant Hill school were: A.G.D. Hickman, E.J. Bond, G.W. Cain, W.E. Whittington, J.F. Whittington and Shirley Hunt.

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The course of study at Pleasant Hill was similar to the ~~xx~~ other schools of that period. McGuffie's Reader, Blue Back Spellers, Arithmetic Georgraphy, Grammar and history were the principal studies taught at the beginning, but gradual improvements were made, and at the time of consolidation with Powers, the course of study included all courses being taught at that peridd.

The Hickman School, established as a private pay school, was located in the southwestern corner of the county, about seven miles southwest of Perkinston, about 1876. Its founders included W. M. Hickman, Barney Hickman, and Sam Hickman. The building was of log construction. The original Hickman operated on the "pay basis", meaning that the patrons paid the teachers, for about twenty years. The usual course of study, which stress the three R's, were taught. About 1896, the school was moved to its present location, about one mile further north, and became a public free school. It has remained at this place and continued as a public school since that date.

Some of the early teachers of Hickman school were : a Mrs. Booth, Edna Walker, Viola Garner, Iduma Wallker, and Mr. Cassie O'neal. One of the outstanding citizens who received his early education in this school, is Mr. P.G. Hickman, a very successful farmer and stock raiser, and at present, President of the Board of Supervisors of Stone County. Nearly all of the early sponsors and a great many of the patrons of this school had the name, Hickman, from which it derived its name.

Cypress Creek school was located in southeast Stone County, about ten miles southeast of Wiggins. It was organized in 1896 as a public free school. It was sponsored by J.S. O'neal, R.K. Hickman,

I.M. Miles, D.K. Bond and A.E. O'neal. This schoolhouse is a frame building, and is a graded school. It has remained in this same location since its organization, and has always been a part of the Public school system.

The Perkinston school was first organized about 1861, as a private pay school. It was first located on Four Mile creek about two miles west of Perkinston. As most of the early schools, the building was of logs. Later, this school was moved into the town of Perkinstoon where it is now located. In 1922, a very attractive, modernly equipped building was erected on this cite, just west of the G. & S.I. Railroad. It is a frame building of the bungalow type, and is one of the best graded schools in this section, with an accredited course of study. It became a rural free school, when it was first moved into the town of Perkinston.

Some of the founders of the Perkinston school were John Perkins, W.M. Hickman, John Hester, Joe Sire Terrell and Tom Gambles. A few of the teachers during the early days are as follows: Miss Minerva Pierce, Jeff Rustin, a Mr. White, Horace Blumfield, Miss Daisy Hartzog, Miss Odell Raman and C. H. Barson.

The growth and effect of this little school has been unusual in this location. Perkinston is now rated as one of the leading school towns in the southern part of the state. Although the town is very small, it has one of the best Junior Colleges in the state, as well as one of the best graded schools, which is known as "Little Perk".

Bond school was organized as a private pay school in 1876. It was located on Mill Creek, a few miles west of Bond in a rural community. The building was a one room log hut, and only accommodated a few pupils.

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The founders of Bond school included Preston J. Bond, Wiggins Hatten, and Thomas Rayburn. Some of the early teachers were a Mr. Scandlin, a Mr. McCall, J.N. Powell, Madeson Hatten and others. There was only one teacher at a time, as there were not more than fifteen or twenty pupils attending the early school. The course of study was similar to others already mentioned.

About fifteen years after its organization, this school moved into the town of Bond and became a public free school. Bond had become a thriving industrial center, and a larger school was neeessary. A small frame building was first erected, but due to the continual increase in population, a larger building had to be erected. The new building was a modern brick building, large enough to accommodate about five hundred school children. Some of the first trustees of this school were W.M. Evans, Preston Bond and Dr. S. C. Culpepper.

Since the depression, the town of Bond has become so delapidated and the population has decreased so much the Bond school has recently been remodelled, and the highschool department sent to Perkinson by busses.

The first school to be organized in Wiggins was founded about 1896 and was know as Nile City school, because the town was then known as Nile City. It was a free school and soon became part of the public school system with a standard course of study. The founders of this school included E.W. Bond, Wiggins Hatten, J.N. Hatten, M.L. Hatten, W.R. Dale, E.R. Davis and G.G. Hendrix.

The first building was a one room frame building, located at the same cite where the Wiggins High School now stands. Some of

the first teachers in this school were Professor E.E. Robertson, Mr. Mattox and Dolph Batson. It is said that the teachers who first taught here, came to school with blue shirts, overalls and "brogan" shoes.

In 1898, this school was incorporated and made into a boarding school. Professor D.A. Scarborough was elected principal, and was assisted by Miss Addie Smith (now Mrs. J.B. Dorsett) and Miss Nettie Gay, as teachers. The incorperators were as follows: H.C. Clark, E.R. Davis, W.R. Dale, C.C. Hammce and G.G. Hendrix. The boarding school was financed from the board of the students and public funds from state and county. It was the only highschool in Stone County at that time, and was patronized by students fron all ever the southern part of the state.

In 1902, Professor Scarborough was succeeded as principal by W.F. Bond. Prof. Bond was assisted by Theodore G. Bilbo as 1st assistant principal. In 1905, a new and larger building was erected. It was a two story frame building, and was built on the same cite.

This school continued, but was named Wiggins High School, when it was incorporated as a town school. The town, at that time, had been changed from Nile City to Wiggins. This was about 1906, and it has been Wiggins High school since that time. The dormitories were discontinued and sold for use as a hotel.

In 1924 the old frame building was torn down, and on January 1st, 1925, a handsome, modernly equipped brick school building wad dedicated to the children of Wiggins school district. This is the leading school in the county, and is very attractive with its shrubbery and landscaped grounds.

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The first two graduating classes of Wiggins school are as follows: the graduating class of 1901-02 included Will G. Jenkins, Beulah Batson, Madge Hall, and Allie Bond; the graduating class of 1903-04 included Milton M. Batson, W.A. Davis, Robert Lott, W. L. Hatten, Janie McCoy, Ida Lott, Mamie Taylor, Docie Bond, Bessie Harrington, Maggie Lee, Edna Hammac, Hallie Batson and Callie Batson. Some of the others who have since received their training in this school, are N.B. Bond, prominent educator, who is at present prominently connected with the Works Progress Administration in Mississippi, and Miss Alma Hickman, English instructor at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and present President of the Mississippi Educational Association.

The Magnolia school was first organized about 1896, in west Stone County, about twelve miles from Wiggins. It was a one-room frame building, erected in the midst of a magnolia grove, hence its name, Magnolia school. It has always been a public free school. It continued at this location until about 1905; then it moved to its present location, nearer highway 26, in the same community. A new, larger frame building was erected. It is modernly equipped, and large enough to accommodate the continual increase in population.

The founders of this school included Monroe Smith, William Batson and Sam Davis.

This school became a consolidated school about 1909, when several of the smaller schools in the community were discontinued. It has had a full sixteen unit accredited highschool course since 1925, and runs on an eight months term basis.

Some of the later sponsors, since its consolidation included W.E. Batson, D.E. Smith, Manual Davis, Walt Davis, Russ Davis and

others. Some of the teachers have been: P. O. Colsom, J.E. Roberson, O.W. Phillips, and C.B. Cummings.

This school has been a Smith-Hughes school for several, and stands well among the other schools in the state in its vocational work.

REFERENCES - Interviews with

J.E. Roberson, Supt. of Education
Davis Hickman, Pioneer citizen
J.C. Davis " "
W. M. Longcoy, School trustee
Floyd McHenry, citizen
G.W. Taylor, "
B. H. Breland, Pioneer citizen and historian
John B. Brown, Member Board of Supervisors
P. G. Hickman, " " "
Dolph Hatten, citizen
Martin Breland, "
Mrs. R.D. Bond "
Mrs. J.F.P. Bond, "
W.C. Batson, Atty for Board of Supervisors
W. L. Hickman, pioneer citizen
Mirs. Piccola Sharp, citizen

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
STONE COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH
PROJECT # 2272

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Research Workers....(MRS. Idell Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield
(Miss Ethel Ladner

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #19

SUBJECT-----SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

Since the creation of Stone County, in the year 1916, considerable progress has been made in its educational system, and much credit is due the educational leaders, both past and present, who have made it possible for the system of schools now in operationand of which Stone County, as a whole, is justly proud, to be established.

Following are the names of County Superintendents who have served from the begimning of the county's organization, and the part each took in the development of its educational program:

Mr. P. O. Colson was the first County Superintendent of Education; he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors and served only a few days, - from July 1st to July 10th 1916, - acting only as temporary superintendent until Mr. C. H. Bass, who had been elected to that office, could qualify and take over the duties of said office.

During Mr. Colson's short term of office his main contribution was the making of an Educational Survey of the county, which was published in the Stone County Enterprise, under date of July 15th 1916, and from which the following is quoted: "The educational outlook in Stone County is good, the prospects

are bright for an average term of seven months, better teachers, goodx transportation facilities, good school buildings and equipment and a school spirit that is enthusiastic.

Stone County has, at Perkinston, possibly the best Agricultural High School in Mississippi. The plant is valued at $50,000 - 20% of which was paid by citizens of Stone County, and Stone County is furnishing about 20% of the enrollment. The prospects are that school boards of the
the/two counties im the near future will declare this a bi-county Agricultural High School."

Mr. Colson continues his report by showing statistics of the general educational possibilities. It is interesting to note the vast development of Stone County's school system during the past twenty years, substantiating in a large measure, Mr. Colson's predictions regarding the future educational possibilities of the county.

Mr. C. H. Bass was the first elective County Superintendent to hold the office, the term for which he was elected being until January 1, 1920.

Mr. Bass' contributions to the county school system were many, inasmuch as he was confronted with the difficult task of regulating and re-organizing the schools which had been taken over from Harrison County, of which Stone County had been a part.

The two majoy contributions during his administration were as follows: Responsibility of developing and organizing the Agricultural High School located at Perkinston into a bi-county Agricultural High School, Stone and Harrison, - and

Being instrumental in promoting the first consolidation of rural schools in the county.

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Mr. Bass resigned July 1st 1919 and was succeeded by Mr. C.O. Batson who was appointed to serve out his unexpired term. Mr. Batson made no changes in the work but carried out the plans as outlined by Mr. Bass before his resignation.

Mr. Buren Broadus was the next Superintendent of Education, took office January 1, 1920 and served two four-year terms. Mr. Broadus had a most progressive administration and is due much credit in the developing of the present system of schools in the county. During the eight years he served as Superintendent, an extensive school building program was inaugurated and carried out.

Mr. Broadus' contributions were as follows:

The present Magnolia Consolidated School Building was erected and equipped at approximate cost of $20,000.

A new building was erected at Inda at a cost, with equipment, of about $5,500.

The Grammar School at Perkinston was built at a cost of about $6,000.

The Home Consolidated School Building, (Big Level Community,) was remodeled into a more attractive and modern structure.

The buildings at two line schools, Deep Creek and Silver Run, were erected.

The consolidation of Little Creek with Powers.

The transporting of High School students from rural grammar schools not equipped for high school work, to the High Schools in the county that were so equipped.

The two major factors of his administration were:--
The conversion of the Agricultural High School at Perkinston into an Agricultural Junior College, and--Instituting Smith-Hughes work in the Home Consolidated School.

January 1, 1928 Mr. Broadus was succeeded by Mr. Howard H. Bond, who served one four-year term.

The contributions made by Mr. Bond during his administration, are as follows: Discontinuation of Powers Consolidated School, a part uniting with Home School and a part with Daisy-Vestry.

Consolidating Tuxechena with Perkinston Grammar School, and Okeh School with Silver Run.

Improvement of general sanitary conditions in rural schools.

Mr. Bond was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Roberson on January 1, 1932, and who is now serving his second term.

Mr. Roberson's contributions during his first term are:--

The consolidation of Eureka School with Magnolia.

The tearing down and rebuilding of McHenry School into a more modern structure.

The possible contributions of his second term are as follows:

Erection of a new brick school building for Perkinston elementary school at approximate cost of $15,000.

Erection of an additional sixty-two room dormitory at Perkinston Junior College at approximate cost of $116,000.

The plans for these buildings have already been approved and work will begin on them in the near future.

Home Vocational High School is now being rebuilt out of concrete block and when completed will cost approximately $20,000.

The monthly salaries paid the different men who have held the office of Superintendent of Edusation are as follows:--From January 1916 to December 1918, $100.00. January 1, 1919 ~~xx~~ increased to $125.00, January 2, 1920--December 1924 increased to $138.00, January 1925--

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

December 1928 increased to $175.00, January 1929--1932 was $208.00, January 19330-December 1936, $166.66, which is the salary now being paid.

The schools of Stone County are financed from the following sources:--a certain percent from State, sixteenth section, separate school district and equalization funds, and the entire amount collected for poll taxes.

There are thirteen white schools in the county, three of which, Silver Run, Daisy-Vestry and Deep Creek, are county line schools; the Silver Run school building and Teachers' Home is located in Pearl River County, Daisy-Vestry in Jackson County, Deep Creek in George and Perry . The only part Stone County has in these schools is that they send pupils to them and furnish from one to two teachers in each school and also help with the cost of transportation.

Two of these thirteen schools are Consolidated Smith-Hughes Vocational Schools, seven are Consolidated Grammar Schools, two are one-teacher schools, one City school (located at Wiggins), and one Junior College (located at Perkinston.)

The county has eleven negro schools, two of which, - Deep Creek and Ramsey - are line schools, the former located in George County and the latter in Harrison County, and like the line schools for white pupils, Stone County furnishes a part of the salary of the teachers. In addition to these two line schools, there are seven schools teaching elementary grades only, one consolidated Grammar school (at Bond), and one Training School (at Wiggins).

The Adult Educational Work was organized in Stone County January 6th 1936 and has enrolled to date more than six hundred students. At the beginning there were six teachers, two were laid

off but later were reinstated so that there are still six teachers at work on this program, and are paid with W.P.A. funds. The State Supervisor of this work is Mr. A. L. May, while Mr. J. J. Darby is the District Supervisor. Mississippi ranks second in number in the United States in the Adult Educational Program. At the beginning Stone County ranked third in Mississippi but now it stands among the first. The Educational Program is taught in unit plans. The units heretofore have been worked up by the supervisor in the State Office but now the county supervisor, together with the teachers, outline their own plan of work, each selecting the work she is best fitted to teach.

The goal set at the beginning of the program was to eradicate illiteracy. The subjects taught are--Workers' education, parent education, vocational training, and literacy.

A state-wide conference was held in Jackson in August 1936 and in September a district conference was held on the Coast, the supervisors teaching the classes.

In Stone County, Mrs. D. W. Fairley teaches general education, vocational subjects in home making, home improvement and parent education. Mrs. H. M. Breland teaches Vocational Education. Mr. Travis Broadus teaches First Aid Classes, and Zenobia Clayton, colored, teaches home making and literacy classes at Bond and Wiggins. Mrs. Niles Cruthirds was the Supervisor of this Project in this county until January 10th 1937 when she was replaced by Mr. C. C. Harrison. The average daily attendance for September was-- 42.8.

This is a three point program: - to advertise, recruit and

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teach. One purpose is to keep the program before the public; another is to interest the students and keep them enrolled. They recruit through classes of illiteracy and by invitations. The teachers teach by plan, with regularity, teach hard, teach the teachers employed the project plans, and improve teaching plans.

The Supervisor is allowed to spend all of her time with classes or part time in class and part time supervising the other teachers. The Supervisor helps plan the unit courses by selection, by type, by the needs of the community and to help improve the daily teacher plans. Another way to help plan the unit courses is to help select teaching and descriptive material, to divide the teaching time, to see that the teachers teach the time required and to supervise the home activities. The Supervisor studies on the methods and kind of supervision. The State Supervisor helps with the working out of all of these plans. The State Forum Leader of the Adult Educational Program is Mr. Tom Hearnes. The colored State Supervisor is Fannie Nicholas. She assists the negroes in their work. Mr. R. L. Anderson is the State Director of the W.P.A. Educational Program.

A three-day conference was held in Wiggins in December 1936 for the teachers and the supervisor. A plan of this year's work was mapped out; also report of last year's work was made.

A program and exhibit was put on by the W.P.A. Adult Educational Project of Stone County in November 1936.

A circular bulletin is put out by the State Department each month; this bulletin shows the average attendance of each county and the progress and work that each county is doing. The First-Aid Classes are sponsored by the Red Cross and the W.P.A.

During the past several years considerable improvement has been made; through means of consolidation, transportation, Agricultural High School movements, Vocational and Home Economics instructions and Junior College work.

Following is a full description of the schools of Stone County: - -(White).

WIGGINS HIGH SCHOOL.

Named for the town of Wiggins. The present building was started September 1924 and was completed January 1925. The cost, $50,000.00. Built of terra cotta and brick with tiles. The building consists of twelve class rooms, superintendent's office, study hall, science room, music room, auditorium and library.

The Library consists of 1,100 volumes with several sets of reference books, valued at $1,000. Included in the library equipment is a new 1936 Webster's International Dictionary.

The class rooms are equipped with regular class room equipment, which includes desks, black boards, erasers, chalk, teacher's desk and chair, window shades, maps, pictures and charts. One-fifth of the floor space is in light. The city water works furnishes water for the school. Have sanitary drinking fountains.

The school grounds includes two and seven-tenths acres with a valuation of $4,000. Maps and similar equipment amounts to $300; science laboratory has a valuation of $2,000; instructor's equipment amounts to $3,500. The school papers and magazines include: American, Review of Reviews, Sports Afield, Scholastic, Current Events, Literary Digest, etc. Several N.Y.A. workers are being used on the school grounds at present. This helps to keep the students in school that

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would otherwise be at home.

The school term is one hundred and eighty days; opens September 9th and closes June 7th. Grades are taught through the 12th. The primary grades are in their respecive rooms and do not leave same. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th are in the study hall with the high school. They go to the various rooms for their classes. Each teacher specializes in the subject that he or she teaches. The science course offers General Science, Biology, Physics and Chemistry.

The Clubs include literary club, science club, dramatic club, music club, 4-H Club for girls, Athletic club and Girls Reserve. Miss Holcomb is the language teacher so she supervises the literary club. They meet once a month. The Girls Reserves meet with Miss Weems, with thirty members; they meet once a month. The Science Club meets with Miss Martin, with fifty members. The Athletic Club meets with Miss Broomfield, who is the girls athletic coach; total membership of one hundred.

The playground activities include basket ball, base ball, foot ball, volley ball, indoor ball, tennis, play ground games.

The faculty meets every morning before school takes in, for 15 minutes. Various school problems that might arise are discussed.

The disciplinary control is left entirely to the superintendent. If a pupil is unruly he is immediately sent to the superintendent, and punishment is imposed by the superintendent. Sometimes there is a disciplinary court when the student pleads his own case; they have the judge, prosecuting attorney, district attorney, jurors, etc.

In the music department there are two pianos. A band instructor comes once a week from Poplarville, Pearl River County, to instruct the

band students. He has no special time for his classes but stays until the students master their lessons. The band instruments are privately owned.

Fourteen students out of ninety in High School were on the honor roll for the first semester. Last month nineteen in High School were on the honor roll.

Out of twenty graduates last year, eleven are in college.

Eighteen courses are taught. The teacher's salaries average $60.00; $65 in the grammer school and $70 in high school.

In the year 1911 or 1912 Miss Charlotte Armstrong, of Nashville, Tennessee, a sister-in-law of Mr. J. J. Dawsey then Superintendent of Education of Harrison County of which the present county of Stone was then a part, while teaching in a Summer Normal here organized what was then called "A Mother's Club". This name was used for some time, or until the formation of the Parent-Teacher's Association which is still functioning, and at present Mrs. J. C. Locke, Jr. is its President. Desiring that not only the mothers, but the fathers, and also teachers, become members of this organization in which they were vitally interested, the name was changed to Parent-Teachers' Association and in many places the fathers take an active part and contribute regularly. The Mother's Club was organized with about thirty members. Many and varied have been the programs put on by this organization since its beginning, the very latest being a Womanless Style Show which was sponsored for the benefit of the W.P.A. Lunch Room, as the P.T.A. had pledged a certain amount toward supplying food for the lunch room dufing the last semester of the school term 1936-1937. This was participated in by two dozen or more citizens of the town, and was well attended, netting the P.T.A. about $ 35.00. A complete

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list of those who have served as President of the Mother's Club and the P.T.A. could not be found, but Mrs. W. H. Hall served as the first, and some of the others were Mesdames J. D. Covington, C. Loughery, M. E. Cooper, E. R. Smith, L. L. Coleman, W. C. Holleman, F. W. McHenry, J. S. Skinner, R. F. Annis and J. B. Dorsett.

The cafeteria is sponsered by the Parent-Teachers' Association and fostered by the W.P.A. Hot lunches are served to about fifty school children each school day. Mrs. Emma Woods and Mrs. Mary Breland are the cooks at present with Mrs. Hazel B. McHenry as County Supervisor of the Lunch Project.

In this school there is no teachers home but there is a Superintendent's home--not on the school grounds but just across the street from the school building. It is a frame building remodeled from an old home in 1925 costing $1,000 but present value is $750.00. This building contains four rooms and two screened porches; only the superintendent and his family live there.

Seven of the twelve teachers board in private families as their homes are in other places; the other five live at their respective homes in the community. All the teachers have a good influence and several of them teach classes in the different Sunday Schools of the town.

The play ground activities consist of basket-ball, base ball and primary gymnastics.

Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the entire facu-

lty.

A W.P.A. First Aid Class has been taught under the direction of Travis Broadus but only at intervals. These classes are not being taught in Bond at present as they are organized in different communities to touch the entire county.

Mrs. Julian Campbell has three years of college work and Mr. R. H. Campbell has four years college work and two and one-half years post graduate work. The teachers must pass state requirements to teach school here.

They have a W.P.A. Lunch Room with two workers. The greater part of the equipment is now furnished by the workers but it is to be furnished by the W.P.A.

The total number of pupils enrolled is fifty-three; rating of the school is B. The average number of pupils on honor roll each month is about thirty.

PERKINSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is located six miles south of Wiggins and is a grade B school. It is an attractive frame building of the bungalow type costing approximately $5,000 and contains four nicely equipped class rooms consisiting of regulation seats, desks, blackboards, etc.

It also has a library containing five sets of reference books and 200 miscellaneous volumes. All of these books pertain to elementary school work and are valued at $200.00.

Has five transportation school trucks privately owned and are at this time operated at an average cost of $54.25 each, per month, being paid out of county and district school funds.

There are now three teachers employed at an average salary of

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$78.02 per month. Eight elementary grades are taught and the school has an enrollment of 117 pupils.

There are two special courses taught in this school, namely: domestic training, which includes gardening and home canning, poultry raising, dairying, home improvement, etc. These courses are sponsored by the 4-H Club work under the supervision of County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent. Another special course is music. This teacher is not employed by the county but allowed the privilege of teaching in this school and her salary is what ever amount she collects for her services. There are no other special courses taught in this school.

The play ground activities consist of basket ball, base ball, tennis, volley ball, marbles, etc.

Disciplinary control is good; the pupils responding in a fine way to all rules and regulations of the school under the supervision of the teachers.

A course in First Aid is taught once each week by a teacher employed by Works Progress Administration and valuable information is given to pupils on emergency treatment of illness and acidents.

There is a Parent-Teachers' Association in this school that meets once a month. The purpose is to create a cooperative spirit between teachers and patrons and to help sponsor general improvements of the school and class room. It has meant much towards the successful operation of this school for the past several years.

Faculty meetings are held once each week for the purpose of discussing ways and means of the improvement of school problems, etc.

The educational requirements of the teachers in this school are that they have two years college work. However, the present teachers

have more than the mere requirements, and are as follows:

W. L. Allen, three years college work: Miss Velma Crosby, three and one half years, and Mrs. James Davis, three years.

The teachers of this school live near by and their influence, both in and out of the class room, is good because they take an active part in the religious and social activities of the community.

A new brick building, containing six class rooms, will soon be erected and when completed will cost $16,000. The W.P.A. will take care of the larger portion of this cost.

At present there is no cafeteria or lunch room of any kind at this school.

McHENRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

This is a "B" grade school and is located at McHenry, twelve miles South of Wiggins. It is a frame building with four large class rooms, one of which, at the present time, is used for a lunch room, and an auditorium. The building cost $8,000. Is very good equipment which consists of regulation school desks and seats, blackboards, heating stoves, etc.

It has a library containing two sets of Reference Books for elementary teaching, and other good reading matter, such as magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, etc. There are about three hundred volumes of different kinds in the library and the estimated value is about $400.

There are two school buses used in transporting pupils to and from the school. These are privately owned but owners and drivers are paid by the State. One of these buses is run from McHenry Grammar School to Perkinston High School, conveying high school students. The cost of operating these two trucks or buses, is $100 per month.

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Elementary work is taught to the 8th grade, and the total enrollment is 96. A special course in Manual Training is taught to boys who are interested in that work but it is not a regular study. There are no other special courses taught.

In the way of extra curricular activities they have the 4-H Club for boys and girls; this is under the supervision of the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent, the object being to teach the boys and girls to be better farmers and home makers.

The playground activities consist of basket ball, base ball, marbles and miscellaneous games. They do not have any playground equipment.

The disciplinary control is under the supervision of the Principal and is well handled. In the related activities, they have a Parent-Teachers Association which meets once each month to discuss the school problems. This Association has been in constant operation for the past twenty years. Faculty meetings are held once each week, to discuss improvement of class rooms and better methods of teaching. There is a cafeteria in this school, fostered by the W.P.A. Lunch Room Project.

The teachers all live out in town--no teachers' home-- and take an active part in the social and religious life of the community.

The required qualifications of teachers is that they have at least two years college work. The three teachers that are there now have the following degrees: J. W. Watkins, M.A. C. H. Bond, three years college, Miss Cora Lassiter, two years college. The total salaries paid at present -- $199.00 per month.

HOME VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

This school islocated seven miles East of Wiggins, and is near

Highway 26. It was established as a consolidated High School in 1913; prior to that time it was known as Big Level School, and it has a long and progressive record, it having been established as a public free school in 1903. After becoming a consolidated school, in 1913, many improvements were made to the buildings from time to time, but it becoming apparent that the buildings were inadequate to take care of the increased enrollment and added studies, it was decided a short time ago that new buildings should be erected, hence the frame building was demolished and a W.P.A. Project is now going on at this place, putting up a building of concrete block material, said building to contain ten class rooms and an auditorium with seating capacity of 400. It will be equipped with modern school furnishings and fixtures for all grades of elementary, junior and senior high school work. It is a Smith-Hughes institution and will have proper equipment for such studies as are carried on through the Smith-Hughes work. This building will cost approximately $26,000, and is financed largely by W.P.A. funds, as stated above.

There is a Teachers' Home in connection with this school; it is a frame building, of bungalow type, and cost about $2,000.

There is also a frame building which is used for vocational and agricultural work. This building is equipped with all necessary tools, work benches etc., pertaining to these courses.

The library of this school contains the following: 125 reference books for elementary grades, 275 for high school grades, about 100 books pertaining to agricultural work, 50 books miscellaneous literature. The value of the entire library is approximately $1,000.

There are eight school buses used in transporting students to and from this school, traveling an area of 90 square miles each school day. One of

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these buses is owned by the school district; the others are owned by private individuals and are employed by the school under contract. The total operating cost of these buses is about $500 per month.

There are seven elementary grades with four college trained teachers in charge. The eighth grade is departmentalizedwxxxxh with the high school which goes through the 12th grade.

Special courses are given in: - vocational work, agriculture and home economics. The vocational work is chiefly agricultural and teaches the boys scientific methods of farming, raising poultry, dairying and the care of live stock. Carpentry is also taught as a part of the vocational training of this school. In the Home Economics department the girls are trained to become efficient home makers, along such lines as; - food, food nutrition, household duties and clothing; also child care and training, personal hygiene, home nursing; landscaping, gardening, etc.

Extra curricular activities of this school include the 4-H Club work which is to train boys and girls to live a better and more contented farm life. The Hi-Ys and Girl Reserves is to promote better spiritual development and higher ideals of life.

Playground activities include, base ball, basket ball, and miscellaneous games.

Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the faculty.

In the related activities, there is no P.T.A. at this time.

Regular faculty meetings are held once each month; at these meetings the general problems of the school are discussed..

There is no cafeteria in this school, and on account of the building operations which are going on at the present time and lack of space for classes, the W.P.A. Lunch Room Project is not operating there.

The teachers of this school, numbering ten, reside in the Teachers' Home, with the exception of one who lives in the community. Their good influence is largely felt because of their personal daily contact with the pupils and their co-operation in the religious and social activities of the community.

The present qualification of teachers for this school is that they have at least two years college for elementary grades, and four years college for high school work. Followxgg is a list of the teachers in this school and their rating: O. B. Brewer, Master of Art degree; C. G. Clayton, Bachelor of Art degree; Cecil Hatten, B.A. degree, Thomasine Holmes, B.A. degree, Verna Ryals, B.A. degree, Louise Bethea, B.A. degree, Erma Moore, B.A. degree, Those holding two-year college diplomas are: - Clinton Brown, Versie Thomas, and Cleo Hickman.
The total salaries paid these teachers at this time is---$789.83 per month.

INDA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The little saw mill community of Inda, derived its name from one of the daughters of the "Company's physician", Dr. J. A. Cherry, and the same name was given to the school. This was a thriving little town during the life of the Lott & Perkins Lumber Company's operations there a number of years ago but since that time it is a farming community, and is located three miles south of Wiggins on Highway 49, the school building being about one mile East of the Highway, making it about four miles from Wiggins. There are two teachers in this school at present. When the school opened last Fall there were three teachers but not having sufficient number of pupils to employ three teachers, one necessarily had to give up the work. Mrs. P. V. Bond is the Principal and Miss Iduma Parker assistant. The building is frame and has three class rooms, two in use.

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The Auditorium will seat approximately 150 persons. The class rooms are equipped with standard desks, blackboards, maps, pictures, while there are long home-made benches in the auditorium; there is a stage in the auditorium with curtain for same.

The library contains fifty new books which are reading and reference material, and an order was being placed for a new set of encyclopedias. (This building burned a few years ago, hence the scarcity of books at this time.) Newspapers and magazines are brought from home by the teachers. Among these are: American Magazine, Collier's, Daily Hearld, Stone County Enterprise.and others.

The transportation consists of three trucks privately owned. The total expense of the transportation is $203.75. One of these trucks transports the high school students to the Home Consolidated School.

Grades are taught through the 8th. Total number enrolled--51. The school has a "B" rating. Have no special subjects, - only regular class room work.

The playground activities include base ball, basket ball, jump rope, and games for the smaller children. A teacher supervises the play grounds at all times. There is no Parent-Teachers Association in connection with this school. Faculty meetings are held once each week when general,school problems are discussed. The total amount paid the teachers is---$110.00.

Mrs. P. V. Bond has two years college work while Miss Iduma Parker has a B.S. degree. She is majoring in Home Economics.

4-H Club work is under the supervision of Miss Velma Bryant, Home Demonstration Agent, and Mr. J. H . Hough, Assistant County agent.

The teachers take an active part in the social and religious activities of the community. They both are great workers in the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ten Mile Church, which is located between the Inda School building and the Highway.

The Teachers' Home is a frame building, attractively built. Miss Parker lives in the Teachers' Home but Mrs. Bond has her own home in the community and stays there.

MAGNOLIA VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The name - Magnolia - was selected for this school, because the building was erected in a grove of magnolia trees. It is a modern brick veneer building, costing $35,000; has six class rooms, two home economic rooms, superintendent's office and auditorium, which has a seating capacity of about 500; also well arranged stage with curtains and piano. There is also an agriculture building which is a frame one, and cost $2,000. It is divided into two parts, one-half used as work shop and contains various kinds of farm implements, tools, etc. The other one-half is used jointly as recitation room, science laboratory and vocational teacher's office, where among other things, files of Government Bulletins may be found.

The class rooms are equipped with regular class room desks, chairs, teacher's desk, maps, pictures, etc, with the exception of the primary room which has sand tables, charts, etc. and special primary equipment.

One of the Home Ec rooms is used as class room and sewing room with equipment as follows: blackboards, teacher's desk and chair, three sewing machines, two long cutting tables, several chairs, and Home Ec. library. The other Home Ec. room is the food laboratory consisting of

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equipment as follows: a number of cooking tables, one wood stove, three oil stoves, built-in ironing board, one dish cabinet; each table has drawers in which are stored measuring cups and spoons, knives, forks, etc. The Supply cabinet contains groceries and canned goods. There is also a sink and running water in this kitchen.

The Superintendent's office contains a desk and chair, filing cabinet and all school records. The building is heated by heaters in which wood is burned; drinking water furnished by wind mill, and there are sanitary drinking fountains on the school grounds. A portable light plant furnishes electricity for the entire school.

The grounds are landscaped with grass, shrubbery and shade trees. The grounds are fenced in, plain wire fencing being used for the purpose.

The library contains about 700 volumes which includes three sets of reference books, new enlarged Webster's International Dictionary and a number of miscellaneous books, such as novels, fiction and poems. A filing system is used in checking books in and out to students. This library is valued at $1,000. Daily and weekly newspapers as well as some magazines are also to be found in this library.

There are three transportation buses privately owned and three owned by the school. The operating cost of these buses owned by the school is $128.00 per month, while the privately owned buses cost $77.95 per month.

The grades taught are elementary and high school.

Special courses are as follows: Household Art, Domestic Training and Manual Training taught in connection with vocational work. Physical culture is taught in elementary and high school health in connection with Home economics. No other special courses are taught.

Extra curricular activities are 4-H Clubs for boys and girls, under supervision of the County Farm and Demondtration Agents. Also have athletic and literary class clubs. Literary Society takes in the entire student body, and includes dramatics, debating and music. Have no Hi-Ys, Girl Reserves or Scouts.

Playground activities include basket ball, base ball, marbles and miscellaneous games, see-saw, jump rope, etc. A supervisor is onthe playgrounds all the time.

Disciplinary control is under supervision of the faculty.

There are no First Aid classes except in connection with athletic activities and health classes.

A Parent-Teachers Association is combined with Literary Society.

Faculty meetings are held once each week, when school problems are discussed.

A cafeteria is sponsored by the P.T.A. and fostered by the W.P.A. No special lunchroom equipment is owned by the school.

The faculty is composed of: -- O. M. Thomas, Sppt. B.S.degree, C. E. Simmons, Agricultura, B.S.degree, Wade Smith, Coach, (grammar school teacher) two years college, Mary Parsons, Home Ec. B.S.degree, Connie Brown, Primary, 3 years college, Marguerite Taylor, English Teacher, B.A. degree, Loyce Ward, Mathematics, B.S. degree, Mrs. L.O.Bond, Grammar School, two years college. The combined salaries of these teachers amounts to---$585.93 per month. The educational requirements of teachers in this school are the State requirements but some of these have more. The school has a total enrollment of - - 144

The teachers take active part in religious and social activities of the community. There is a Teachers' Home, frame building which cost

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$1,400, and is occupied by all of the teachers except Mrs. L.C.Bond who lives at her own home a few miles distant.

This school is located in West Stone County, about twelve miles from Wiggins.

HICKMAN SCHOOL.

This school is located about fifteen miles Southwest of Wiggins. Is a frame building, containing four class rooms and auditorium, with folding doors between the class rooms and auditorium so that it can be thrown into one large room. This building is also used for church services. The equipment is regulation desks and benches. The cost of the building and equipment - $2,500.

The library contains reference books suitable for all elementary work and is valued at about $75.00

Two trucks, privately owened, are used to convey the students to this school; the cost of operating same being $82.50 per month.

Grades taught up to and including the 8th in elementary work. Physical culture is the only special course taught. Playground activities include missellaneous ball games, ring games, etc. The disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher. No regular First Aid course is taught but the 8th grade receives special instructions along this line by the W.P.A. Director.

No clubs, Hi-Y, Scouts or Girls Reserves. No Parent-Teachers Association, and as this is a one-teacher school, no faculty meetings are held. A Lunch Room is operated by the W.P.A. and is sponsored by the patrons of the school. The teacher lives in the community and is in daily contact with both parents and pupils. A High School education is the requirements for the teachers, and a pleasing personality, The salary now being paid the teacher is - - $55.00.

CYPRESS CREEK SCHOOL

This school is a one teacher school, about twelve miles southeast of Wiggins. Has a frame building costing about $450.00. Contains one class room with homemade benches and desk, pictures, black boards, etc. Has no library.

No transportation facilities in connection with this school.

Employs one teacher teaching elementary grades only. She receives $55.00 per month.

No special courses taught except physical culture in connection with health class.

Extra curricular activities include play ground activities such as ball, marbles, and miscellaneous games.

No Parent-teachers' Association and no faculty meetings because only one teacher.

No cafeteria.

Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher.

The educational qualifications of the teacher are two years college work.

Has an enrollment of fourteen students.

DEEP CREEK SCHOOL .

This is a nine school located in Perry County. It is a tri-county school of Perry, George, and Stone; equally owned and operated by the three counties named above. It is a brick veneer building containing eight class rooms, principal's office, rest rooms and lockers. Has an auditorium with seating capacity of 500 equipped with stage, stage curtains, opera chairs and piano.

Has steam heat and running water throughout the building and electric lights furnished by portable light plant for all buildings.

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Teachers' home is a frame building; the total cost of school, teachers' home and equipment is about $30,000. Has an attractive landscaped campus with grass, trees, shrubbery, and cement walkes leading to the buildings.

Has a standard library containing more than 700 volumes including reference books and supplementary material; the total value of this library is about $1200. A member of the faculty has charge of the library and at interval periods student are allowed to check out these books.

Have five transportation trucks; two operating in Perry County, two in George County and one from Stone County. Average cost of operating each truck is about $65.00 per month. All are privately owned.

They teahh all grades through elementary and high school.

Special courses taught are household art and domestic training under the supervision of the Home Economics teacher. Physical culture is taught at regular periods by health teacher, in connection with health classes. This school formerly carried commercial courses of typing, bookkeeping and shorthand but do not have this course at the present time.

Extra curricular activities include 4-H Clubs where students are supervised in home making and agriculture under the County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents. Literary Society includes the entire student body rendering programs at different times of which the parents sometime take part. Athletic Clubs and under the athletic director who sponsors all types of games, etc. Have regular meetings determining members for different teams, plan socials, and programs to make money to help buy additional equipment and finance trips for the teams, etc. Play ground activities include all modern school sports such as base ball, basket-ball, volley ball, and miscellaneous games for elementary grades. Have all necessary equipment for these games and other play ground equipment such as swings, see-saws, etc.

Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the faculty; final authority from the superintendent of the school.

First Aid is taught in connection with regular health classes and maintain first aid cabinet in the school.

There is no Parent-Teachers' Association.

Faculty meetings held once each week when problems of class room and discipline are discussed.

No cafeteria.

The teachers live in the teachers' home under the cooperative plan; take part in all social and religious activities of the community. There are seven teachers in this school; two of whom are paid by Stone County. The average salaries of these teachers is $60.00 per month.

Theacher's qualification are from 6th grade through high school must be college graduates but elementary, three years college are required, although most of these teachers have more than mere requirements. In this school 6 and 6 plan of teaching is used and that is in all grades above the sixth, a teacher is selected who has majored in one certain subject and they teach that one subject through all these grades and other subjects are treated the same; below the 6th grade there is just one teacher for all subjects in that individual grade.

DAISY-VESTRY.

This is a tri-county school built under the C.W.A. program and jointly owned by George, Jackson and Stone Counties; each county sharing in equal interest in the school.

It is a frame building with eight class rooms and auditorium equipped with modern class room fixtures including desk, black boards, maps, pictures, etc. Has a standard library of about 500 volumes, reference books and miscellaneous literature valued at about $1,000.

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Have six trucks transporting students to and from this school. The trucks are privately owned and operated at an average cost of $60.00 per month for each truck. Stone County pays its pro-rata share of the cost.

The grades taught are from 1st to 8th in elementary and including 12th in high school.

There are no special courses taught of any nature.

The extra curricular activities include 4-H Club work which is sponsored jointly by County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents. Play ground activities include base ball, basket ball and miscellaneous games. Play ground equipments are swings, see-saws, etc.

Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the faculty with final authority from the superintendent.

First Aid classes are taught in connection with health lessons.

They have no Parent-Teachers' Association. Have faculty meetings once a week where class room problems and discipline are discussed.

No cafeteria.

Teachers board in the community and take active part in all social and religious activities.

The educational requirements are the state requirements. Employs seven teachers with average salary of $65.00 per month; two of these teachers only are paid by Stone County.

SILVER RUN SCHOOL.

Silver Run School is located nineteen miles southwest of Wiggins on Highway 26. This is a bi-county school of Pearl River and Stone Counties. Has a modern brick building with three large class rooms and auditorium with seating capacity of about 500, costing about $65,000.

All the class rooms are fully equipped with regular class room desks, tables, pictures, maps, black boards, with special equipment for primary

room such as sand tables, charts, tables with small chairs, etc.

Teachers' home is a frame building with seven rooms, equipped by the school, costing about $1,500.

The school grounds are nicely landscaped with grass, shrubbery and shade trees. The yard is fanced with lawn fencing and cement walk extending from gate to school house steps.

Water is furnished by hand pump with sanitary drinking fountains.

Has fully equipped science laboratory but not in use at this time. The school owns two pianos and stage with curtains.

The building is heated by wood stoves and a Delco Light Plant supplying electricity for school building and teachers' home.

The school has a very good library with total number of volumes about 700 valued at about $1,000. In this library there are books suitable for elementary and high school grades. Reference books are as follows--two sets Books of Knowledge, one set of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, one set World Books and one set Science reference books and other reference books on various subjects and one large International Dictionary (Webster's).

Employs three teachers. They are as follows: P. H. Stewart, Superintendent; Mrs. P. H. Stewart, Principal and primary teacher and Miss Versie Brown, elementary teacher. One of the teachers is paid from Stone County and the other two from Pearl River County. Educational requirements for teachers of this school are the state requirements.

Average enrollment of students is about sixty.

Four school buses transport students to and from school. One of these buses carry high school students to Magnolia Vocational High School from this district. The operating cost of the two buses paid from Stone County is $117.50 per month. The other two buses being paid from Pearl

lege is located at Perkinston.

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River County.

Only elemenatry grades are taught.

The only special course taught is physical culture in connection with health book.

Extra curricular activities are Literary Society which is composed of all the student body. In this they have devotional, debating, small plays, etc. Have 4-H Clubs supervised jointly by Stone and Pearl River Counties' Demonstration Agents. This work develops boys and girls into future farmers and home makers. Play ground activities are basket-ball, base ball, volley ball, see-saws, primary gymnastics, etc.

Disciplinary control is supervised by all the faculty in regulation of the school's rules.

Have regular faculty meetings each week to discuss general school problems.

The school owns cafeteria equipment as follows: three large tables, stove, and kitchen equipment all owned by the school, but is not in operation at thisstime.

The teachers take active part in social and religious activities of the community. They are leaders in all community organizations.

Teachers requirements for this school is two years college work but all present teachers have more.

In connection with this schoollthere is a large barn owned by the school and used partly as a garage for trucks, dairy barn and storing farm products.

The teachers live in the teachers' home and prepare their meals jointly. Fresh vegetables are obtained from the school garden.

HARRISON-STONE-JACKSON AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE.

The Harrison-Stone-Jackson Agricultural High School and Junior College is located at Perkinston.

The following efficient corps of teachers are now employed at this school and the qualifications of each are listed:

C. J. Darby--Superintendent--B.S. State Teachers College; one summer Tulane University; one summer University of Alabama. Six years County Superintendent of Education. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1929.

C. O. Hinton--Assistant Superintendent and Chemistry--Ph.G., B.S., M.S. University of Mississippi. Three years in consolidated schools. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1924.

C. B. Berry--History and Athletics--B.S. Mississippi College; one summer University of Wisconsin. One year in Rollins College. Two years in Clarke Memorial College. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1933.

Miss Idalee Cowling--Home Economics--B.S., M.A., Peabody College; one summer Columbia University. One year in Consolidated school. Two years at Bob Jones College. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1933.

Miss Elizabeth Davis--Music--B.M. and Certificate in Voice, Mississippi Woman's College; one summer Emory University; one summer University of Southern California; one summer American Conservatory of Music. One year in city school. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1933.

Miss Grace Frazier--Language--B.A. North Carolina College for Women; M.A. University of North Carolina; one summer graduate work University of North Carolina; one summer University of Wisconsin. Five years in high schools of North Carolina. Four years in Queen's College. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1931.

W. G. Gregory--Mathematics--B.A., Bethel College; M.A., Peabody College; five summers on Ph D., Peabody College. Five years in public schools of Kentucky. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since July, 1925.

Miss Ina Mae Hart--Commerical Subjects--B.A., Shorter College. Graduate of Georgia-Carolina Commerical College. Three years Bowling Green

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Business University. Three years in public schools of Georgia. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1928.

R. H. Longmire--Band--Undergraduate study at Mississippi College. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1934.

D. D. O'Neal--History--B.A., Mississippi College; M.A.? University of Mississippi; one summer University of Alabama. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1932.

B. P. Russum--Education and Registrar--B.S., Mississippi College; four summers graduate study Tulamd University. Ten years in agricultural high schools. Five years in city schools. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1931.

S. M. Walker--Science--B.S., M.A., Western Kentucky State Teachers College. Two years in public high schools of Kentucky. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1934.

L. R. Weeks--Dean of Men and Mathematics--B.S., Mississippi State College. Seven years in city schools and agricultural high schools. Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1929.

H. B. Vanderford--Assistant Agriculturist--B.S., Mississippi State College--Harrison-Stone-Jackson since September, 1934.

F. O. Parsons--Agriculturist--Bachelor and M.A. Degrees.

Miss Haney--Bachelor and M.A. Degrees.

Miss Griffon--Librarian--Bachelor and M.A. Degrees.

Miss Hudson--Bachelor and M.A. Degrees.

Miss Didlake--Bachelor degree only.

Mrs. Julia B. Slay--Dean of Women.

Miss Marie Hengen--Secretary to Superintendent.

Mr. Miller--Bookkeeper.

Mrs. L. R. Weeks--Dietitian.

Grady Blackwell--Electrician.

School Rating: The College Department of the Harrison-Stone-Jackson Agricultural High School and Junior College was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December, 1929. The High School Department of the institution has been recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1927. Membership in this Association means that students transferring to other institutions in the South will receive full recognition for credit earned here.

The buildings include and administration building, science building, and library building, two boys' dormitories, two girls' dormitories, a gymnasium, a steam laundry,, a Y.M.C.A. hut, a Hi-Y recreation hall, a mule barn, a dairy barn, garages, a potato dry kiln, tractor barn, bull barn, poultry houses, three brick homes for instructors. The total valuation of of the buildings is $258,250.

The new administration building houses the administrative offices, the music, English, History, Mathematics, and Commercial Departments and Assembly hall.

The library occupies the entire second floor of what is known as the library building or the annex to the old administration building. The library meets the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A special appropriation is set aside annually that the library may grow with the school. The bookshelves and librarian's (Miss Griffon) office are separated from the reading room. In its enlarged quarters the library has 1700 square feet of floor space. It is supplied with 48 chairs and eight tables of the most modern type. Besides, there up-to-date magazine racks and newspapers holders. There are 3500 carefully selected volumes. These are classified by the Dewey Decimal System, and a card catalog of authors, titles, and subjects is provided for the

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convenience of the readers. Students are supplied with seven daily newspapers and fifty-six magazines. The privilege of drawing out books is granted to every pupil of the school. Students who keep books out overtime or lose them are charged cost fee which fee must be paid before students are eligible to take examinations.

The first floor of the science building is devoted to high school science, college agriculture and biology laboratories. The science laboratories are equipped with new furniture as well as new apparatus and materials for the prpper teaching of the sciences. In high school physics, and college chemistry, each student is provided with an individual locker. There is an appropriation ample to take care of every need of the students. The class room laboratory of the Agricultural Department is provided with a very modern testing room especially equipped for dairy laboratory work. This room is also provided with necessary equipment for other general agricultural laboratory exercises which are to be conducted in class room. The entire second floor of the science building is devoted to the Home Economics Department. Girls enrolled in the Home Economics Department are assured of a thorough course in home economics. Besides the regular laboratory for foods and clothing and the nucleous of a good home economics library, there is a practice home in which every girl is expected to put into practice the scientific knowledge gained in the laboratory through all the actual housekeeping activities. Each college girl who takes home economics will be required to spend six weeks in the practice home during her second year's work. The practice home includes a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, and a hall. It is well finished and most attractively furnished. The plans and furnishings are the result of work done by the girls in the home economics courses. The

girls derive inestimable benefit from living in the practice home. They are given training in the care of the home, in the preparation and serving of meals, in the conventionalities of social life and family relationships. The third floor of the science building is devoted to the college chemistry department.

The dormitories are supplied with modern conveniences, including steam heat, electric lights, and running water. The new dormitory contains suites for teachers and rooms for college girls. A large reception hall in the center of the building adds much to student life. The gymnasium is the finest of its kind. It includes convenient quarters for visiting teams, showers, and lockers for home teams. An indoor court is surrounded by balconies which afford ample seating space.

An additional dormitory consisting of sixty-two room is under construction with a valuation of $116,000.

The school established in February, 1929, with the assistance of the Federal Government, a forestry nursery for the production of pine and hardwood nursery stock to be distributed throughout Mississippi and adjoining states. The purpose in establishing this nursery is to demonstrate the ease with which pine and some of the hardwoods may be grown and furnish trees to those interested in forestry. The project is an experiment which is hoped will prove of practical as well as educational value. Since 1929 the nursery has produced and shipped out approximately 750,000 trees. Four different species of pine and a number of different hardwoods and grown in the nursery. Since the establishment of the nursery Perkinston Junior College has sent the specimen trees each year for exhibit purposes on the Know Mississippi Better Train, and have also donated seedlings for the new capitol grounds at Jackson.

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Agriculture is taught under the direction of F. O. Parsons with H. B. Vanderford as assistant. The school owns about 650 acres of land. One hundred and thirty acres of this land is in actual cultivation, and devoted to the growing of field crops, garden crops and nursery stock representative of South Mississippi. The farm is equipped with modern farm implements including horse-drawn plows and tractor equipment. A power driven feed grinder is used in crushing feed for the dairy herd. Small hand tools for farm use, repair tools for the upkeep of farm machinery and carpenter tools for construction and maintenance of farm buildings are provided. The farm buildings consist of a large livestock barn, a thirty-cow dairy barn equipped with concrete floor and modern stanchions, calf barn, bull barn, potato dry kiln, a large poultry house and brooder house and a tractor barn with gas storage. The main livestock barn is a very large building having on the ground floor storage bins for corn, fertilizer, implements and harness in addition to the mules and other stock. The loft of this barn will store approximately fifteen hundred bales of hay. Practically every farm building has been built by the students under the supervision of the agriculturist. There are at present five very fine mules on the farm. The dairy herd consists of about 56 pure bred cows. The development of this fine herd of cattle has been financed entirely by the earnings of the farm. For the past eight years it has been the practice of the farm to give free of charge the fine young registered male calves to worthy farmers of the three counties represented in our school. Pure bred Big Bone Poland China hogs are grown on the farm. These hogs are marketed as fresh pork to the Boarding Department through the winter months. The ornamental shrub nursery is the newest addition to the farm and furnishes laboratory and pratical experience to the students of hor-

ticulture. There are over a thousand specimen plants in the nursery at present consisting of over thirty different types of plants. Approximately 2,000 plants have been used from this nursery in landscape work on the campus.

The school owns and operates a steam laundry for the benefit of the boarding students. This is under the direction of Mrs. Sapp with six assistants. A pressing machine is also operated in connection with the laundry.

The school employs very little outside labor. Girls receive pay for dining hall work, for the care of the dormitory halls, for clerical work, and for library work. Boys are paid for farm work, for carpentry, for the care of the administration building, and for numerous odd jobs. A number of students work a part of their way through school and these students comprise the finest and most deserving group of the whole student body.

Senior high school and junior college work is taught in this college. Household arts and domestic training are taught under the home economics course. Dietetics, food nutrition, foods, clothing, household management, child care and training, family relationships, interior decoration and practice house where the student is required to live six weeks during the session. No manual training taught such as shop work and wood work except the carpenter work given in the agriculture course.

Courses in music are taught under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Davis, which includes solfeggio, harmony, theory, musical history, public school music, piano, ensemble playing, and voice. In the music department an orchestra and a glee club afford excellent opportunity for those interested in that phase of work. The band is an active organi-

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zation under the direction of Mr. Harmon Longmire. It consists of approximately forty wind instruments. It furnishes entertainment for the entire student body and splendid training for its members. One half year in Health is offered to high school students. One year Health Education and Physical Education is offered to college students. Commercial courses are taught uncluding two years principles of accounting in college, one-half unit offered in typing and shorthand in high school work, two years typewriting offered in college, two years offered in Shorthand in college, and secretarial practice. Another special course taught is Education. The purpose of this course is to give the student a view of the whole field of education which will serve as a background for later more specialized courses. Some of the topics studied are: the aims of education, fundamental principles of teaching, laws of learning, teacher qualifications, and surveys. This course is under the direction of B. P. Russum. Latin, French and Spanish languages are also taught as special courses. Among the extra curricular activities are found the various clubs. A Dramatic Club is organized and carried on by the students who care to receive training and practice in public speaking, dramatics and debating. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. do much in promoting the spiritual development of the students. They also promote higher ideals of conduct. A large number of students participate in the activities of these clubs. Attendance at state conferences benefits the individual as well as the school and does much toward broadening his outlook upon life. All the classes have strong central organizations and they with their sponsors chosen from the faculty contribute much to the student life. The Glee Club is a part of the Music Department. They make various trips in the three counties--Harri-

son, Stone and Jackson as well as occasional trips out of these counties. The "P" Club is composed of those boys and girls who have made letters in any of the college athletics--basket-ball, football, baseball or track. It fosters clean sportsmanship and student cooperation with the athletic teams. There is a good baseball and football park and a modern gymnasium. This gymnasium has in it a basketball court, dressing rooms with showers for boys and girls, dressing rooms with showere for visiting teams, seating capacity for 800, office and storeroom. Teams are suppliednwith good equipment. The athletics include football, basket-ball, baseball, tennis, track, and golf. This is under the supervision of Mr. C. B. Berry, assisted by Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Walker and Mr. Weeks.

Only students who are deemed worthy in regard to moral character are given admission. There is a Discipling Committee assisted by Mr. Darby which attends to the matters that may arise. There is a form of Student Government in this school. The students have a voice but not control. Boys have over them in each dormitory men who are capable of controling them. Such practices as gambling, drinking and cheating on examinations are not tolerated. There is a dean of women, whose duty it is to look after the welfare of the girls. For them she provides suitable chaperonage on every occasion that they are permitted to leave the campus. She cares for them in case of sickness. Study hours are rigidly enforced and punctuality in class attendance is demanded. Advancement of spiritual development is given stress. The faculty is of the highest type and it is vitally interested in mounding the character of the students. Church services are held each Sunp day. Students are urged to attend these services and also all lectures of a moral type delivered within the school.

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First aid is taught by the W.P.A. and is offered to the high school and college students. It is also taught in connection with Health and athletics.

There is no Parent-Teachers' Association due to the fact that the parents live too far away; some live more than forty miles.

The faculty meets once a week from 12:45 to 1:30 o'clock; high school and college teachers. Various and sundry problems that may arise from time to time are discussed.

No cafeteria is operated outside of the regular dining hall and kitchen. Mrs. L. R. Weeks is dietitian. There are two regular cooks. The kitchen is equipped with the most modern equipment such as electric dish washers, potato mashers, potato peelers, salad mixers, etc.

Medals and Trophies: Silver loving cups are presented to the class having the best average of scholarship and department at the end of the session. This cup remains in the school and is the property of the winning class until another class shall make a better standing during a year's work. A gold medal is awarded the girl student giving the best reading--open to high school students only. A gold medal is awarded the boy student giving the best declamation; open to high school students only. A gold medal is awarded the boy or girl giving the best oration: 50% grade on manuscript and 50% on delivery, open to college students only. A gold medal is given the best all-around girl athlete; open to both high school and college students. A gold medal is given to the best all-around boy athlete; open to high school and college students. A gold medal is awarded to the piano student making the most advancement. Gold medals are awarded to the boy and girl who perform most satisfactorily work assigned

them, by authorities for self-support. The Newman Warnell Memorial Medal is donated each year by N. A. Warnell and family to the student or former student who has rendered the most outstanding service to the Junior College during the current year. The medal is given in memory of Newman Warnell who attended this institution for six years and was later killed while in service of the United States Marines.

The valuation of the college property other than the buildings is as follows: laboratory equipment for chemistry, Home Economics, agriculture laboratory, $20,000; musical instruments, $2,700; furniture in Administration Building, $2,805; furniture in Science Building, $1,200; athletic equipment, $1,500; dormitory equipment, $3,776; equipment in kitchen and dining hall, $3,934; office equipment, $1,015; total, $36,930.

The operating expense of this school is cared for by a tax levy made by each of the three counties interested, and from various sources at the school, such as board, tution, etc. Stone County pays annually between $3000 and $4000 or the proceeds of a 3 mill tax levy on amount of taxes actually collected.

The following is the history of the Harrison-Stone-Jackson Agricultural High School and Junior College:

In the summer of 1911 the Harrison County School Board established the Harrison County Agricultural High School which marked the beginning of the present institution. At that time Stone County was a part of Harrison County. In order to induce the County School Board to locate the school at Perkinston, C. C. Swetman, Walt Davis, Rev. R. N. Davis, W. W. Farnsworth, Van O'Neal, T. T. Garner, E. Garner, Dantzler Lumber Company, and a number of other citizens donated 655 acres of

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land and $625.00 in money.

On September 17, 1912, the school opened its doors with Mr. J. A. Huff as Superintendent. The first year forty-one boys and twenty-one girls were enrolled. At that time sub-freshman high school work, or eighth grade work was done in connection with the high school.

The first group of buildings consisted of the present dormitory No. 1 for boys with a kitchen and dining hall annex, the present dormitory No. 2 for girls, and the present science building known then as the administration building. The first year the school opened its doors to students the administration building and girl's dormitory were not completed so all students roomed in one dormitory and class work was carried on in some of the dormitory rooms. After several years the kitchen and dining hall annex to the boys' dormitory was converted into a professor's dwelling and the kitchen, and dining hall removed to the basement of the girl's dormitory.

During the session of 1924-25 a new dormitory No. 3 for boys and the present library annex were constructed. They were occupied for the first time at the beginning of the session 1925-26. During the session of 1926-27, dormitory No. 4 for girls, the gymnasium, and a power plant equipped with boilers, pumps, and dynamos were constructed. These buildings were occupied for the first time at the beginning of the session 1927-28. During the summer of 1927, the entire basement of dormitory No. 2 for girls was converted into a dining hall; a kitchen and storerooms were built as an annex. During the summer of 1928 the present superintendent's home was erected and was occupied for the first time in September 1928. During the

spring and summer of 1929 the present Administration Building and Assembly Hall was constructed. It was occupied for the first time in September, 1929. During the summer of 1930 a dwelling for the head of the agriculture department was constructed and was occupied for the first time in the fall of 1930.

On May 8, 1916 Stone County was formed out of the northern end of Harrison County and the two counties continued to operate the school jointly. In the summer of 1926, the Jackson County SChool Board voted to join Harrison and Stone in the operation of the Junior College and the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County made a small levy for the benefit of the school in the fall of 1926. Since that time all three counties have operated the school jointly. Junior College work was offered for the first time beginning with the session 1925-26. That year the school enrolled 194 high school pupils and 25 freshman college students.

During the session 1926-27, the school enrolled 236 high school students, 36 freshman college students, and three sophomores graduated that year. Hersel McDaniels, one of the three sophomores, graduated from the College Department at the close of the session 1926-27. During the session 1927-28, the school enrolled 206 high school students, 66 college freshman students, and 18 college sophomore students at the close of this session nine were graduated from the College Department. Beginning with the session 1928-29 the ninth grade was dropped from the High School Department. During that session 229 high school students, 69 college freshmen and 33 college sophomores were enrolled. At the close of this session 25 were graduated from the College Department. During the session 1929-30, 192 high school

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students, 115 college freshmen, and 39 college sophomores were enrolled. At the close of this session 13 were graduated from the College Department. Beginning with the session 1931-32, the ninth grade was again added to the high school department. During this session 125 high school students, 128 college freshmen, and 82 college sophomores were enrolled. At the close of this session 35 graduated from the College Department. During the session 1932-33, 130 high school students, 123 college freshmen, and 94 college sophomores, were enrolled. At the close of this session 35 graduated from the College Department. During the session 1933-34, 120 high school students, 119 college freshmen and 102 college sophomores were enrolled. At the close of this session 46 were graduated from the College Department. During the session 1934-35, 120 high school students, 149 college freshmen, and 91 college sophomores were enrolled. Fifty-four were graduated this session. During the session 1935-36 241 were enrolled in college; 122 in high school. In September, 1936 of the session 1936-37 205 were enrolled in college, and 121 in high school. Total number enrolled January, 1937 about 335.

The Junior College Department was fully accredited by the State Junior College Accrediting Commission in April, 1927. The High School Department was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December, 1927. The Junior College Department was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December, 1929.

WIGGINS COLORED SCHOOL

The name of the Wiggins colored school is Stone County Training School. Years ago this school was a training school established

by J. S. Slater to provide additional training for the young colored people living in the country and also in the towns that wished to attend; especially those desiring to become teachers. It is now an accredited high school.

The building is frame and cost $5,500. It consists of an auditorium, four class rooms and two small rooms; one used as the superintendent's office and the other used as a kitchen laboratory. The auditorium will seat 200 people. The state has ample room for any form of entertainment. They have no curtains at present for the stage but use sheets hung on a wire when they have a program. In this auditorium isnalso a piano. The superintendent stated they expect to have a curtain in the near future. The class rooms are well equipped. They are supplied with sufficient desks, black boards, erasers, chalk, maps, charts, globes, etc. The building is heated by heaters which burn wood and coal. The building is lighted by electric lights in every room. The state is well lighted. The primary room is especially well equipped. Included in this equipment is a "store" used in connection with the school work. The 4th and 5th grade teacher teaches home economics (cooking and sewing) along with her regular course of studies. This is not a required subject and the teacher gets no extra pay. The pupils bring groceries from home when they have cooking lessons. This room is equipped with a stove, table, refigerator, cabinet, cooking utensils, electric iron and food charts.

Ten grades are taught in this school.

Vocational work for boys is taught on a very small scale by the Superintendent. The boys are taught some work and the planting and cultivation of a garden. This is taught outside the regular course

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of studies. Music is taught to several pupils by the high school teacher. This includes only piano. She receives no extra pay for this. They have a Glee Club. For play ground activities they have basket-ball, base ball, volley ball and games for the smaller children.

Total number of students enrolled is 180 with five teachers; A. L. D. Jones as the Superintendent, Sebelle Jones, A. M. Toplin, Primrose Hayes, and Mary Beasley, and Genevieve Daniels a tri-county Jeans teacher, whose salary is $25.00 paid from Stone County.

There is no Parent-Teachers' Association with this school but they have a County Parent-Teachers' Association with about twenty members. This was organized two years ago. Edna Stuart is the present president. There has been a Parent-Teachers' Association in this school in recent years.

The educational requirements for the teachers are that they have two years college work and that the high school teachers have a college degree. The principal has a B.S. degree and Sebelle Jones has a A.B. degree.

Chapel exercises are conducted most all the time by the Superintendent. Sometimes the other teachers take charge of chapel.

The library consists of about 100 volumes of reading material and reference material. Have several magazines and newspapers such as the Times Picayune, Progressive Farmer, Globe, Mississippi Instructor, and others. The W.P.A. Library furnishes numerous magazines for the school.

The teachers take part in the social life of the community. They take a very active part in church work. The high school teacher plays the church's musical instrument. She also plays in other

churches. There is a teachers' home located on the school grounds where the superintendent, his family and the primary teacher live. The valuation of this building is $1000. The other teachers have their own residences.

An outstanding and talented pupil who has recently been in school here is Ethel M. Evans. She draws exceptionally well to have had no training in this line of work. She does all her work at home. She is gifted in sketching and penmanship; also she was a very active leader in her class. She has had three years training in the Stone County Training School; two years at Piney Woods School and is now attending her first year in college. Another outstanding pupil of note is Louise Overstreet, although her work is not nearly as outstanding as the Evans girl's. She is now in school at the Stone County Training School.

BOOKER T. CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL (COLORED)

Booker T. Consolidated School is located at Bond, three miles north of Wiggins. This school is named for Booker T. Washington, as distinguished negro educator of the south, and cost about $400.00. This is a frame building having four class rooms with equipment consisting of handmade tables used for desks and handmade benches. This type of school equipment is designed to represent home methods in lesson preparation used by the pupil. There are eight grades taught in elementary work.

A large bus privately owned is operated by the principal in transporting the pupils to and from this school. The cost of operation of this bus is about $50.00 per month, which is paid from common school funds. This bus travels approximately 20 miles each day.

There are no special courses of any kind taught in this school.

Extra curricular activities are as follows: 4-H Club work,

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which is under the supervision of County Farm Agent and Home Demonstration Agent. This work instructs the pupils in home and farm progress. Debating classes are held each Friday evening when the pupils debate on miscellaneous subjects. The play ground activities consist of basket-ball, base ball, and volley ball.

The disciplinary control is under the supervision of the principal. An unique method in this respect is carried out by the student body by the holding of a court trial. The disobedient pupil has an opportunity to plead his own case before the acting judge and, if found guilty, his punishment is fixed at whatever the trial judge may see fit to impose.

First Aid instructions are given regularly in this school.

There is no Parent-Teachers' Association at this time.

Faculty meetings are held regularly once each month or more often if necessary; subject to call of school superintendent.

There is no cafeteria in this school.

The teachers all reside in the community within close range of the school and their influence is splendid because of their moral leadership. Requirements of teachers is that they have high school diploma and a teachers' license.

Following are the present teachers and college degrees or their equivalent: W. G. Cole, principal, two years college; Carrie Breland; Beatrice Horrison; Agnes Evans, all holding high school diplomas. Salaries paid in this school are: principal, $50.00 and the other teachers $25.00 per month.

PERKINSTON NEGRO SCHOOL.

Perkinston Public School for negroes is located about two miles west of Perkinston. It is a frame building containing two class rooms,

one science room and two cloak rooms costing $1,500. The equipment consist of handmade benches and no desk at all, has one small heating stove, a sand table for beginners, a few wall blackboards, a globe map; the science room contains a wood cook stove and a refrigerator.

There is no bus transportation connected with this school; grades taught include 8th in elementary work.

They have a library consisting of twelve volumes used as reference books for primary and beginners. These volumes were a gift of Perkinston Junior College and are valued at about $20,00.

They teach a special course on domestic training which includes home management and cooking. A short course in manual training is taught sponsored by the W.P.A. Plant and animal life; this course includes building of bird houses, etc. There are no other special courses taught.

Included in the extra curricular activities they have a health club that meets once each week and is organized with officers and committees sponsored by the teacher of the school. Proper care of health is the basis of this club work. The play ground activities include basket-ball, base ball, spring boards, jumping and ring games.

The disciplinary control is under the teacher supervision and is well handled. There is no Parent-Teacher Association connected with this school and as it is only a one teacher school no faculty meetings are held. No cafeteria.

The educational requirements of teachers of this school is four years high school training. The teacher lives in the community and is in daily contact with patrons and pupils outside of the school hours--making her influence felt in a very favorable

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

manner. The teacher at this school receives a salary of $30.00 per month.

This school house was one of the three schools in the county built by the Rosenwald fund.

This interview was given by the teacher of this school, Lona Fairley.

McHENRY NEGRO SCHOOL.

McHenry Public School for negroes is located in the town of McHenry near paved highway 49. It is a frame building containing two class rooms, one home science room and a cloak room--costing $1,500 and erected with the Rosenwald fund for negro schools. The equipment is very good containing combination desk and benches, black boards, and maps.n There is a piano in this school used for school entertainments and regular school exercises.

There is no transportation facilities connected with this school. Eight grades are taught in elementary studies. There are no special courses taught.

Extra curricular activities include boys and girls Improvement Club. The aim of it is to work out plans and discuss improvements for class room and school. The membership includes all the boys and girls of the schools who desire to become one of its members. It is organized with president, secretary and treasurer. The play ground activities include ball games of all kinds and miscellaneous ring games.

The disciplinary control is under the teachers direction and is very good. There was a Parent-Teacher Association but is not active at this time. As this is a one teacher school no faculty meetings are held. No cafeteria.

The teacher lives in the community and takes part in all religious and social activities. The present qualifications of teachers in this school is that they have four years high school training. The salary paid is $30.00 per month.

This interview was given by Ruel Ephrane, teacher.

PINE GROVE COLORED SCHOOL.

Pine Grove Colored School is located five miles west of Perkinston; is a two story frame building containing two rooms; one on upper floor, the other on lower floor with stairway leading to the upper floor; both of these rooms are used for class purposes. The cost of this building with equipment was $1,000. The equipment is just ordinary homemade benches and desk.

Has a library of about twenty volumes on reference books, covering primary work.

There are no transportation facilities connected with this school. They teach elementary work only, up to and including the eigth grade. No special courses are taught, except that of household art and domestic training which is on cooking and home improvement.

The play ground activities include croquet, basket-ball, and miscellaneous games. There is a Parent-Teacher Association that meets regular each month at the school house. No faculty meetings are held. No cafeteria.

Teachers live in the community and have good influence over the students. Requirements are that they be high school graduates. This is a two teacher school but only one teaching at present and she receives a salary of $30.00 per month.

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

TEXAS COLORED SCHOOL.

This school is located twelve miles north west of Wiggins. Has a frame building costing about $200.00. Contains one class room with homemade desk and benches. Has no library. No transportation facilities. Employs one teacher teaching elementary grades only. She receives $30.00 per month. No special courses taught. Extra curricular activities include play ground activities--ball, marbles and miscellaneous games. No Parent-Teacher Association. No faculty meeting. Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher. Educational qualifications of teacher is four years high school work.

BLACK CREEK NEGRO SCHOOL.

Black Creek negro school is located in northeast Stone County about fifteen miles from Wiggins. It is a one room frame building costing $200.00; The equipment include handmade benches and desk, black boards, maps, etc. Has no library and no transportation facilities. Teach to 8th grade in elementary work. No special studies are taught. Have play ground activities including ball and ring games. Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher. No first aid classes held. No Parent-Teacher Association and no faculty meetings. No cafeteria. This is a one teacher school and the teacher lives in the community. Educational requirements of teaher is high school diploma. The teacher receives $30.00 per month.

FAIRLEY NEGRO SCHOOL.

Fairley Negro Schhol is located in northeast Stone County about fifteen miles from Wiggins. It is a one room frame building costing about $300.00. It has handmade desk and benches, black

boards, maps, etc. Has no transportation facitlities and no library. Teach to 8th grade in elementary studies. No special courses taught. Play ground activities include base ball, basketball, ring games, etc. Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher. No First Aid classes taught. Do not have any Parent-Teacher Association and no faculty meetings are held. No cafeteria. Teacher lives in the community and has good influence with patrons and pupils; education requirements for teacher is high school education. Teacher rreceives $30.00 per month.

CYPRESS CREEK NEGRO SCHOOL.

Cypress Creek Negro School is located in southeast Stone County about ten miles from Wiggins. It is a frame building donated by Gay & Rausch Turpentine Company for school purposes, Value about $350.00. There are two class rooms, separated by curtains. Have homemade benches and desk.

Teach to 8th grade in elementary work. No special courses taught. Play ground activities include basket-ball, base ball, ring games, etc. Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teachers. No First Aid classes taught. There are two teachers in this school and they live and board out in the community. They take part in all social and religious work. Teachers' educational qualfficationsare high school diploma. They are paid $30.00 per month.

DEEP CREEK NEGRO SCHOOL.

This school is located in northeast Stone County about twenty miles from Wiggins. It is a line school, combining George, Perry, and Stone Counties. It is a frame building with two class rooms, costing $250.00. Has homemade desk and benches with additional eq-

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

uipment of black boards, maps, etc. It has no transportation facilities or libraries. Teach elementary grades only including the 8th grade. No special courses are taught. Play ground activities include different ball games, marbles and ring games. Disciplinary control is under the supervision of the teacher. There is no Parent-Teacher Association, being only a one teacher school. No faculty meetings held. No cafeteria. The teacher resides in the community. She is a high school graduate and her salary is $30.00 per month.

RAMSEY NEGRO SCHOOL (LINE).

This school is located in Harrison County about thirty miles from Wiggins on highway 57. It is a frame building containing three class rooms and costing about $1,500. It has handmade desk and benches with black boards, maps, etc. included in the equipment. Has no transportation facilities and no library. Teach elementary grades only including the 8th grade. There are no special dourses taught. Play ground activities include different ball games, ring games, etc. Disciplinary control is under the supervison of the teacher. No First Aid classes are held. There is no Parent-Teacher Association in this school. No faculty meetings are held. No cafeteria. Teacher lives in the community and the teaching requirements are that they have a high school education. Only one teacher who receives a salary of $30.00 per month. This school was built by the Rosenwald fund and the people; each contributing $750.00.

The following is a short sketch of the Rosenwald Fund with the aid of which three negro schools herein mentioned were erected: The Rosenwald fund which has aided in the construction of three negro schools of Stone County originated by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago in 1913 whose purpose was to help the negroes of America in building up

their educational standards. Mississippi was one of the states to take advantage of these funds carrying on a building program of negro schools of the state through July 1, 1933. At that time the funds were discontinued.

These funds were matched as far as possible by local contributions $2,851,421 was spent for construction of negro schools in Mississippi between 1913--1933 of this amount negroes themselves contributed $859,688; white friends of negroes contributed $323,143; public school authorities contributed $1,128,673. The Rosenwald fund contributed $539,917. 633 school buildings were erected during that program.

The schools in Stone County which were benefited from this fund are as follows: McHenry Colored School, Perkinston Colored School and Ramsey Colored School.

The Jeans Fund was established by Anna T. Jeans in making available this fund. Miss Jeans said that other wealthy people had helped the big schools in larger eenters but she wanted to help little schools in rural areas. This fund is used in cooperation with funds from the County Superintendent in paying the salaries of Jeans supervising teachers. These Jeanes teachers spend all their time in visiting rural schools and helping to improve class rooms instructions giving instructions in home improvement, raising funds for school building and equipment, conducting public health campaigns in improving rural living conditions and in stimulating general interest in public and school attendance. The Stone County Training School of Wiggins receives the benefit Jeans funds in this County.

SMITH-HUGHES ACT.

When the realization of vocational work was thought necessary to

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

be taught in rural schools of the state in order to develop better scientific methods of farming an act was introduced in October, 1917 and passed soon afterwards permitting the setting up of this work in the different state schools.

The act was introduced by a Mr. Smith and Mr. Hughes (their initials or given names not available) and through their efforts to bring about this work the schools were named in their honor, "Smith-Hughes Schools", also the name of the act.

Vocational work is altogether for rural school and is carried on through the cooperation of State Board of Vocational Education and State Public Schools. It is financed from state, county, and district funds. One half of teachers' salary comes from state and the other half supplemented by county and district which the school is located. Students in high school have regular classes in agriculture and home economics and are given credit on this work in graduating from high school. Seventh and eighth grades and adults are part time students. Adult classes are held in the evening.

The following are some of the classes taught in this work--(boys) in agriculture they study scientific methods of farming and live stock raising; in manual training they study wood work, hot and cold metal work and record work, etc. (Girls) In home making they study cooking, sewing, interior decoration, landscaping, gardening poultry raising and record work, etc.

In order to become a Smith-Hughes School the following are necessary: four acres land to be used as demonstrating and test plots for various kind of crops; most work is done on individual farms though; each boy selects certain farming enterprises for purpose of carrying out practices in school; farm shops are equipped with saws, plows,

hammers, and various other wood work tools, blacksmith tools for both hot and cold metal work and laboratory equipment. In the Home Economics laboratory are stoves, cooking utensils for all methods of cooking--regular recipes, sewing machings, cutting tables, patterns, etc.

Schools of this type are invaluable and cannot be measured in dollar and cents but to get a fair knowledge of their value we can point to the increasing demand for these schools as an evident fact that they are really worth while to state, county and community in which the school is located. The success of the work depends entirely upon the efficiency of the teacher or supervision and cooperation of the students.

In the agriculture department there is an organization known as the F.F.A. "Future Farmers of America". This is not only a national organization but state and local as well.

The first vocational school in Stone County was organized in 1926 at Home Consolidated School making it Home Vocational High School. Agriculture and Home Economics were taught. Magnolia Consolidated School became a vocational high school in 1930.

References:
J. E. Roberson--Supt. of Education, Stone County
C. J. Darby--Supt. A.H.S. and Perkinston Junior College
B. P. Russum--Registrar at Perkinston Junior College
G. L. Dreschler--Supt. Wiggins High School.
R. H. Campbell--Supt. Bond Consolidated School
Miss Virgie Alexander--Principal Hickman School
W. L. Allen--Principal Perkinston Grammar School
O. B. Brewer--Principal Home Vocational High School
Cliff Bond--Principal McHenry Grammar School
Mrs. P. V. Bond--Principal Inda Grammar School
J. E. Snowden--County Agent
Mrs. Niles Cruthirds--Adult Education
Mrs. J. D. Covington--Past President Parent-Teacher Association
Buren Broadus--Post Master
County Records

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Miss Sue Waller, Sup.
Historical Research Project
Stone County, Mississippi

C. O. Batson--District Forester.
School Plant Survey made in 1934.
A. L. D. Jones--Principal Stone County Training School
W. G. Cole--Principal Bond Consolidated School for Negroes
Lona Fairley--Principal Perkinston Negro School
Ruel Ephram--Principal McHenry Negro School

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2983

By Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Supervisor.

Wiggins, Mississippi, Stone County.
February 19, 1937.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT #19

RESEARCH WORKER--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner

SUBJECT: SCHOOLS OF TODAY, (SIXTEENTH SECTION).

In this article are some of the laws by which sixteenth section lands are leased or rented. They apply to Mississippi as a whole but may be applied to Stone County with very little variation, which the Board of Supervisors and County Superintendent of Education has the authority to do.

The land in the sixteenth section of each township in the County of Stone and many others is set aside by the government for public schools. These lands cannot be sold but revenues from them are to be used for that purpose. The principal of these funds cannot be used, but is invested by Board of Supervisors and the interest from the same is at their disposal to be used for building and repairing of school houses and purchasing of furniture; in fact, all necessary school supplies other than books. It also pays for supplying of water and fuel and teachers salaries in some instances. The Board of Supervisors and County Superintendent of Education have absolute control of all matters pertaining to sixteenth section funds. All funds are turned over to Chancery Clerk, who is County Treasurer and the Board makes the investments as they deem advisable.

These sixteenth sections or portion of same may be leased or rented for a term fixed by Board of Supervisors. The Board also has the authority to raise funds from these lands other than leases, that is, by selling timber, gravel, acid, iron earth, trupentine, or what-

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

ever resources are to be found on the lands. They can also lease these lands in their respective counties to oil companies, for oil, gas and mineral explorations and developments, upon the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General. In this county 4,200 acres of land has been leased by the Humble Oil Company for 25¢ per acre, and several thousand acres leased by the county to Mr. Donald Mc Arthur and then sub-leased by him to the Gulf Refining Company; the income from these sources is a great help in financing the schools.

Stone County gets an income from twelve entire sections and three half sections. The half sections share their income with bordering counties but at present the records show no bordering county that has been paid any income except George.

Revenues from these townships in this county is approximately $2,380.42 annually and as general rule the funds are used as soon as they are collected so annual expenditures would be the same.

All funds arising from the disposition of resources of the sixteenth section in any way is loaned out for a set time, this to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors at a certain rate of interest, but a loan cannot be made until after the borrower has furnished at his expense a security for the loan, this can be a complete abstract of title to a certain piece of land or the amount can be in an investment of state, municipal county or county district bonds, no loan to be made for a greater amount than one-half of the actual value of the security--this to be determined by the Board--put in writing and placed on minute books of Board of Supervisors. The security given by the borrower is turned over to County Treasurer and he deposites it in with the funds from which the loan was made. The funds derived

from this source can be loaned to individuals, Board of Trustees of and Agricultural High School or consolidated school at certain rate of interest fixed by the Board. A special tax is also assessed the school district borrowing the fund and this is to be used exclusively in paying the interest on such loans and also provide a sinking fund for their redemption in case borrower faild to pay back the loan.

The Board is supposed to buy all property or security given in the case for the sixteenth section loan, if borrower fails to pay the loan back they are then allowed the priviledges of renting, leasing or selling the allotted security in any way they deem plausable for the benefits of these funds, that is, in case no other bid is made for an amount equal to the total amount of the principal, interest, and all the cost of such sales, the party making such a sale is authorized to execute the proper deeds at their expense. Sales can be for cash or part cash and balance in deferred payments not to extend over a period of two years from date of sale. The county still has claim on such until all payments are made in full. The proceeds of all such sales, rent, or leases are deposited to proper sixteenth section fund from which the loan originated and for which the security so sold was pledged.

Where children in adjoining townships, having available school funds, attend the same school, the trustees of each township shall make a list of the educable children attending such schools from each township and file same with County Superintendent of Education to be used by him in determining the amount to be paid by each township for each school. This also applies where a township having a-

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vailable funds may contain one school district, or part of district.

When this fund is used for payment of teachers sadaries, it is paid out on certificate of the County Superintendent of Education and on each individual certificate is shown the number of the township to which it should be charged, but where the funds are used for repairing, building, buying school supplies and furniture, improvement of lands, etc., this is paid out in allowance of the Board of Supervisors on recommendation of the County Superintendent of Education and a majority of township trustees. These warrants are written by the Clerk of the Board.

The trustees of any township having sixteenth section lands to lease may, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, borrow money to build or make repairs on any public school building of the township, and may give the rent on any other sections of the township as payment of money borrowed.

When any school land known as sixteenth section or substituted sixteenth section, reserved for the use of schools lies within or partly within any drainage district created under the law of the state, and will be benefited by such drainage district, such land shall be liable for its pro-rata share of the costs, expenses, taxes, and assessments relating to said district, same as if owned by an individual, and shall be assessed accordingly, as other lands are assessed.

The Board of Supervisors appoint three trustees annually for each township upon the recommendation of the County Superintendent of Education in their respective counties having school funds or land, or which ought to have such funds or lands as all are entitled to share them but some do not. Then the trustees in these townships recommend to the

Board of Supervisors the purpose for which these available school funds of their township is to be used. Then it is the duty of the Superintendent of Education of each county, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, to lease the sixteenth section lands that are subject to lease. If said lands are not situated in a city, town, or village, they are leased by public or private contract as the Board shall direct. The Superintendent collects the notes for the rent and turns them over to the Chancery Clerk who handles the county funds. The County shall have the rights in giving securities and collection of such rent given by law to the landlerd or lessee. The county auditor furnishes to County Superintendent of Education quarterly, or as often as necessary, a list of all rents due on sixteenth section school lands, plus interest and principal due on loans made of the sixteenth section funds. The County Superintendent of Education shall then collect all funds and turn same over to Chancery Clerk who credit it to the proper sixteenth section fund and account for same to Board of Supervisors. The County Superintendent of Education with approval of Board of Supervisors may emply an attorney to aid in collecting any such fund and pay same out of county sixteenth section funds, if does not exceed ten percent of amount actually collected in the suit. When any sixteenth section lands are situated in a city, town, or village and it becomes subject to lease the Board of Supervisors whall appoint three disinterested free holders of the county to be appraisers whose duty it is to appraise and report to the Board the rental value of each lot. The Board then determines if the value is reasonable, if not, it is subject to appeal to Circuit Court by any person interested on behalf of township. When the lease of any lease holder

SUBJECT: SCHOOLS OF TODAY (SIXTEENTH SECTION) STONE COUNTY.

of such lands expires, he has prior right for ninety days from expiration to renew his lease before same lands can be leased to another party.

Where a township is divided so that parts are situated in different counties, the county in which the sixteenth section lands may be situated, each sall have jurisdiction of funds derived from its own county, or the counties may cooperate in the management of same but in any case the funds shall be accounted for with each county, according to the number of educable children in the part of the township as compared with the whole number in the township; no one county can collect funds belonging to another county unless they pay the funds collected immediately to the county in which they are due.

The expenses incurred by the Board of Supervisors for the performance of their duties under the provision of this article shall be paid out of the proper sixteenth section funds. The Board shall also pay necessary expenses of County Superintendent of Education made by him in looking after business pretaining to these sixteenth section lands, providing the County Superintendent of Education of said county does not have a traveling expense account allowed by the law.

Sixteenth section funds were in use as far back as 1803. In that year through an act of Congress, section sixteen in every township of the territory was reserved for support of public schools, and thus the early schools had their beginning, the system being practically the same until the year 1845 and has continued since that time, with changes as became necessary to meet the demands of the time.

References;
Mississippi, Heart of the South by- Dunbar Rowland, vol. 2
Mississippi Code, 1930, vol. 2--J.E. Roberson and Hollie T. Bond
Historical Research Project, Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi

Sue Waller

Sue Waller. Historian April 28. 1937

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Stone Co

Dep. Education

CHAPTER V

SCHOOLS OF STONE COUNTY

One of the first schools of Stone county, was located in the western part of the county, on Griffin's branch, eleven miles northeast of Wiggins. This school was known as the Davis-Perkins school, after two of its founders. It was a pribate day school, and was founded about 1871 by William Davis, Ben Perkins, Calvin Griffin, and others. Some of the early teachers of this school were Luther Cox, a Mr. Reynolds, John Davis and James Carpenter. This School operated at this location for four years; then it was reorganized and moved toa a new new location, five miles southwest of Bond, Mississippi. It's sponsors theninclued J.C. Davis, Cass Batson and GeorgeAAnderson. It continued at this location until recent years and was afterwarards known as Eureka Public School. Some of the teachers of the early Eureka schaal were George Anderson, who was also a patron of the school, Hon. W.C. Batson, now a prominent attorney of Wiggins, W.M. Shepherd, and Hon. W.F. Bond, former State superintendant of education, who taught at this school at the age of seventeen. This school was recently consolidated with Magnolia High School.

The course of study stressed in these early schools were the three R's (readin',ritin', and retimetic). Grammar, Spelling, and some history were also taught. This school, as most all of the others of that period, was not devided into grades, as the modern schools are today. When a class completed one text book, it passed to another, and so on until the course of study was completed. (1)

(1) Mr. B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY, SCHOOLS

The Odom Creek school: Was located about seven molessoutheast of Wiggins, in 1846. It continued in this location until 1877, then moved about one and one-half miles west, and was given the name Rocky Bottom, because its foundation was of solid fock. The building was of log construction with rough hewn benches. Slates and slate pencils were the only writing equipment used. In 1877, the school school was again moved back on Odom Creek, buton the opposite side. It wasalso of log construction. About 1905, a new three story bui building was erectec a short distance west of this old school, and named Big Level school, and bec me a public free school forthe first time, It now ran for six months terms, instead of four, and added a standard course of study. at that particular time, it was about the highest accredited school in this section.

Big Level School continued until 1913-14; then it was consolidated with Walker and Hope schools. This consolidation established what is known today as Home Vocational High school. This was one of the first consolidated schools in the State, it is now a Smith-Hughes school. Since the consolidation, Home vocational school has been a standard highschool with the regular highschool course of study. Graduating students are given sixteen accredited units.

The Home Consolidated school is locatedin Big Level community in Stone county, about seven mileseast of Wiggins, and about one mile southwest of highway 26. Since it became a consolidated school in 1913, many improvements have been made. The three story building has been torn down, and a most attractive school building has been erested and modern equipment established It now runs eight months terms. It developed into a Smith-Hughes school in 1927, Some of the sponsors of this school were W.J.Taylor, Daniel Breland, Jerry Bond, Joseph Breland, Weseley Miles. R.W.Hatten. Joe White, Bostic B Breland and others. Some of the earlier teachers were Mack Davis, J.W.Brown later J.E.Snowden, present County Agent. (1)

Another private pay school of the "log cabin" type was located in southeast Sotne County, twenty miles east of Wiggins, and known as the Cancelling Hill" school. It was organized by Daniel Walker, Van O'Neal, William O'Neal, and Bob Williams. The course of study included reading, writing, arithmetic, with some history and geography.

This school continued at this location for several years, but was named Little Creek school. Later, it was moved into the lower Big Level community and called Powers School, It was then a public free school. A few years ago, it was consolidated with Home Consolidated on Big Level and the Powers school was discontinued. (2)

Another one of the early schools of Stone county was located in the central section, near what is knownas the Dan Davis Place. It was also of log construction and was built in 1891. It was alsoa private pay school. It was named Ind School, the name India derived from one of the daughters of an old physician Dr. J.A.Cherry that long years ago live in that community. The name was given to the community and the school. (3)

Pleasant Hill school was organized as a private pay school in 1887, and was located in southeast Stone county, approximately twenty miles southeast of Wiggins, It was a log house with the usaual rough hewn benches. Several

(1)Prof. W.S.Hatten, Wiggins, Mississippi
(2)Mr. Noah Walker, Perkinston, Mississippi, And Mrs Jophesine Wilkerson Lucedale, Miss.
(3)Davis Hickman, Perkinston, Mississippi.

years later, it was moved about two miles father north, and at the beginning of the Public School system, became a part of the Powers Public Free school. A few years later, Powers school was consolidated with the Home Consolidated school, so Pleasant Hill school became extinct.

Some of the early sponsors of Pleasant Hill school were: A.G.D. Hickman, E.J.Bond,G.W.Cain,W.E.Whittington, J.F. Whittington and Shirley Hunt. (1)

The first school of McHenry was organized in 1898, and located at what is known as Old Perryville. It was first a private pay school, s supported by the patrons. Each teacher was paid one dollar per month for each pupil attending. It later became a public free school and adopted a standard course of study. During the thriving days of McHenry, this was one of the best high schools of the county. We note that in its faculty in the early days, was Professor Darby, father of C.J. Darby present superintendant of Perkinston Junior College.

Some of the outstanding people, who attended this school are; W.M.. (Bill) Colmer, present U.S. Congressmen from Mississippi, Grace Ruble (now Mrs. Rober Herman) who directs the Glee Club at Washington University, Washington, D.C. (2)

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(1)Mr. Asbury Whittington, Perkinston, Mississippi

(2) Mr. Jhonny Willis, McHenry, McHenry, Mississippi

In the summer of 1911 the Harrison county school board established the Harrison CountyAgricultural High School which marked the beginning of the present institution. At that time Stone county was a part of Harrison county. In order to induce the County School Board to locate the school at Perkinston, C.C. Sweetman, Walt Davis, Rev. R.N. Davis, W.W.Farnsworth, Van D'Neal,T T Garner E.Garner, Dantzler Lumber Company and nuber ofother citizens donated 656 acres of land and $626 in money.

On September 17, 1912, the school opened its doors with Mr. J.A. Huff as Superintendent. The first year forty-one boys and twenty-one girls were enrolled. At that time sub-freshmen high school work, or eight grade work was dine in connection with the high school work.

The first group of building consisted of the present dormitory No. 1 for boys with a kitchen and a dinning hall annex, the present dormitory No. 2 for girls, and the present science building known then as the administration building, The first year the school opened its doors to pupils the administration building and the girls' dormitory were not completed so all students roomed in one dormitory and class work was carried onin some of the dormitory rooms, After several years the kitchen and dining hall annex to the boys' dormitory was converted into a professor's dwelling and the kitchen and dining hall moved to the basement of the girls' dormitory.

During the session of 1924-25 a new dormitory No.3 for boys' and the present library annex were constructed. They were occupied for the

first time at the beginning of the session 1925-26.

During the session 1926-27 dormitory No.4 for girls, the gymnasium and a power plant were installed with boilers, pumps, and dynamos were constricted. These buildings were occupied for the first time at the beginning of the sess ion 1927-28.

During the summer of 1927, the entire basement of the dormitory No. 2 for girls was converted into a dining hall; a kitchen and storerooms were built as an annex.

During the summer of 1928, the present superintendents home was erected and was occupied for the first time in September, 1928.

During the spring and summer of 1929 the present Administration and and Assembly Hall was constructed. It was occupied for the first time in December, 1929.

During the summer of 1930 a dwelling for the head of the Agric ultural Department was constructed and was occupied for the first time in the fall of 1930.

On May 8, 1916, Stone County was formed out of the northern end of Harrison County and the two counties continued to operate the school jointly. In the summer of 1926, the Jackson County School Board voted to join Harrison and Stone Counties in the operation of the Junior College and the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County made a small levy for the benefit of the school in the fall of1926. Since that time all three of t e schools have operated the school jointly,

Junior College work was offered for the first time beginning with the session 1925-26. The Junior College Department was fully accredited by the State Junior College Accrediting Commission in April, 1927. The High School Department was admitted to membership in theSouthern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges in Decembe, 1927. The Junior College Department was admitted to membeship in the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges in December 1929. (1)

(1) Bulletin of H-S-J. Junior College, Perkinston, Mississippi 1934-35

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During the spring and summer of 1929 the present Administration and and Assembly Hall was constructed. It was occupied for the first time in December, 1929.

During the summer of 1930 a dwelling for the head of the Agric ultural Department was constructed and was occupied for the first time in the fall of 1930.

On May 8, 1916, Stone County was formed out of the northern end of Harrison County and the two counties continued to operate the school jointly. In the summer of 1926, the Jackson County School Board voted to join Harrison and Stone Counties in the operation of the Junior College and the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County made a small levy for the benefit of the school in the fall of1926. Since that time all three of the schools have operated the school jointly,

Junior College work was offered for the first time beginning with the session 1925-26. The Junior College Department was fully accredited by the State Junior College Accrediting Commission in April, 1927. The High School Department was admitted to membership in theSouthern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges in Decembe, 1927. The Junior College Department was admitted to membeship in the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges in December 1929. (1)

(1) Bulletin of H-S-J. Junior College, Perkinston, Mississippi 1934-35

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS- H. V. Redfield
Marshall Taylor

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #17

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE- HORTICULTURE

Importance of Agriculture in County:

Agriculture is a very important item in Stone County. Eighty per cent of the population make their living on the farm. It also furnishes employment to about Five per cent of the County's population. The greater portion of the farmers food is grown at home, and enough surplus farm product sold or exchanged for the balance of his food needs. Although only about 5% of the land in the County is in cultivation at the present time, more land is being added to the present farms and other new ones settled each year .

The new methods taught by farm agents are helping the farmers to grow more produce on less acreage, by terracing the fields and planting cover crops, as peas, soy beans, and other legumes to build up the soil.

The crops best adapted to Stone County are cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and sugar cane. Also all kinds of truck,such as water melons, cabbage. Irish potatoes, cucumbers, peas, pepper, beans, tomatoes, okra and cantaloupes. These truck crops are sold locally or shipped to northern markets. A great amount of produce is trucked out of the County to markets on the Gulf Coast, Memphis and other points. Crops that require much lime do not produce abundantly in Stone County as the soil has a deficiency of lime.

Early History of Agriculture.

Stone County had no Indian farmers. Agriculture was very crude in the early days of Stone County. Home made tools, mostly hoes and a small plow ,were the only methods of tilling the soil. Very little produce was grown for the market. Enough corn, potatoes and sugar cane was grown for home consumption, and a small amount of cotton which was made into cloth for family use.

Cotton.

Cotton was grown in this County as early as 1860, but not for commercial purposes until about 1890

Some farmers owned Slaves in the days of slavery who were made to work very hard, their labor being used to develop agriculture. The modern methods now being used to grow cotton has helped to make the farmers a cash crop which is of great benefit to them. Well prepared seed beds, plenty of fertilizer and intensive cultivation is necessary, and when fruiting season begins, spraying for boll weavils is essential to the cotton crop. When these methods are followed, cotton is a paying crop in Stone County . The average yield per acre of lint cotton is 172 pounds.

The harvesting usually begins the latter part of August and is done by hand picking. It is ginned and baled into about 500 pound bales and sold to local markets.

Corn and Forage Crops

Corn and forage crops were first in importance during the early days of agriculture in this county. Due to the early farmers depending on live stock as their principal cash income, plenty of feed crops were required.

It is now considered second in importance because of the

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

present development of cotton and trucking , now the farmers' principal cash crops.

The approximate average yield of corn in Stone County is 18 bushels per acre. The present method of harvesting corn in this county is that of plucking the ear from the stalk and storing in air-tight cribs in the shuck. Corn is seldom sold on the market here, but is fed to livestock and ground into meal for local and home consumption.

Truck Farming

Truck Farming is beginning to be one of the counties' leading agricultural activities. The principal varieties of truck that is grown, basing on the 1935-36 harvest, includes cabbage, of which 12 acres were planted and 9 carloads shipped. There were 75 acres of Irish Potatoes grown and 15 carloads shipped to northern markets. There were 300 acres of cucumbers planted and approximately 225,000 bushels sold to the Pickle Plant at Wiggins.

There were approximately 200 acres of Bell pepper planted, yielding about 60,000 pounds, which was also sold to the local pickle plant. There were 275 acres of Stone County land planted in watermelons, and 50 carloads shipped to northern markets. Three hundred acres were planted in sweet potatoes, and approximately ~~x~~ 40 carloads were shipped out of the county. About 275 acres were planted in sugar cane and approximately 40,000 gallons of syrup was made in the county. It was shipped and trucked to foreign markets.

It is anticipated that greater volume of these varieties of Truck will be produced in future years as the market conditions improve from time to time. Stone County is being rapidly recognized as an unusual Trucking center. It now has good marketing

facilities, including that of the Stone County Farmers Cooperative. The Farm Agent and the Stone County Farm Bureau are also very beneficial to the local farmers in marketing their crops. The pepper and cucumber crops have a standing market every year under an acreage contract with the Widlar Pickle Company of Wiggins.

Home gardens are plentiful in Stone County. Practically every farmer, and a large percentage of town residents, have a garden for home consumption, ranging from 1/8 to 1 acre. Most important products grown are such vegetables as beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, collards, turnips, okra, beets, carrots, raddish, lettuce and mustard. These vegetables are conserved by drying and canning methods, for consumption during the winter months.

Poultry and Live Stock

It is estimated that an average of 30,000 head of poultry are raised in Stone County annually--approximately 12,000 head of this amount are used for home consumption, about 18,000 head are marketed annually.

There is an average of 3,000 head of cattle owned by dairymen-farmers and stock raisers, in this county,. About 75% of this number are beef cattle and the other 25% , dairy cattle. About 300,000 gallons of milk are produced annually from these cows and sold to local and near-by markets. Approximately 10,000 pounds of butter is produced by the farmers and about 50% of this amount is sold locally.

There is approximately 2,000 head of hogs in Stone County, about 1500 head of sheep and 200 head of goats. Hogs are more generally raised for home consumption at present time. Sheep are raised more for their wool value, but occasionally some are

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

butchered for home consumption. The same applies to goats.

Rural Home Improvements:

There has been some considerable improvement in the farm home life of this county as compared with that of past. However, only about 10% of the farm home are modern at this time, which means with all modern equipment, running water and lights. About 25% of the home have modern sanitation improvements, including drainage and sewage systems, and about 50% have communication systems, meaning telephone lines. In the past few years there has been an increase of about 75% in motor transportations among farmers and farm-to-market roads.

Modern Agricultural Agencies

The county agents influence and assistance to the farmers are of considerable importance, in that he develops modern agriculture and obtains the proper market for same.

Treating diseased and injured livestock of farmers is another great assistance rendered by the Farm Agents, and the Stone County Agent is a big factor in the developing of the 4-H club work. The influence and assistance of Home Demonstration Agent is also considered of much importance in connection with farm home life. This includes demonstrations in cooking and canning; holding community meetings and teaching modern methods of Home economics. The Demonstration Agent also supervises the Girls 4-H club work. There are 4-H clubs for both boys and girls organized in the several school districts of Stone County. These clubs are under the direct supervision of the County Agriculture Agent and Home Demonstration Agent. The training obtained through these clubs are most essential, leading to the future farmers and farm home-makers of its membership.

There are three schools in the county where agriculture is taught. These are: Harrison-Stone-Jackson A.H.S. and Junior College at Perkinston; Home consolidated school at Big Level community, and Magnolia Consolidated school located in the Magnolia school district. The agriculture department of these schools are under the supervison of competent and well trained agriculture teachers.

Fairs are held more or less each year, ocassionally a county-wide fair is held, but school community fairs are held annually. Most interesting exhibits from the Vocational and agricultural schools are on display at these fairs. The 4-H Club organization and Farm homes are the features of these fairs, although atletics and recreational activities are a big part of the program.

Horticulture

There are numerous kinds of flowers and shrubs grown in Stone County, and the following are some of the most popular varieties that are known in this county:

Rose
Cosmos
Verbena
Nasturtium
Violet
Phlox
Dahlia
Gladiola
Sweet Pea
Zinnia
Maragold
Petunia
Pansy
Shasta Daisy
Tulip

Shrubs flowering and evergreen varieties are as follows:

Althea
Honey Suckle
Spirea
Conofer
Hibiswus
Japonica
Ligustrum

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Cypress
Arbovitea (Arizona)
Lobense
Arbovitea (Globe)
Irish Juniper
Silky Dogwood
Azaleas
Japenese Quince
Spruce Pine
Lavesta

There is but one nursery in Stone County where flowers and shrubs of different kind are grown and developed. This nursery is owned by Ferris, Camp and Clark Batson, brothers. There are extensive fruit and nut orchards in this county, principally pecans, sand pears, peaches and ~~x~~ satsuma oranges. These are important as cash crops and food for home consumption.

The Tung Oil nut is rapidly being developed and expansion of large orchards of Tung Oil trees are now being set out. While the Tung Oil nut tree is in its experimental stage at this time, it is said the future of this nut is very promising and will be very important to growers as a profitable cash crop.

There are no garden club activities in Stone County at this time, altough an organized garden club existed at McHenry in 1930-34 but has been inactive since that time.

Agencies that encourage the flower raising in the county are; Womans Club, City organizations and a few others. There are not garden pilgrimages in effect at this time in this county, and no regular organized flower shows.

The W.P.A. beautification project in Stone County included yards of home, lawns of public building and school campusses, and cemeteries.

REFERENCES;

REFERENCES:

J. E. Snowden, County Agent
Miss Velma Bryant, Home Demonstration Agent
Mrs. C.E. Pratt
Dr. J.A. Leggett
C. O. Batson
John Verplough

Mrs Rose Reabold
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
STONE COUNTY, MISS

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

2nd Copy 4/3/39

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #17

CANVASSER THOMAS A. CAIN

SUBJECT AGRICULTURE

I. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY.

a. As a means of livlihood.

b.

Agriculture is a very important means of livlihood in Stone County. Eighty per cent of the population make their living on the farm. It also furnishes employment to five per cent of the county's population. The greater portion of the farmers' food is grown at home, and enough surplus farm product sold or exchanged for the rest of the food he needs. Although only about five per cent of the land in the county is in cultivation, more land is being added to the present farms and other new ones settled each year.

The new methods taught by the farm agents are helping the farmers to grow more produce on less acreage, by terracing the fields, and planting cover crops as, peas, soy beans, and other legumes to build up the soil.

c.

Five per cent , or 14,000 acres of land in Stone County is in cultivation, and approximately 264,000 acres in woodlands.

d.

The best means of building soils on farmlands is in terracing the land, and in planting cover crops, as soy beans, peas, vetch, winter peas, and burr clover. These crops have proven more successful for soil building in Stone County than any other crop, and are planted in great abundance by the farmers.

e.

The crops best adapted to the county are cotton, corn, Irish potatoes, watermellons, cucumbers, pepper, crotalaria,, and hay crops, as peas, velvet beans, vetch, etc. The soil is admirably suited to cabbage, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes, but since no market is found readily for them, these products are not extensively grown. The soil in Stone County has a deficiency in lime, and crops that require lime do not grow well.

II.

EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

a. b.

Stone County had no Indian farmers. Agriculture was very crude in the early days. Home made tools in the way of hoes, and small wooden plows were the only method of tilling the soil. Plows were made by hand in the blacksmith shop , and all the rakes were made of pegs of wood put together in the form of a modern rake. The plow that was used to plow around corn was called a "scooter", and the half-shovel plowwwas a little larger than the "shovel", and was in the shape of a shovel. Very little produce was grown for the market, but enough corn, potatoes, sugar cane, and green vegetables were grown for home consumption.

No velvet or soy beans were known of, nor any way of soil improvment. Peanuts were extensively grown, and "chufus" or ground almonds were grown for hog feed. Everybody "pulled" fodder from the corn stalk and saved it for winter use for the stock.

The corn ground was checked across with the plow, but the corn was planted by hand and covered with the hoe. These checks were about three feet wide, and a grain of corn was dropped in each square. When the corn came up, and was ready to be worked out, it every hill had to be hoed, and was then plowed out.

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

The potato ridges were pulled up with a hoe. When the potatoes were large enough to work out, they were hoed, then plowed. Some people pulled the ridges up in little hills and these had to be worked by hand instead of with the plow.

As there was no manufactured lye in these days, the lye had to be made at home. This was done in the following manner:

Rotting Red oak logs were cut, piled up and burned to ashes. Then the ashes were put in a big gum that had been hollowed out. The ashes were kept wet until they began to drip. A trough was prepared to catch the lye. When the lye had all dripped out of the ashes, it was put into a pot until the pot was full, then old cracklings and tallow was put in with the lye to make soft soap.

Each family had a patch of Indigo from which to make colors for the cloth. Dye flowers were used to make the cloth yellow, but if a red color was desired, the cloth was then dipped in copperas. Oppperas would make the cloth yellow. Indigo made it blue. (1).

Cotton was ginned or rather separated from seed from lint by a hand loom. This loom was made of two rollers fastened to a bench and turned by hand. The seed came out in front - the lint going on through.

When the crops were gathered, corn huskings were the favorite pass time. Large crowds of young folk would gather at some neighbors house to have a party, and to husk the corn. (This was written up in the assignment on Folklore). (2).

III.

COTTON.

a. Cotton was grown in this county as early as 1860, but was not grown for commercial purposes until about 1890. Small patches were grown by each family for his own use in making beds, thread, clothing,

(1). Mrs. J. Wilkerson, Benndale, Miss.
(2). Mrs. M. Cain, Perkinston, Miss.

etc.

b. Some farmers owned slaves in the days of slavery who were made to work very hard. One man especially that lived in what is now Stone County, and lived at what is now known as the J.T.Alexander place in 1864, owned four men and four women. Their names were Tom, Lige, Willis, and Hi. The women were Jule, who was the cook, Maria, Phaney, and Mary. They were made to arise at 4 O'clock in the morning, and had to sit up until 11 O'clock at night and spin and weave cloth and do the other chores about the house. Of all the good things that Master had to eat, and that was cooked in the kitchen, the slaves did not have access to nor was allowed to eat any of it. Instead, they had to eat corn bread, and the coarse food of the kitchen, but were given meat for in these days every farmer had plenty of home cured and fresh meats.

Other old slaves, especially James Nelsen Hubbard 96, of Wiggins, states that his master, Flemming Palmer, was good to him and never whipped him a day in his life. James lived with his master after he was freed, as long as his master lived. (1).

c. Modern Methods.

Modern methods of cotton farming are quite different to ancient methods. When the cotton is three or four inches high, it is chopped and hoed, the stand is left about one foot apart in the drill. Plowing on the small farms is done with one horse plows, but on the larger farms two or three horse cultivators are used and faster time is made. Picking is done in Stone County by hand. Negro labor is usually used

(1). Mrs. J. Wilkerson, Benndale, Miss., and James Nelsen Hubbard, Wiggins, Miss.

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Well prepared seed beds, plenty effertilizer, and intensive cultivation is necessary, and when fruiting season begins, spraying for the boll weavil is essential to the cotton crop. If these methods are followed, cotton is a paying crop in Stone County. The average yield per acre of lint cotton ~~per~~ is 172 pounds.

d.

The approximate annual yield of cotton in the county is 675 bales. About 1475 acres are planted to cotton in the county,- this is valued at $30 per acre, yielding $44,250.00, according to the 1935 census. The cotton is put up in 500 pound bales after being ginned, and sold to local markets.

e.

The harvesting usually begins the latter part of August, and is done by hand picking. The gin at the King Bee Farm does most of the ginning, though some is sold and ginned out of the county. The cotton is usually sold on the general market. (1).

PEST CONTROL.

Boll Weavil.

From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1926, we give the following facts concerning the control of the Boll Weavil:

"The campaign inaugurated in 1919 and involving the inspection of the calcium arsenate shipped to the South for use in controlling the cotton boll-weavil, was continued during the year. It was found that the composition of this article was growing more constant and satisfactory from the viewpoint of control and lack of burning qualities. The tonnage of calcium arsenate sold on the market each year is undoubtedly far beyond the tonnage of any other single insecticide or fungicide. Less than 10 years ago only a few thousandx pounds of calcium arsenate

1. J.E.Snowden, Wiggins, Miss.

were on the market. During the year nearly 20,000,000 pounds of the product was produced, most of which was used to protect cotton from the boll-weavil. The discovery a few years ago of the effectiveness of calcium arsenate against the cotton boll-weavil was the signal for its production by many manufacturers who were inexperienced in making the product. Through the inforcement of the insecticide act the department was able to keep off the market many tons of this material which was improperly made. The application of this low-grade material would have resulted in direct damage to the cotton crop and ~~si~~ indirectly would have been a deterring influence on the willingness of planters to follow the department's advice in the use of the material."(1)

IV. CORN and FORAGE CROPS.

a. Past and present importance.

Corn and forage crops were first in importance during the early days of agriculture in this county. The pioneer farmers depended on live stock as their principal cash income, so plenty of feed crops were required. Corn was the principal diet of the early pioneer, as corn meal was about the only kind of bread he had. Flour was a delicacy in the early days, for there was no wheat and no flour mills within reach of the southern people. Some may have been shipped in, but shipping facilities at that time were none too good. ~~Ox~~ Ox teams were the only mode of travel, and this way was slow. So the farmer had to subsist on corn meal in the way of bread.

Of the 7,594 acres planted to corn in 1935, this was valued at $15 per acre and netted $113,925.00 to the county. Corn is now considered second in importance in the county because of the present development of cotton and trucking. These crops are now the farmer's principal cash crops.

The approximate average yield of corn in the county is 18 bushels.

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

PEST CONTROL.

Forage and Cereal Crops:

The corn stalk borer is one of the principal insects that effect corn in Stone County. It attacks by boring into the stalk at a joint about the level of the ground. It usually attacks when the corn is at its tender age, causing the stalk to turn a yellowish color, and frequently fails to produce ears or a sturdy stalk. In addition to corn, the corn stalk borer attacks other crops according to Metcalf and Flint in a book called " Useful and Destructive Insects " quoted as follows:

" Corn infested by the larger corn stalk borer is usually twisted and stunted, often with the enlargement of the stalk at surface of the ground. The leaves will sometimes be ragged, showing many holes along the leaf that has been eaten out while it was still curled in heart of the plant. Inside of the stalk will be found dirty, grayish white worms about one inch in length, which when fully grown are conspicuously marked with many dark brown spots. They feed principally on corn, and also on sorghum and Johnson Grass and other green plants."

As this insect hibernates in the stalk of corn and other feed plants, a thorough cleaning up and burning of corn stalks and refuse during the winter is the most effective control measu e used in this county. Rotation of crops, by following corn with some other crop is helpful in keeping this insect under control. Late fall and winter plowing will destroy many of the hibernating larvae in the stalks.

The corn ear worm is another pest that attacks corn in the county. Metcalf and Flint gives information on this pest as follows:

"Corn attacked by the corn ear worm will show the ears covered with masses of moist coating at the end, and the kernels especially about the tip of the ears eaten down to the cob by large brownish to greenish striped worms which are nearly two inches long when full grown."

The corn ear worm is a general feeder, attacking many cultivated crops and weeds. It is very injurous to tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton as well as to corn. It has been called tobacco worm, tomato fruit worm, and cotton boll worm.

No effective control of corn ear worm in field corn has been devised in Stone County. Dusting the silks with Calcium arsenic or a mixture of calcium arsenica and sulphur will protect sweet corn. A dust should be applied just as soon as silks appear and repeated three or four times, at from four to five day intervals.

After making a careful survey and contacting good authority, we find that there is no plant insect in Stone County known as the Chinch Bug.

The wire worm is known to exist in this county and vicinity, but in such small numbers that it does very little damage to crops. No control measures are practiced.

Bulletin 1317, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives the following: "The wire worm, mentioned also as Click Beetle, and snap bug, often do great damage to potatoes, beets, sweet potatoes, and onions by burrowing through the roots or tubers. The burrows are small in diameter, and usually extend directly into the substance of the roots to a depth of from 1/4 to 1/2 inches or more. Frequently the worms themselves may be found partially buried in the burrows."

The corn weevil is the most destructive insect to all grains. It first attacks the grain while it is in the field. But the greater damage is done after it is stored in the crib. If left in storage without proper treatment, more than fifty per cent of a corn crop will be destroyed by the weevil in the course of a year. The harder the grain of corn, the less damage the weevil does.

The suggested treatment which is recognized as the most practical method of destroying this weevil is to treat the corn with a solution

STONE COUNTY AGRICULTURE

of carbon disulphide each year in an airtight crib as follows:

First level corn in the crib, and dig out small basins every few feet apart. Place in these basins xvaryxfamx flat containers filled with carbon disulphide. Close the door and keep shut for from twenty-four to forth-eight hours. Should the weevils appear again later, repeat the treatment. When the corn is all used, clean and fumigate the crib before harvesting new crop. It is hoped that an educational program will be developed in South Mississippi in connection with the control of the corn weevil as described above.

According to the best information obtainable, regarding the Hessian Fly, we find that this insect does not exist in Stone County.

Corn infested by the corn root aphid and its ever attendant the ant, will germinate normally and the plant will reach from three to four inches in height. Then the growth is greatly retarded, especially during dry years. The plants often take on a yellowish to reddish tinge. An examination of the field will show numerous small ant hills around each corn plant, and small brownish ants tunnelling along corn roots. Clinging to the corn root will be found many bluish green aphids about the size of a pin head. This species of aphids is known to infest the root of corn, weeds, and different grasses, and cotton.

Extensive experiments have been carried on to find treatment to expel the ant, thus preventing them from placing the aphids on the roots of the corn. Owing to the fact that soil is one of the best deoderants, most of the chemicals experimented with have proved ineffectual. One of the most effective treatments found is to moisten the seed with a mixture of Oil of Tanny and wood Alcohol before planting.

The Army worm is found each year in Stone County. But due to the fact that this pest comes when the major crops have been practically made, control measures have not been necessary.

The grasshopper is also known to exist in Stone County. It makes its appearance in the early spring and remains until late fall. It is a chewing insect and feeds on nearly all vegetables. Also clover and grass crops. The grasshopper is a heavy feeder, and does considerable damage to crops in the county.

Suggested control of the grasshopper is spraying plants with arsenic of lead, used at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water.

We also have the cut worm which is a most destructive insect to general field crops. It makes its appearance every year from early spring to late fall. The control practiced in this county on this pest is a poison bait placed around the plant where they are feeding. This mixture is made of meal bran, water, and sodium arsenic.

V. TRUCK FARMING.

a. Variety and Approximate Amount.

Truck farming is beginning to be one of the counties leading agricultural activities. The principal truck crops are Cuban Queen watermellon, of which approximately 200 cars were shipped last year, and Red Triumph Irish potatoes of which 25 cars were shipped. About 300 acres in cucumbers which yield approximately 225,000 bushels are sold to the pickle plant owned and operated by Standard Brands, Inc.

About 200 acres are planted to bell pepper, yielding 60,000 pounds which is also taken care of by the local plant.

Basing these figures on the 1935-36 harvest, there were 275 acres of Stone County land planted to watermellon, and 50 carloads shipped to northern markets. Three hundred acres were planted to sweet potatoes and approximately 40 cars were shipped out of the county. About 275 acres were planted to sugar cane and approximately 40,000 gallons of syrup was made in the county. This was shipped to foreign markets.

STONE COUNTY AGRICULTURE

c. Home Garden Products.

Home gardens are plentiful in Stone County. Practically every farmer and a large per centage of town residents have a garden for home consumption. Most important products grown are such vegetables as beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, collards, turnips, okra, beets, carrots, raddish, lettuce, and mustard. These vegetables are conserved by drying and canning methods for consumption during the winter months.

PEST CONTROL for truck crops.

The most destructive enemy to the pea and bean crops in Stone County is the weevil, which usually attack the pea and bean when they are dry. They attack most all varieties except the lima bean.

To control this pest, peas are placed in air-tight containers and treated with carbon disulphide, similar to the treatment of the corn weevil. A heat method is sometimes used on small quantities. The peas or beans are placed in shallow pans, and then putting the pans in a stove oven and heating, not to exceed 145 degrees F. for a period of several hours. Another heat method is to place the peas in boiling water for one minute.

The plant aphid of plant lice, as they are generally known in Stone County, effects the stems and pods of most gardens of the county. The control methods against this pest is as follows:

Dust or spray with nicotine sulphate.

The insect known as the Harlequin or Firebug, and sometimes as Calico back, is an enemy of mustard and turnips. It sucks the sap from the plant so that they wilt and die. This bug sometimes attacks cabbage, cauliflower, collard, and radish. Some efforts have been practiced towards destruction of this pest, but none have been very effective.

Another destructive pest in the county is known as the Blister Beetle. It attacks most vegetables, especially peas, beans, potatoes,

and beets with very serious results.

Treatment for the control of this pest has been experimented with in this county. The preferred method is as follows: Dust with sodium flousilicate diluted with five times its weight of clay.

We also have the sweet potato beetle that eats small holes in the leaves. Its attacks are not confined to the potato, but it also does serious damage to the leaves of radish, cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, and eggplants. The method of control of this insect is to dust with nicotine sulphate.

In Stone County is also found several species of thrips or lice. It is most destructive to vegetables, flowers, and field crops. They make their appearance each year at the vegetable season. The only control method method practiced in Stone County is to dust with nicotine sulphate.

Another bug found in this vicinity is the Lady Bug. It makes its appearance each year, but this is a useful insect. It feeds on the plant aphids and thrips, therefore, no control measures are used.

VI. POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

a. Poultry.

It is estimated that an average of 30,000 head of poultry are raised in Stone County annually,- approximately 12,000 head of this amount is used for home consumption, and about 18,000 head are marketed annually. This poultry is estimated at 25 cents per head, amounting to $75,000.00. Most of the poultry that is raised for the market in this county is sold locally, though some is sold to coast markets.

PEST CONTROL OF POULTRY.

Referring to Farmers' Bulletin # 1652 on poultry lice and mites, we find that several species are prevalent on the poultry of this section. Three kinds of mites are of special importance to poultry raisers, the

best known being the red mite. This mite is said to be very active the year round, although it seems to be more active in the summer. The control measures suggested for the poultry mite is thoroughly cleaning the houses and spraying with an insecticide. All roofs and loose boards should be removed, and insecticides applied freely.

LIVESTOCK.

Stone County has an average of 3,000 head of cattle owned by dairymen and farmers and stockraisers. About seventy-five per cent of this number are beef cattle and the other twenty-five per cent dairy cattle. About 300,000 gallons of milk is produced annually from these cows and sold to local markets. Some butter is produced, and this is also sold to local markets.

The farmers and others of Stone County own about 2,000 head of hogs, about 1500 head of sheep, and 200 head of goats. Hogs are more generally raised for home consumption. Sheep are raised for their wool value, though some are used for home consumption. This also true of goats.

Wool is sold co-operatively in the county by those who own sheep. A buyer usually comes from New Orleans to buy this product.

(Pest control of fruit trees and orchards can be found in Fauna, assignment # 12.)

PEST CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK.

Several different kinds of horseflies are to be found in Stone County that attacks livestock of all kinds. We also have in the county such insects that are a menace to livestock as buffalo gnats, lice, mange mites, scab mites, horse bots, ear ticks, seed tick, dog tick, cattle grubs, sheep tick, fleas, and maggots. The common species of flies that infest this section are stable fly, black flies, horn flies, bot or nose fly.

Some stock owners in Stone County are dipping twice a year in coal tar - creosote dip to control the ticks, lice and scab. Other control measures are being practiced to prevent blood sucking flies and other insects from attacking the animals by applying coal tar, pine oil, crude oil, fish oil, and other insecticides on the animals.

VII. RURAL HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

a. Some considerable improvements have taken place in the farm home life of this county as compared with that of the past. However, only about ten per cent of the farm homes are modern, that is, having modern equipment as running water and lights. Some twenty-five per cent of the homes have modern sanitation improvements including drainage and sewage systems. Most of the rural homes now are screened, and the Home Demonstration Clubs of the county are putting on a campaign to secure screen wire at a reduced cost, so that all homes that are not now screened, may do so. The rural homes that have not running water are able to have sanitary outdoor toilets, providing they will furnish lumber and material, and the county has men employed to build the toilets without cost. It is gratifying to note that within recent years, many farm homes have installed water and lights, and nearly all homes have a radio and can get the news of the world two or three times a day. They can get concerts or sermons, whereas a few years ago they had to travel many miles in a wagon or buggy to hear a sermon.

About fifty per cent of the people of the county have telephones, and almost every one has a car. The forestry service has been a great factor in bringing telephones into the homes. Every few miles has been installed a telephone in some farmers home.

An increase of about seventy-five per cent has been made in the means of motor transportation among farmers and farm-to-market-roads. From the old three path road used for "Old Dobbin" and the buggy, have sprung

up beautiful highways over the county. Some of them are graveled, but the main highway that runs through the county is paved.

We have no streams that are large enough for ships or large boats, though much sport and pleasure is had form rowing in small row boats. Trucks carry most of the logs to mill, whereas, a short time ago, the logs were taken to mill at Moss Point, Mississippi by rafting on the creeks of the county. The logs were put in the creek and when a high water came they were pinned together and rafted down the stream to the Pascagoula River, thence to Moss Point. Portable saw mills have taken the place of the large steam mills, and trucks have taken the place of oxen.

PEST CONTROL.

a. Mans enemies, the fly,masquito, etc.

Up until a very few years ago, no precautions were made to stop the ravages of disease in the county, but within the last few years much has and is being done. We have a few types of mosquitoes that carry germs such as malaria, Yellow, and Dengue Fever. The Yellow fever mosquito is the most common, but Yellow and Dengue Fever is very rare in Stone County.

Control measures such as vaccination, screening, and modern sanitation in the entire county has been the means of combatting these disease

We have many types of flies that attack man which are sand flies, stable flies, yellow flies, dog flies, etc. These flies are all of the germ carrying type, but their method of germ distribution is by feet instead of through their mouth by biting.

The method of control of these insects is by spraying, vaccination, screening, and modern sanitation.

Fleas and bedbugs are found to some extent in the county. Head lice are found very rare in the county.

VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENTS.

a. County Agricultural Agent.

The County's Agent's influence and assistance to the farmers is of great value and importance in that he develops modernagriculture and obtains the proper market for same.

Treating deseased and injured livestock is also a great assistance rendered by the County Agent. The assistant to the county Agent helps to develop the 4-H Clubs in the county. The influence and assistance of the Home Demonstration Agent is also considered of much importance in connection with farm home life. This includes demonstrations in cooking and canning, and holding community meetings and teaching modern methods of home economics. The Demonstration Agent also supervises the girls 4-H club work. 4-H clubs are organized for both boys and girls in the several school districts of the county. These clubs are under the direct supervison of the Agricultural Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent. The training obtained through these clubs is most essential, leading to the future farmers and farm home makers of its membership.

Stone County has nine Demonstration Clubs with 151 members. We have seven 4-H Clubs for girls with a membership of 95. Three schools in the county teach agriculture. These are at Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College at Perkinston; Home Vocational High School in the Big Level community; and Magnolia Consolidated School. The agricultural departments of these schools are under the supervisionn of well trained Instructors.

Fairs are sometimes held in the county, but school community exhibits or fairs are held annually. These fairs are to teach practices to be used in definite interprises. Most interesting exhibits are put on displaying the different produce of the county.

HORTICULTURE.

Stone County has numerous flowers and shrubs, some being native to this section, and others being imported. The following are some of the most popular varieties grown:

Rose	Cosmos
Verbena	Nasturtium
Violet, tame	Violet, white and wild variety
Phlox	Dahlia
Gladiola	Sweet Pea
Zinnia	Marigold
Petunia	Pansy
Shasta Daisy	Tulip

Shrubs flowering and evergreen varieties are:

Althea	Honeysuckle
Spirea	Senefer
Hibiscus	Japonica
Ligustrum	Cypress
Arbor Vitae	Azalea
Dogwood	Japanese Quince
Spruce Pine	Irish Juniper

Stone County has but one nursery where flowers and shrubs are grown and developed. This nursery is owned by Ferris, Camp, and Clark Watson, who are brothers.

Stone County has no garden clubs at this time, although an organized garden club existed in McHenry in 192--34, but is inactive at this time.

The W. P. A. beautification project in the county includes yards of homes, lawns of public buildings, and school campuses and cemeteries.

Miscellaneous information regarding agriculture in STONE COUNTY.

In 1912, an Agricultural School was organized at Perkinston where agriculture was taught.

State Extension Department put on County Agents to help improve agriculture.

In 1927, two Vocational Schools were established in the county.

County agricultural developments were slow until 1930. Saw-mills furnished employment to many. The depression of 1929 brought many people back to the farm. Lack of co-operation and competent leaders made farming very discouraging in Stone County. This condition continued until 1933, when the Board of Supervisors passes an act to co-operate with the Extension Department, and put on a County Agent. Much progress has been made in agriculture since that time.

Organizations to market farmers produce, have helped greatly.

Scientific syrup making is being practiced, and shipping of truck and garden crops is advocated. Miscellaneous crops, such as potatoes and syrup have found a market through the farmers' organizations of the county.

The Home Demonstration Agent has helped greatly in 4-H Club and Women's Club work.

Agricultural leaders in Stone County are J.E.Snowden, County Agent, J.H.Hough, Asst. County Agent, Margaret May, Home Demonstration Agent, C.G.Clayton, Agriculturist at Home Vocational School, C.E.Simmons, Agriculturist at Magnolia Consolidated School, and F.O.Parsons, Agriculturist at Perkinston Junior College.

Stone County is fortunate in having one of the best markets for poultry products to be had in the Union, which is the Gulf Coast. Thousands of visitors from the North and middle west visit the Mississippi Gulf Coast every year. Prices paid poultrymen for these pro-

ducts are high and the demand is always streng. No section of the Union has an advantage over this in possibilities for poultry production. No extremes of hot et cold weather; poultry may be comfortable outdoors for as much as 350 days in the year. Sandy top soil, good natural drainage, pure water, pleasant temperatures join to keep likilhood of disease to a minimum. Ability of the section to have green feed the year 'round in addition to fine crops of grain is a big item in keeping cost of production of poultry and eggs to a minimum. The poultry business is growing rapidly in this county, due mainly to poultrymen moving into this county.

Stone County produces all the staple crops grown in the South, among which is sugar cane; P.O.J. 213, a mosaic resistant variety, is now being extensively grown.

The Agricultural Department of the Harrison-Stone-Jackson A.H.S. and Junior College is unique in that it is self supporting. Teams, tools, dairy cattle, building and equipment have all been paid for with products of their farm. Convincing evidence of the ability of Stone County soil to make good. Conditions are ideal for the production of peaches, pecans, young berries, straw berries and pears.

Land not best suited to agricultural purposes may be profitably engaged by reforesting. Stone County has 125,000 acres in the Pascagoula area, which is protected from fire. The Forestry Commission maintains men, telephones, and trucks equipped to to fight fire and other equipment which is used to protect this area from forest fires, which would ruin the growth of the timber that is rapidly coming on. Damage from fires is estimated at from $2.50 per acre up. Five lofty lookout towers equipped with watchmen, phones, and instruments serve this area. The Federal Government joins the local land owners in the expenses of this operation, cost of which is only a few cents per acre.

Protected young forests may be expected to produce revenues up to $150.00 per acre within a period of twenty years.

Below, will be found an excript from the Stone County Enterprise of February 1939 regarding the agricultural possibilities of Stone County.

"Approximately 50 per cent of the gross cash income of 151 families in Big Level community was derived from farm sources. Over one third of this farm income came from cotton.

Families who derived all of their income from land sources received a larger family income than non-farm families. Thirty-five families who received all their income from the land had an average yearly income from land sources had a yearly income of 11 non-farm familiesv was estimated at less than $500. The 22 families in the community who received from one-half to three-fourths of their gross cash income from land sources had a yearly average income of over $925. Garden and truck products, fruit and nuts, and field crops furnished over three-fourths of the total income received by the 35 farm families. These families averaged 37.5 acres of crop land per family.

The average gross family income in Big Level community amounted to approximately $750 in 1936. It is estimated from a survey of 151 families in the community that $375 of this income was derived from farm sources. About $25 came from forest products, and the remainder from various types ofm non-farm employment, public works, and relief sources. The average family income from non-farm employment was over $270 for each of the families.

This information was obtained in a study made cooperatively by the Land Planning Specialist for Mississippi, the Vocational Department, and the Works Progress Administration. (1).

Stone County Enterprise, Wiggins, Miss. Feb. 1939 Edition,

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Stone County Enterprise, February 1939 Edition.

STONE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FOR - - - - - MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #20.

RESEARCH WORKERS - - (Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield
(Miss Ethel Ladner

SUBJECT: - -INDUSTRY.

A most careful and thorough survey of Industries of Stone County has been made, and the following found to be the most important and outstanding, - all of which are of great benefit to the community.

AGRICULTURE: Agriculture in Stone County is represented at this time by 678 farms and 15,488 cultivated acres. It had a gross income of approximately $475,715.00 in 1935. Farm lands in Stone County were planted in 1935 as follows:

Cotton--- 1,475 acres @ $30.00 per acre - - - - $44,250.00
Corn----- 7,594 acres @ $15.00 per acre - - - - 113,925.00
Miscellaneous Vegetable Crops,
1,661 acres @ $30.00 per acre - - - - 49,830.00
Sweet Potatoes,
770 acres @ $30.00 per acre - - - - 23,100.00
Irish Potatoes,
162 acres @ $30.00 per acre - - - - 4,860.00
Legumes and Hay,
625 acres @ $10.00 per acre - - - - 6,250.00
Fruit and Pecan Orchards,
750 acres @ $10.00 per acre - - - - 7,500.00
Cleared Pasture Lands,
1,353 acres , produced livestock and products as follows:

2,000 head cattle @ $15.00 per head - - - - - $30,000.00
300,000 head poultry@ .25 per head - - - - - 75,000.00
300,000 gals, milk @ .20 per gallon - - - - 60,000.00
10,000 pounds Butter@ .20 per pound -- - - - 20,000.00
4,500 pounds Wool @ .40 per pound -- - - - 18,000.00
15,000 doz. eggs @ .15 per dozen -- - - - 30,000.00

All of the above figures were based on average market prices at that time. Operating costs including commercial fertilizer, feed for livestock, upkeep and taxes, was approximately $210,180.00, leaving a net income of $265,535.00.

The Stone County Cooperative (A.A.L.) organized in 1934, is the farmers own marketing and purchasing agency. It is under the supervision of a competent manager and has the support and endorsement of the local County Agent's office.

The Pickle Factory, located at Wiggins, furnishes the farmers a splendid cash market for cucumbers and Bell pepper. The future outlook for a progressive agricultural program in Stone County is good and is rapidly developing into such.

Sugar cane is one of the leading farm products. By a special processing system, a uniform and excellent quality of syrup is made which won first prize at the Mississippi State Fair in 1936. Syrup making in Stone County dates back to the year 1875 when it was first manufactured by the late Bostic Breland on his farm eight miles East of Wiggins.

FOREST INDUSTRY: The forests of Stone County furnish material for an outstanding industry, - that of the manufacture of lumber, naval stores, etc. These forests consist of long and short leaf pine and hardwood timber. Lumber is the chief product manufactured, but numerous other

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products are included, such as: turpentine, pine oil, rosin, telephone and telegraph poles, piling, several varieties of bleached and unbleached craft and news print paper, cross ties, fence posts, shuttle blocks, etc. In 1936 it was estimated, by good authority, that from 100 to 150 carloads of cordwood (which included pulp wood for paper mills), 125 carloads of hardwood logs, 32 cars of various other products, such as kindling, pine stump wood, poles, piling, etc. were produced. About 65,000 gallons of distilled turpentine and 4,500 barrels of rosin were manufactured from Stone County timber, and approximately $150,000 was paid out for timber, turpentine leases, and wages.

The future of this industry is unlimited with a probable increase in these figures of about 25% during the year 1937, and future years.

The market associated with this industry is the saw mill of the Andress Lumber Company at Wiggins; the Ten Mile Lumber Company at Ten Mile; several portable saw mills at various points in the County. The Newton Naval Stores of Wiggins is the principal market for turpentine, rosin, etc. The Hercules Powder Company of Hattiesburg for pine stumps; the Gulfport Creosote Company of Gulfport for piling, poles, cross ties, etc.; the E. L. Bruce Lumber Company of Laurel for hardwood; the Southern Craft Corporation of Creole, and the Masonite Corporation of Laurel, for pulp or paper wood timber.

WIDLAR PICKLE FACTORY: The Widlar Pickle Factory is located at Wiggins and is by far the county's most outstanding privately owned industry. It had its beginning in the year of 1912 and was promoted by the Finkbine Lunber Company and the Mississippi Farms Company of Wiggins as an experiment to learn the value of this cut-over land for agricultural purposes. The town of Wiggins welcomed this enterprise

and exempted it from taxation for a period of ten years. After operating for a few years and finding the experiment most successful, a Stock Company was formed and several of the local citizens were among the first stockholders. The organization was then known as the American Pickle & Canning Company. In the Spring of 1915 the entire plant was destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt and enlarged to take care of their rapidly increasing business. The plant has been in continuous operation since that time, many changes having taken place and improvements made in the buildings, equipment, methods of handling green products, packing of finished goods, etc.

A branch factory was put in operation in Hattiesburg about the year 1920 and the main offices were located in that city until January 1923 when they were moved back to Wiggins. The plant at Hattiesbugg continued the packing of potatoes and beans, and a small office force was retained there but the Sales and Acreage Force was domiciled in the Finkbine Lumber Company's office in East Wiggins. An office building was erected near the Canning Factory and the offices were again moved as the increased volume of business necessitated this change, and the move was made in April 1924.

In the early days of the operation of this factory, tomatoes, beans, sweet potatoes were canned but the packing of this kind of produce was discontinued in 1925 and the operation of the plant was confined to the manufacture of pickles only, and this plant is at this time, the largest plant in the world manufacturing one article alone, this being a PICKLE FACTORY exclusively.

Mr. W. E. Guild was the first general manager with Mr. P. H. Roberts as plant superintendent. In 1926 the factory was sold to

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the Widlar Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the name was changed to--American Pickle Company. Mr. Willis T. Guild was then made general manager with Mr. L. L. Coleman was plant superintendent. Mr. George A. Klumb was made acreage manager. A few months later the name was again changed to Widlar Company and Mr. F. O. Green was made the general manager but was succeeded a few months later by Mr. W. G. Wormley. In October 1928 the Standard Brands, Inc. of New York, took over all properties of the Widlar Company and has operated the factory since that time. In 1930 Mr. T. F. Walton, who had been employed in the office since 1925, was promoted to Plant Superintendent and holds that position at the present time. Mr. L. L. Coleman, formerly Plant Superintendent at Wiggins and later in charge of Acreage Division, was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, office in the summer of 1936, and is now and has been since that time, general supervisor of all acreage work of the Widlar Division of Standard Brands, Inc. Mr. J. P. Calhoun is at present the manager of all Mississippi acreage.

This plant ships more than 20,000,000 pounds of finished products annually. It has an annual payroll of more than $100,000 to employees and more than $60,000 to Stone County farmers for green products. An average of 175 people are employed in this factory. In addition to Stone County the factory receives green products (pickles only) from the following counties: Franklin, Lincoln, Simpson, Lawrence, Jeff Davis, Smith, Covington, Lamar, Pearl River, Jasper, Jones, Wayne, Forrest, Perry, Green and George.

There are fifteen salting stations with brine tanks, centrally located in these counties, where pickles are received from the growers, graded and salted down. They are then shipped to the Wiggins Factory in specially constructed tank cars and after reaching the factory they

are transferred to the brine tanks and kept until cured then they are packed for the market. In Stone County the growers bring their pickles direct to the factory where they are graded and processed in like manner.

During the summer months when the green produce is being brought to the factory, the payroll increases as extra help must be employed. When cucumbers and peppers are both ready for the factory, there are usually three shifts of workers employed. One crew works from 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. another from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and the regular crew from 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. In the Fall, the extra crews are laid off and the working hours are from 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. During the busy season when truck deliveries are made, any hour that they arrive, day or night, the pickles are received, graded and weighed and payment made at the time.

In addition to pickles the farmers of Stone County raise dill weed, and the following brands of pepper for the factory: Bell, Sport, Tobasco, Cherry and Lady Finger, - a much larger quantity of the Bell being used than the other varieties, which are used more as a seasoning and for pepper sauce. These products when brought in are graded and seeds removed and the hulls are then placed in brine until ready for use in the process of making mixed pickles, etc.

The equipment used at this factory for the manufacture of pickles includes approximately 300 vats, four grading machines, three capping machines, and four labeling ma chines; when the finished products are ready for the market they are packed in containers of different sizes, as follows: Wooden containers of from five to forty-five gallon capacity; cans of from one to five gallon capacity, and glass jars from six ounces to five gallon capacity. Different varieties of both sweet and sour pickles are manufactured as well as pepper sauce and pickled onions.

Mr. H.F.Carson of Cleveland, Ohio, is General Manager of both the Wiggins and Cleveland factories at this time.

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TUNG OIL INDUSTRY:

There is at this time coming into Stone County, a new factory which no doubt will be of considerable importance to the County as well as to South Mississippi. This is a Tung Oil Processing Plant and it will extract oil from the tung oil nut, the growing of which is rapidly developing in this section of the country. This plant is now in course of construction and it is expected that it will be completed in time to take care of the 1937 tung oil nut crop. It will be one of four such mills now in the United States and will handle tung oil nuts from approximately five hundred tung orchards in South Mississippi and Louisiana. There are now approximately half a million trees set out and growing in Stone County alone. In connection with this plant there will be a chemical laboratory equipped for extensive research into the further development of the oil and bi-products of the tung fruit.

The present need for a dependable supply of tung oil for use in the manufacture of paint, linoleum, enamels, oil cloth, masonite products, varnishes, brake linings, etc. in itself exceeds by a large measure what the southern growers are able to produce and will be able to produce for many years to come; the market is therefore unlimited.

At the present time production of tung oil nuts in Stone County is slightly more than 1% of the consumptive capacity of this factory. When the tung grove is properly set out and cultivated it will produce the first three years ninety pounds of nuts per acre and by the twelfth year will produce about 1,200 pounds per acre. The present market price for tung oil nuts delivered to factory is from $25.00 to $30.00 per ton.

This factory was founded by several northern capitalists. Mr. Mitchel FitzGerald, formerly of Boston, is the general manager and trustee for the Company. He is at present located in Wiggins and will personally supervise the erection of the plant.

TANQUARY'S HONEY FARM, INC.

This is a new industry which came into the county during the Month of of November 1936 and is located at Wiggins. This enterprise was established by Dr. M. C. Tanquary of St. Paul, Minnesota, and he is the head of the Tanquary Honey Farm, Inc. of that state. Wiggins was selected by Dr. Tanquary as the location for this Honey Bee Farm, because in seeking a climate that would be most suitable for raising the honey bee, he decided that this was the most logical and favorable point that he had found for the purpose.

In starting off this industry Dr. Tanquary shipped three carloads of the very best type of honeybee, which is the three banded Ilallun, from his Minnesota Honey Farm, or a sufficient number for about one thousand bee colonies. These bees were valued at $10,000.00 per car and the freight per car to Wiggins was--$925.00. These bees were placed with the farmers in Stone County, on a rental basis. The ground rented is called "Outyards" and consists of approximately one acre of ground to the outyard. Such ground is of no particular use to the farmer and is woodland, preferably around creeks and rivers. From seventy-five to one hundred colonies of bees are placed on each yard. Honey produced by these colonies is given the farmers for rent of the ground used and the rate of pay is about one pound of honey per colony.

Other benefits that the farmers receives in having these bees on his farm is that of the pollination to plant life, particularly that of watermelons, pickles and fruit, which are some of the major crops in this county.

Specially trained men are employed in this industry to follow up these bee yards and look after the care and operation of them; the farm-

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ers are not required to give any of their personal attention to them.

During the late summer months these bees are packed and shipped to the Northern Honey Farms to replace the winter losses there and also for meeting general market demands for honey bees. It is estimated that five carloads of bees will be shipped out of Stone County annually to Northern Honey Farms.

In connection with this enterprise in Stone County there has been erected a factory in Wiggins for the purpose of manufacturing bee hives and bee hive accessories. This plant was constructed at a cost of $30,000; it is equipped with all necessary machinery including saw-rigs, planers, etc. It is operated by electricity and has one twenty horse power motor pulling the heavier machines, and five one and one-half horse power motors pulling the lighter machines. There have been four heavy and six light machines installed in this building.

The lumber used in the manufacture of bee hives and equipment is Ponderosa (white pine) shipped out of the state of Washington. This industry employs ten full time workers in Stone County and will have an annual payroll of $9,000 or $10,000. Mr. W. J. Synott is the local manager. Mr. J. P. Kislanko, a resident of Wiggins and who is an entomologist connected with the State Plant Board, was instrumental in having Dr. Tanquary locate this industry in Stone County.

TRENTON SUPPLY COMPANY:

Trenton Supply Company, located at Wiggins, is one unit of three such concerns in Mississippi; the other two being located, one at Poplarville and the other at Newton. These were founded by W. E. Guild in 1928. This concern operates local lumber yards and handles building supplies and sells to the retail trade only. Mr. W. E. Guild, the principal owner, resides in Wiggins and was general manager of the Finkbine Lumber Company

which company operated a large saw mill at Wiggins from the year 1903 until about 1930. Mr. R. L. Dancer is the local manager of the Wiggins unit of the Trenton Supply Company and has been with the company since its organization. There are five employees in the Stone County unit and the payroll amounts to approximately $3,000 annually. It benefits Stone County to the extent of this payroll and as a convenience to the local purchasers of building materials.

L. N. DANTZLER LUMBER COMPANY:

The steam operated saw-mill located at Ten Mile is a new industry for Stone County at this time but it is thesecond mill that has been located on this site. The present one was established in February 1937, by the above named Company.

This is a single cutting band mill with daily capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 ft of lumber; logs are hauled from one to forty miles, by motor trucks. There are six trucks used for this purpose and it is now estimated that the timber supply for this mill will last until about 1940. The lumber manufactured is for the export market. A steam dry kiln is operated in connection with the mill, for the purpose of drying the smaller dimensions of lumber, and a planing mill is operated for manufacturing dressed lumber.

There are from thirty-five to forty men employed and approximately $30,000 is paid annually in wages. The head office of this company is located at Moss Point, Mississippi.

ANDRESS LUMBER COMPANY:

A planing mill, engaged in the manufacture of dressed lumber, is located at Wiggins. This mill was formerly a part of the Finkbine Lumber Company's plant and later the Wilbe Lumber Company. In 1934 it was leased to Mr. T. S. Andress and is now known as the Andress Lumber Company.

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

At the present time there are six men employed, with an annual payroll of approximately $4,000.

WIGGINS ICE COMPANY:

The Wiggins Ice Company had its beginning in the year 1912 and was founded by Messrs. J. B. Dorsett, W. E. Guild, L. A. Bradford and J. P. Finley. The plant was located in North Wiggins and was of sheet iron construction. The object, as set forth inthe charter, was--to manufacture ice, operate and maintain cold storage, having a meat curing plant and syrup making facilities. This plant was operated until the year 1918 when the business was discontinued, all equipment sold,and the building, except the cold storage room, demolished. This room was rented by Mr. P. Willemoes to be used as a retail ice house, the ice being shipped in from a factory located in Hattiesburg. In 1923 the Kew Mercantile Co. of Wiggins, - a large mercantile store located in eqstern part of the town and near the saw-mill of the Finkbine Lumber Co. (then in operation) erected a cold storage and ice house and rented it to Mr. Willemoes who then moved his ice business to that location. In 1926 the present ice manufacturing plant was created by the Firm Ice & Fuel Company of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Mr. Willemoes contracting for their entire out-put. In 1930 he purchased the plant and is now the owner.

This is one of the best equipped ice plants in the state. The building in which it is housed is of brick and is 50 X 100 ft. It is operated by an oil burning sixty horse power Diesel engine; other equipment used in connection with the operation of this plant is a generator for electric lights and motors. Water supply is from a deep well which, together with the pumping equipment, is owned by the Wiggins Ice Company. Also, a ten ton refrigerating machine using the evaporating system of

ice manufacturing, and several electrical auxiliaries. The plant has a daily capacity of ten tons of ice. It is not only supplied to the local trade but railroad refrigerating cars enroute through Wiggins, are often stopped and iced at this plant, - especially during the summer months.

Mr. Willemoes plans to install a meat curing equipment during the year 1937, which in itself will be of much benefit to this community, and especially so to the farmers.

BLAIR'S HATCHERY:

One of Stone County's most useful and beneficial industries is that of the Blair Hatchery, located in Wiggins and owned by Mr. Victor J. Blair. Realizing the possibilites of the poultry and hatchery business, Mr. Blair began the operation of such a business on his farm, near Wiggins, in the year 1919. The beginning was rather crude but the efficient manner in which it was managed led to rapid development and soon numerous orders were being received fpr baby chicks from this and nearby counties and states. In 1924 Mr. Blair moved the hatchery department into Wiggins so as to have a more convenient shipping and delivery point, and the business has been continued in this manner since that time. Recently he purchased a lot on Pine Street in Wiggins and erected a new building thereon, installing a modern incubator with a capacity of 6,000 eggs. Besides producing hatchery eggs at his own poultry farm near Wiggins, he offers a cash market for hatchery eggs to Stone County farmers. At this time Mr. Blair is shipping baby chicks into nine different states but about 80% of his shipping is done locally. He and his wife are the only people employed in operating the business.

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

NEWTON NAVAL STORES:

The Newton Naval Stores Company, located in Wiggins, is one of the largest of its kind in the South. For many years it operated its distilling plant in Forrest County, just North of the Stone County line but had timber leases in Stone County.

About the first of 1937 this firm purchased the large holdings of the Gay & Rausch Turpentine Company of Wiggins and moved all of their own equipment to Wiggins, erecting an entirely new plant, a commissary and several dwellings for their workers. The plant is located in South Wiggins. Employment is furnished to quite a large number of men and the annual payroll amounts to many thousands of dollars. However, the exact amount is not obtainable. The principal finished products are turpentine and rosin. It is estimated that this company will ship around one hundred cars of these products during 1937, and about the same amount each year thereafter. Mr. R. M. Newton is the founder and owner of this enterprise, and he is also connected with the National Naval Stores Association and holds an outstanding and important position in that organization.

DAIRY INDUSTRY:

The Chamberlain Dairy, located three and one-half miles East of Wiggins, was founded by James Chamberlain in 1913 and is the oldest established business of its kind in Stone County. It has been owned and operated by the same person continuously. This concern produces dairy products and carries on an exclusive retail business, serving the local market. There are three regular employees, including the owner, and the annual payroll is about $1,200. From a herd of some twenty head of Jersey milch cows an average of one hundred gallons quarts of milk are obtained daily.

The barns and dairy equipment come under the Class A. Dairy regulations.

There are quite a few other farmers in Stone County who retail milk but who do not have regularly established dairies. Mr. Clarance Ramsey, until the early part of 1937, owned and operated a regular, standard dairy, which was located near Wiggins and served the local retail market for many years, but he sold to out-of-county interests and discontinued the business. Another large distributor of dairy products is Mr. J. F. Roberson who lives about one mile North of Wiggins. He has a herd of some 25 head of milch cows and ships on an average, twenty-five gallons of milk daily to the Creameries on the Coast.

OLDEST MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN STONE COUNTY:

The oldest mercantile business in Stone County is located in Wiggins. It is the grocery and meat market of Mr. T. L. Martin, he himself being Stone County's oldest merchant.

Mr. Martin came to Wiggins in the year 1902 from Wayne County and obtained employment with the Turpentine firm of Dawson & Martin, located five miles East of Wiggins and remained with this firm for about one year. He then moved back to Wiggins where he secured a position in a meat market owned and managed by Mr. Lewis Walker. This meat market was located in the old Bailey & Beech Store building near where the City Hall now stands. He remained in this business for several months then decided he would prefer farming so again went to the country to the same location as when he worked for Dawson & Martin, the Martin of that firm being a brother of his.

In 1906 he again came to Wiggins and obtained employment in the L.W. Davis & Co. Grocery & Meat Market. In 1908 he purchased an interest in that business (which incidentally was in the same location he is now

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

occupying), and this was the beginning of his career of business ownership.

The building this firm occupied was of frame construction and was destroyed in the fire that swept the business section of the town on January 21, 1910. This fire however did not interrupt his business as he continued under a tent and started immediately to rebuild on the same lot. A brick building was erected but not a very large one and since that time it has been added to several times until it is now a large building. Choice meats and fresh vegetables and fruits can always be found in this store. The business was then known as Martin & Davis, he being in partnership with Mr. Thad Davis/ Later on Mr. Martin's brother, Quin T. Martin, purchased the Thad Davis interest and the business was known as Martin Brothers. December 1933 Mr. Quin Martin withdrew from the firm and the business was then in full possession of Mr. T. L. Martin, who has since that time operated the same under his own name.

Although Mr. Martin has been most successful in his business undertakings yet it has not been without hardships and struggles, having first engaged in business on borrowed capital. His heavy loss by fire in 1910, without insurance, made it quite difficult for him to continue in business but by persistent endeavor and grim determination he succeeded and at present not only enjoys a good business of his own but has accumulated considerable real estate, which includes several brickmbuildings in the business section of the town. His telephone number is well known to his regular patrons for he has had the same number, 12, since telephones were first installed in Wiggins.

GRIST MILLS:

There are at this time, four or more Grist Mills in Stone County.

These mills serve the farmers as a means of grinding corn into meal, largely for home consumption. One of these mills is located in West Stone County in Magnolia School District and is owned and operated by Mr. Luther Smith. Another is located East of Perkinston and is owned and operated by Mr. Byrd Evans. The other two are located in Wiggins; one owned and operated by Mr. A. Muir in connection with his grocery business, and the other owned and operated by the Trenton Supply Co. The last named is a large hammer mill and grinds, in addition to corn into meal, corn on the cob and in the shuck, for livestock feed; also velvet and soy beans into feed for live stock.

This type of industry is very beneficial especially to the farmers as it not only enables them to have use of their own corn for making into bread for table purposes, but manufactures a very substantial feed for their own livestock. Operators of these mills charge a toll for this service, of a certain quantity of the finished goods in grinding corn for meal, but in grinding corn and beans etc. into feed, a charge on the basis of so much per pound is made.

OTHER BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS:

The business and professional firms of Stone County, composed of retail stores, barber shops, beauty parlors, gasoline service stations, restaurants, lumber yards, garages, physicians, dentists, lawyers, moving picture theater, pressing shop, etc. by the payment of taxes which are applied to different funds, contribute in a large measure to the industrial program of the county.

In Wiggins there are located six general mercantile stores employing seventeen people; seven grocery stores employing five persons; seven combination groceries and gasoline stations employing seven persons; one meat market and grocery employing three people; two clothing

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

and drygoods stores employing four people; one ladies-ready-to-wear shop employing two people;two drug stores employing six people; one bank employing three people; one variety--10¢, 25¢ and $1.00,) - store employing three; one jewelry and gift shop employing one, and one watchmaker in same building and Optometrist working also one day each week; three restaurants employing fifteen; two soft drink and sandwich shops employing three; one retail lumber yard employing three; seven drive-in gasoline stations employing twelve; one machine shop employing three; three garages and repair shops employing ten; one auto sales company employing five; one shoe repair shop employing one; one farmers Cooperative Store employing two; four wholesale oil stations employing eight; two beauty parlors employing five; three barber shops employing seven; one dental office, three physicians' offices and two lawyers' offices employing six; one funeral home employing three, and State Forestry Commission office employing three.

Miscellaneous employment includes: Court House employees as follows: Sheriff's Office, two to five persons; Chancery Clerk's Office, two persons; Superintendent of Education's Office, two persons; Circuit Clerk's Office, one person; Board of Supervisors, six persons; Road Maintenance crew, five people.

McHenry: In McHenry there are two grocery stores employing four people; one combination grocery and gas station employing two people; three drive-in gasoline stations employing five; one repair shop employing one; one barber shop employing one; one physician's office employing one.

Perkinston: This town has one general store and gasoline station employing two people; one combination drive-in gas station and grocery employing two; one garage and filling station employing three; one restaurant employing two; one barber shop employing one.

Bond: One combination grocery and gas station employing two people.

Rural Settlements: There is one combination filling station and grocery employing two people in the Magnolia School Community; two combination grocery and gas stations employing four and one gasoline station employing one at Big Level, (Home Consolidated School Community,) and two combination gasoline stations and stores employing three people at Ramsey Springs. These last two named are near C.C.Camp F-16.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM:

The present telephone system in Stone County was established about 1907 by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company; prior to that time there was no communication of this kind, either local or long distance,in the county, except a provately owned line of the Finkbine Lumber Company located at Wiggins. This line was used by them exclusively as a means of communication between their Wiggins Office and their logging camps and commissaries.

Local exchanges with switch board equipment were installed at Wiggins and McHenry by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving to the citizens of the county, for the first time, the convenience of both local and long distance telephone service. Patrons at Saucier, Howison, McHenry, Ten Mile and Perkinston were serviced through the McHenry exchange, while patrons at Bond and near-by stations in Forest County, namely, Maxie, Fruitland Park and Newco, as well as the Big Level Section and Wiggins were serviced through the Wiggins exchange. On account of the decrease in population at McHenry and other points outside of Wiggins, the telephone exchange at McHenry was discontinued in 1934 and all service to these points are now given through the Wiggins exchange.

About 1927 the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company took over the Cumberland interest and is at present operating the telephone system of Stone County.

STONE COUNTY) INDUSTRY

There are several privately owned rural lines that have direct connection with the Wiggins Exchange, giving the farmers of these communities the bemfits of regular telephone service. These rural lines are maintained by the patrons,who are charged 50 cts per month per 'phone for regular exchange service.

The Mississippi Forestry Commission of which Stone County is a part, owns approximately 61 miles of telephone lines in Stone County and have telephones installed in their observation towers and in the several homes of the Forest Rangers. The principal purpose being the locating and giving direction of possible forest fires. These lines are maintained exclusively by the Forestry Commission and have no connetions whatsoever with the regular telephone service.

Another private line that has the benefit of regular telephone exchange service is that owned by the United States Government and used in connection with the two C. C. Camps located in the County. There are in all approximately seventy-five miles of telephone lines in the Stone County area.

There are three regular employees in the Wiggins Telephone Exchange. This exchange is under the supervision of the Gulfport district office of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Installation of telephones, maintenance of lines, etc. is handled by employees working out of the Gulfport Office.

There are approximately two hundred telephone subscribers in Stone County. Mrs. Attie White is manager of the Wiggins exchange and is the oldest employee in point of service with the company, having been with them since 1927. Other employees are Mrs. Carey Dale and Miss Ruth Taylor.

LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

The first electric light plant in Stone County was located in Wiggins and was founded by A. W. Reed about 1903--having a 25 year franchise--and known as the Wiggins Light Company.

In 1925 the Mississippi Utilities Company, a corporation with head offices at Jackson, Mississippi, bought the Wiggins Plant and operated it until 1929. During this time electricity was available in Stone County to Wiggins residents only--that is Wiggins was the only place this company provided with electricity; however, the Agricultural High School and Junior College, located at Perkinston, operated an electric light plant of their own, and supplied electricity to a few residences and business house in that town.

In 1929 the Mississippi Power Company with general offices in Gulfport, extended their lines through Stone County, and electricity was furnished for a time from the Gulfport Power Plant and has since furnished electricity to all towns and villages in Stone County.

The Power House at Wiggins was discontinued. Electricity is now being supplied by the Mississippi Power Company from their Power House located at Picayune through 44,000 volt lines. A substation is located at Maxie which reduces the current to 23,000 volts, thence to a substation at Wiggins reducing it to 11,000 volts. From this substation to consumers at Wiggins and vicinity. A like substation is located at McHenry from which consumers are supplied at that point and Perkinston. This voltage is reduced down to 110-220 through transformers before being connected for consumption purposes. A two-line system is used from transformer to building where requirement is 110 volts and a three-line system is used from transformer to building where the requirement is 220 volts.

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

The Mississippi Power Company operates an office in Wiggins which is section of the Coast division and which is now under the management of Mr. Henry E. Davis. There are about sixty miles of power lines in Stone County, serving about two hundred patrons.

WIGGINS WATER WORKS.

Wiggins is the only town in Stone County having a public water-works system. It was founded as a private enterprise in 1901 by two brothers, A. W. and T. J. Bond, with their father, E. W. Bond, as manager. The water supply was taken from a spring branch that emptied into Flint Creek, about three miles North East of Wiggins. A steam operated pump was used, the steam being supplied from a boiler erected near the Spring. A 10,000 gallon elevated tank was first used and later a 30,000 gallon tank was installed. Water was pumped about two miles through a four inch pipe to this tank. However, this plant was not always in operation and at times it was necessary for consumers to make their own arrangements to have water hauled, which was done by means of man-power, horse-power, wagons and barrels. The water problem in the early days of the town, was quite a serious one as the older residents can testify.

About 1908 the Bond Brothers sold the plant to J. B. Dorsett and associates who operated the system until 1912 when a corporation was formed, known as the Wiggins Ice Company, the incorporators being J. B. Dorsett, W. E. Guild, L. A. Bradford and J. P. Finley, - as shown in this assignment under heading--Wiggins Ice Company--who took over the Water works. Considerable improvements were made; a deep well was put down, new pump equipment installed and was operated by an oil burning engine. In 1918 the Wiggins Ice Company discontinued business and the waterworks was sold to the town of Wiggins, thereafter becoming a public owned enterprise. The town used the same well and equipment until 1920

when, due to inadequate water supply, it was discontinued and the water mains were connected with the deep well belonging to the Finkbine Lumber Company who furnished the town with water, under contract, until 1927 when the town installed the present $60,000 system which is one of the finest of its kind in the state. The pumps were electrically operated until 1935 when two fifty horse-power Diesel engines were installed and are now being used for regular pumping operations. The main pump at this plant is a Fairbanks Morse Turbine and has a capacity of 600 gallons per minute. Other pumping units used for emergency purposes are, one 750 gallon per minute single stage pump, one Gould Centrifugal pump with a capacity of 750 gallons per minute. It has a three stage 125 horse power director connected to a 125 horse power sterling gas engine. The main storage tank has a capacity of 100,000 gallons and is elevated 138 feet. The well is 197 feet deep with a 10 inch casing. Water is delivered through six and eight inch mains.

There are thirty-two standard Columbia Fire Hydrants, three four inch and one two inch single connection fire hydrants, installed within the corporate d area of this town. Approximately 25,000 gallons of water is consumed for domestic and commercial purposes every twenty-four hours.

This plant also has a 100,000 gallon concrete reservoir used for emergency purposes. An aerator used in extracting iron from the water before going to the consumer is part of the plant's equipment.

A flat rate of $2.00 per month is charged for residences and small commercial places; the larger commercial places pay for the amount used as meters are installed in such places. The operating cost of this plant is about $50.00 per month plus salaries paid to employees. Mr. Melvin

STONE COUNTY) INDUSTRY

Pridgen is the superintendent of the Waterworks and there is one regular and one part-time worker employed.

RAILROADS:

Illinois Central Railroad operates its lines through Stone County, having approximately twenty miles of track. At this time there are two regular ticket and express offices, - one at Wiggins and the other at Perkinston. A telegraph office at Wiggins. Three full-time workers are employed at Wiggins, including the agent, and there is one employee only at Perkinston. A station is located at McHenry but has hut one employee who is a caretaker. A flag station at Bond and at Ten Mile and no employees at either point. A section crew of from ten to fifteen men are employed for the purpose of keeping up track and roadbeds in Stone County, and the railroad owns several dwellings for the section men and their families to live in; also wuntools and have supply houses; located one at McHenry and one at Wiggins. The annual payroll in Stone County of the I. C. Railroad Company is approximately $10,000.

Carload shipments of various Stone County products handled over this road during 1936 are as follows: - Two cars of wool; fifteen cars of cotton; seven cars of cotton seed; forty-five cars watermelons; twenty-two cars assorted vegetables; three hundred cars pickles; thirteen cars miscellaneous farm products; about two thousand carloads forest products including wood, lumber and turpentine. The above being shipped OUT --the following shipped IN, during the same year: fifty cars cucumbers; fifty cars vinegar; ten cars barrels; twenty cars salt; twenty-five cars sugar; two hundred cars bottles--all of the above consigned to the Pickle Factory. Other shipments received were:twelve carloads cotton seed meal and hulls; fifty carloads of fertilizer; six cars flour; forty x

cars coal; one hundred cars petroleum products, and thirty-six cars general merchandise. Approximately 100,000 pounds of express was handled through the local express office during 1936.

It is anticipated that the above volume of business will be increased 25% during 1937. This road was constructed through Stone County about 1896 and its early founders were Judge Hardy and Captain J. T. Jones. This road was known as the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad and trains were operated from Gulfport to Jackson, Miss. About 1927 it was purchased by the Illinois Central system and now operated by that company with through passenger service to Chicago and other northern points. The agent at Wiggins, Mr. I. Henry, is the oldest Stone County employee of this road as he has served as agent at McHenry, Bond and Wiggins and has been with the company since 1910.

YOUNG MENS' BUSINESS CLUB:

There is no Chamber of Commerce in Stone County at this time but there is a Young Mens' Business Club located in the town. This was formed in the early summer months of 1935 by some of the young business and professional men of Wiggins and Stone County, for the purpose of developing a civic and industrial improvement program, and to take the place, insofar as possible, of a Chamber of Commerce. This is a local organization and is not affiliated with any National Organization. Small monthly dues are paid by each member, which is to take care of incidental expenses only. Applicants are carefully selected and investigated before being voted into membership. It was mainly through the efforts of the members of this Club that the W.P.A. Gymnasium Building was located in Wiggins, as they sponsored the project for the erection of same. This building was completed several months ago and has been, and will continue to be, of great benefit to the entire county, for athleticgames, exhibits of different kinds, etc.

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Efforts are now being made by the members of this Club to attract additional industries to the County. A Beautification program for the highways of the County is now being planned also.

Mr. W. L. Mabry is President of this Club and Mr. J. E. Snowden is the Secretary. The former a merchant of Wiggins, and the latter is the County Agent.

Meetings are held once each month,

References:

Mr. J. E. Snowden
Mr. J. H. Hough
Mr. T. S. Andress
Mr. R. M. Newton
Mr. C. E. Rausch
Mr. I. Henry
Mr. T. F. Walton
Mr. W. C. Batson
Mr. Mitchel FitzGerald
Mr. W. J. Synott
Mr. R. L. Dancer
Mr. L. N. Dantzler
Mr. P. Willemoes
Mr. Victor J. Blair
Mr. James Chamberlain
Mr. T. L. Martin
Mrs. Atsie White
Mr. O. L. Bond
Mr. O. L. Stewart
Mr. Melvin Pridgen
Mr. Henry E. Davis
Mr. W. L. Mabry

Historical Research Project, #2983,
Stone County, Mississippi,
Wiggins, April 17, 1937.

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Supervisor.

STONE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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Sup - Transportation
Stone Co

ROADS

Old Wire Road: located in the southern part of the county was the first road connecting the western section of the county and Cancleave Mississippi, with McHenry This old road got its name from the fact that the first telephone line in this section of the county was strung along this road. This telephone line carried communications from Vancleave and Oceansprings inHJackson conty to McHenry. There were no telphone in hemésain those days as there are now, but if people wanted to talk on the telephone of send a message they had to go to one of the towns in which there was a "phone", located. This was not easy to do, hence the telephone was used mostly for business. This old Wire Road today iskept up by the county and is the route of the United States mail from Perkinston and extends for about fifty mile out into the country. (1)

The Old City Roadrunning through the county intersecting Highway 26 andrunning in a southernly direction across Red creekand intersecting the Old Wire Road, gets its name from the fact that in Pioneer days this was the road connecting Mississippi City on the Gulf Coast with the inland. Mississippi City was at one time the county seatof Harrison county. It wasthen only a pioneer town and did not have the advantages that towns of today have. There were no electic lights, waterworks or

(1) Mr. B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi

any conveniences. Today Mississippi City is one of the most flourishing towns on the Gulf Coast. (1)

Highway 26: which connects Lucedale in George county and Poplarville in Pearl River county, runs in an easterly and westerly direction through the county, It was completed in 1926 and is kept up by the state Highway Department. (2)

High Highway 49;which connects Jackson and Gulfport, runs in a southerly direction and enters Stone county on the south at or near McHenry, Mississippi and on the north near Fruitland Park. This highway. started many years ago, has recently been completed, and top surfaced. It is one of the main Highways through the county, having the greater part pf the traffic of the county and a direct route to the Gulf Coast. (3)

Highway 57;which begins at Biloxi, leading north to Ramsy Spring's and intersecting Highway 26 at Camp F-16. This highway was completed about 1930. This highway is kept up by the State Highway Department. (4)

(1)Mr. B.H.Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi
(2) Mr. J.H O'Neal, Wiggins, Mississippi
(3)Mr. J.H.O'Neal, Wiggins, Mississippi
(4)Mr. J.W. Hunt, Perkinston, Mississippi.

STONE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

References

Hinton, S.C. Wiggins, Miss.

Breland, B.H. Wiggins, Miss.

Swetman, Mrs C.C. Perkinston, Miss.

Willis, Jhonny, McHenry, Miss.

Pridgen, Melvin Wiggins, Miss.

Hatten, W.G. Wiggins, Miss.

Walker, Noah, Perkinston, Miss.

Wilkerson, Mrs. Josphine, Lucedale, Miss.

Hickman, Davis, Perkinston, Miss.

O'neal, M.J.E. Wiggins, Miss.

Whittington, Asbury, Perkinston, Miss.

Flurry, R.A. Perkinston, Miss.

O'Neal, J.H. Wiggins, Miss.

Hunt, J.W. Perkinston, Miss.

Alexander, J.T. Wiggins, Miss.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PORJECT

Research Workers....(Mrs. Idelle Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #23

SUBJECT--------TRANSPORTATION

There are two roads running through Stone County that are outstanding and have considerable historical background.

One of these roads is known as the "Old Wire Road" and runs east and west through the southern portion of the County.

Prior and during civil war days this road was the only means of travel through this section between Mobile and New Orleans. A telegraph line was installed along the road and said to have been the only wire line of communication between Mobile and New Orleans at this time. It was due to this telegraph line that the road obtained the name "Wire Road". Up to about the year of 1920 there exist some of the old poles and glass insulators that were used in connection with installation of this line, but have since been destroyed.

Early settlers of this county traveled the road in oxcarts and on horse back to Mobile, Alabama which was in those days the principal market and trading point for this section. It is said that during the civil war that troups of General Jackson traveled this road on their way from Mobile to New Orleans.

The roads has been in continuous use as means of travel all during the years that heve followed, up to the present time, and always been

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STONE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: TRANSPORTATION

maintained by the county government. This road has been considerably improved during recent years, through the assistance of the Works Progress Administration funds. It is now regular traveled as a means of farms to market road and part of the Perkinston rural mail route.

The other road mentioned as having considerable historical background is the one known as the "Old City Road", and according to older settlers is one of the oldest roads in south Mississippi. It runs north east and southwest through Big Level section of Stone County. Through New Augusta to the Mississippi Gulf Coast with Mississippi City as its southern terminal. This was the only means of travel between these two points for many years.

When this county was a part of Harrison and Mississippi City was the County seat citizens of this section traveled the road to and from that point in attending court sessions. Its name was derived fron the constant travel to and from Mississippi City. Records show that during the James Copeland outlaw days he and his klan travel part of this road, between the Gulf Cost and interior points during their Outlaw activities.

The early mode of travel on this road was by oxcarts and on horse back. The road has been continuously traveled all during these years and maintained by the county government. It is now being used chiefly as a farm to market road.

Considerable improvement have been made to that portion of the road that runs through Stone County and this work was financed by Work Progress Administration.

This road was orginally construted by slave labor and when the surveys were first being made for the old Gulf and Ship Island railroad in the year of 1884, the proposed right- of-way for that railroad was considered along this route, but later changed, however to its present location

SUBJECT: Transportation

There are numerous community roads running throught the county that has their beginning many years ago. And while they have no historical significance yet they are roads that have meant much to the transportation life of the county

Some of them dating back into the early sixties when they were mere wagon and oxcart trails windi g through the then vast forest of virgin pine timber.

But when the railroad was built through this section and towns began to spring up along its route and education began to take its place with in the rural sections of the county, road building and improvement program were started by the County and most of these roads soon there after began to develop into substantial graded roads.

And wth the coming of automobiles additional improvement were made to these roads and they are today regular traveled as rural mail routes, school routes and farm to market roads.

During the late years of from 1933 to present year of 1937, the Civil Work Administration, Work Progress Administration and National Forest Reserve have contributed in a large measure to the further development of most of these orads in the ways of draingge, bridging and grading.

There are at this time four highways running through Stone County Three of these are national highways known as 49-26-59.

Highway 49 runs north and south through the county with its southern terminal at Gulfport, Mississippi and is a direct route thrugh Jackson, Mississippi to northern points intersecting with other national high- at that city. It terminates at Clarksdale, Mississippi but connects with other highways there.

This is the principal highway running through Stone County and is a hard surface road all along its entire route.

STONE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Transportation

The Stone county portion of this highway is one of the most outstanding of the entire route particularly that portion that runs through Perkinston.

A concrete bridge approximately 1600 feet in length, including 3 steel and concrete spans crossing Red creek and its tributaries and an overhead bridge spanning the Illinois Central railroad approximately 300 feet in length is a most outstanding attraction of this highway with the exception of some minor changes eliminating curves and railroad crossings. This highway is constructed through Stone county over the orginal gravel road and portions of it was a former dirt road that has been in use between Mississippi Gulf Coast and interior points for many, many years or since the old oxcart days and long before the construction of the railroad in this section.

Highway 26 is a good gravel surfaced road runnigf east and west th through Stone county by way of Mobile on the east and through Poplarville on the west to Baton Rouge. The route covered by this highway is along portions of an old road that has been traveled by pioneer citizens of this section for many years and have played an important part in the transportation life of the county. This road was orginally trailed out during the old oxcart days, and during horse back days.

Highway 59 is also a gravel road and about seven miles of it runs through southwest Stone county. It connects with highway 26 near Ramsey Springs. The road is approximately 30 miles inllength and runs through Stone County to Biloxi intersecting with the old Spanish Trail Route at that point.

A secondary gravel/~~highway~~ surfaced runs northwest from Wiggins to New Augusta and is itself extensively traveled between these two points,

SUBJECT: Transportation

largely as farm to market road. It has somewhat of a historical background. portions of this road was formerly a part of "Old City Road" the history which has already been mentioned. This road intersects at Wiggins with Highway 26 and 49.

The national and state highways are under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

This commiqsion is composed of 3 members elected by the voters of the state for a term of 4 years.

The names of the members of present highway commission are--Messers. Brown Williams, representing the 1st highway district, and resides at Philedelphis, Mississippi., H. J. Patterson, representing 2 nd district and resides at Monticello, F. L. Linken representing 3 rd Highway district residing at Oxford, Mississippi.

This commission controls the highways of the state and plan their construction and their maintenance.

Federal appropiation for roads in the county are made through the Highway Commission and based on regular annual contribution of certain amounts, varying from year to year for construction.

During the present highway construction and paving programs the Federal Government made a special contribution for that purpose which was on a percentage basis of 45%--55%. The state matching the Federal 55% appropiation with 45%.

The state appropiation for roads in the county is through the tax on g soline which is at this time 6¢ per gallon. This tax money is returned to the county is proportion to the registered motor vehicles, number of square miles, and population of each county.

When the county receives this money it is deposited/~~the~~ with the County Treasury and credit is given to the general road fund. It is then used for

Stone County, Transportation

SUBJECT: Transportation

retiring of bridge and road bonds and in construction and maintenance of the public road, bridges and culverts.

The county appropiation for roads is from levies on general property tax. These levies vary in the several districts/some having larger levies than others, depending upon the source of indebtness and road construction work in their respective districts. These levies when collected are deposited in/the County treasury and credited to general road fund then it is paid out according to each district needs.

BUS LINES--

There is one bus line operating through Stone County known as the Tri-State Bus Line. It operatew over highway 49 and at present time has a daily schedule of tw buses each way. Its terminals are at Gulfport and Jackson where connections with other lines is made for more distant points.

RAILROAD--

The early attempt of railroad building through what is now known as Stone County was in the year of 1884. A survey was made for the construction of a railroad from central Mississippi point to the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

This road was known as Gulf and Ship Island railroad. The orginal survey was to run parallel with the old "City Dirt Road" through Stone County but was/later changed a few miles farther west. In 1890 actual work in the construction of this railroad was begun and was completed in sections.

Beginning at Gulfport a section to McHenry was completed/first and regular train service was operated to that point. Later another section was completed into Hattiesburg with regular train service to that point and finally to Jackson. In the construction of this road convict labor

SUBJECT: Transportation

was largely used, which were leased rom the state.

The early promoters of this road were the late Judge Hardy and Mr. S. S. Bullis, the later afterwards became general manager. But it was the late Capt. J. T. Jones founder of Gulfport, Mississippi who is due the credit for its successful completion. He previously visioned the possibilities of a railroad through this section. He having made it possible for the road to be completed in many ways, but the main reason, it was largely financed by him.

Towns all along the route sprung up rapidly and large sawmills were constructed to manufacture lumber from the then immense supply of virgin timber. This was the first and only imcorparated railroad to operate through stone county and it gave the people of this section the benefit of rail transportation for the first time.

In 1927 the Illinois Central railroad system purchased all the holdings of this road and has since operated it as a part of their/regular system and is now known as Jackson, Gulfport Division of that line. Considerable improvements were made to the road beds, heavier steel rails were installed, and more substantial bridges and culverts were constructed.

At present time this railroad operates two passenger trains daily each way with through pullman cars to Memphis, Chicago and other northern points. It has all steel and air conditioned coaches. It also operates several freight trains daily each way including fast freight service to northern points. Considerable freight is handled out of Stone County overtthis road. Principally of the/lumber and agriculture variety.

There are no navigable rivers or streams of any kind in Stone County consequently there are no water transportation/or boats of any kind.

There is an airport in Stone County located about two miles south

STONE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Transportation

west of Wiggins. It is not a regular commercial airport but it is used frequently by local and transient planes. There are no hangars at this airport. and no air mail service in the county, but air mail planes travel across its boundaries on their regular route to and from New Orleans.

REFERENCES--

Dunbar Rowland--Volume I and II

Old Newspapers and Files

History of Harrison County by J. H. Lang

W. C. Batson

J. A. Simpson

W. W. Lott

Sam Hinton

(Crab) B. H. Breland

U. B. Parker

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2983

By Horace V. Redfield
Horace B. Redfield, Historian.

Wiggins, Mississippi, Stone County
August 24, 1937.

STONE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

2nd Copy 2/10/39

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #16

SUBJECT: FINE ARTS: PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

LITERATURE.

Novelists.

Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp of Wiggins, Mississippi is an author of considerable note. She has written several books principally on childs life. All of her work has met with approval, and are popular sellers.

Included in her books that have been published are:

Trail of the Go-Hawks

Squaw Lady

Penny- ise

Little Billy Bow-Legs

Uncle Peter-Heathern

Miss Stapps literary achievements extend to that of poet, playwright, and a news paper writer, details of which will be given under the proper heading of this chapter. She has been a citizen of Stone County since 1934, and is making this her permanent home, where she continues her career as a writer.

Historians.

There are no historians in Stone County, or historians who formerly lived in Stone County .

Poets.

Stone County's most outstanding poet is Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp. She has written a great variety of poems mostly for children.

Many of Miss Stapps poems were published in the Christian Science Moniter at Des Moines, Iowa.

She has written a beautiful poem entitled "Little Streets of Beacon Hill", which was published in book form and illustrated with etchings. This book was printed on handmade paper, novel size, and signed copies were sold for $10.00 each. Miss Stapp also won a $100.00 cash prize for the best poem under the above title.

One of her poems entitled "Where the sun sleeps", for children is given below:

" I watch the jelly sun each day
Fill all the great big world with light,
And wonder where he finds a place
To lay his shining head at night.

Perhaps he sleeps in fleecy clouds,
If he can find no other bed,-
And is his coverlet of stars
A rainbow pillow for his head?"

Mr. C. E. Cunningham who resides in Wiggins, and is a native of Stone County, has composed several very interesting poems. A number of these poems are of a religious type. One of hispoems, " Mother of Mine, " is as follows:

" Mother is your very best friend,
She is the one who cares;
She'd stay by you to the end,
Your sorrow she will share.

All the world may turn you down,
But she will stand by you,
Always smiling, never frown,
To you her love is true.

She's the flower of the world,
God bless her heart, I pray,

She's the sweetest of all girls,
Althe she's turning gray.

When I was a little child,
She never would complain,
Always giving her sweet smile,
And with her sweet voice sing.

Please accept this, Mother dear,
For you I humbly pray
That your heart be filled with cheer
On this glad Mother's Day."

-

Mr. B. H. Breland, better known as " Crab Breland," is the suther of numerous poems which have been published in leading newspapers of the state. He has also written manuscripts for a book in which he will include several of his poems. One of his poems is as follows:

SIGNS of the TIMES

When days grew warm and nights grew cold,
And violets peep from out the mold,
These are the signs that always are,
To tell that spring is not so far.

When blue birds chirp and flit about,
Go into holes and then come out;
You may then guess and never fear,
That gentle spring is drawing near.

When bumble bees begin to hum,
Stand still in open air and hum,
We then can tell, and not half try,
That spring is getting closer by.

When poets come as come they must,
Their silly stuff on us to thrust,
We know it then if not before,
That gentle spring is at the door.

But when we lie and dream and dream,
Of noisy banks and placid streams,
Of leaping trout and bending reed,
We know that spring is here indeed.

Then hail this never failing sign,
That fills this lazy soul of mine,
And puts all efforts on the bum,
Each passing year, when spring has come."

-

is very much recognized by the reading public.

-

Mr. Dewey O. Cox, a native of Stone County, and residing in the Ramsay Springs community in southeast Stone County, is a successful magazine short story writer. Some of his manuscripts that have been published are:

The Wife's Secret, -- True Story Magazine.

Nellie Turns the Tide, -- Munsey Magazine.

No Legs, -- Peoples Home Journal.

Captain Jose, -- Munsey Magazine.

Mr. Cox received a total of $270.00 for these stories.

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Music.

Outstanding Musicians.

Miss Corine Helleman, whose home is in Wiggins, and where she completed her High School education, is a musician of ability, having graduated in music at Woman's College, Hattiesburg, and completed her post graduate course at that institution in 1922 under Elwood Roden.

She also took special studies in musicat the Institution of Fine Arts in Chicago under Lee Patterson in 1924 and later at the University of Colorado under the French pianist E. Robert Schmitz.

Miss Helleman plays the piano, and all string and wind instruments. She has followed her profession as a teacher, teaching music in the leading schools and colleges of South Mississippi including Woman's College at Hattiesburg, the Wiggins High School at Wiggins, and the Perkinston Junior College at Perkinston. She is now instructor of musicat Ellisville Junior College at Ellisville, Mississippi.

-

Mrs. W. D. Stewart, now living in St. Louis, Missouri, who was formerly Miss Marguerite Helleman of Wiggins, is another one of Stone County's talented musicians. She received her high school education in

Drama.

Miss Belle Ingersol, who lives in Stone County, having recently moved from the East and located on a farm with her parents about three miles east of Wiggins, is a former actress and playwright. Miss Ingersol has played the leading part in several theatrical productions and traveled extensively with theatrical troupes.

She played in moving pictures during silent picture days, and has worked in studios in Chicago and Detroit under well known picture directors of that time.

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Miscellaneous.

Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp of Wiggins is a prominent columnist, having at one time edited a Childrens' column in a leading newspaper, the Des Moines Capital of Des Moines, Iowa.

She has also received favorable press comment on her work by the New York Herald, Louisville Evening Post, Richmond News Leader, Times, and others.

Miss Stapp is a noted playwright, having composed a book of plays for children, entitled, " Happy Land Crete Plays," and an individual play entitled, " Tulip Times." All of her plays have been successfully presented and received most favorable comment.

She has composed words for a lullabye song which was published and sold during 1918 for the benefit of fatherless children of France.

-

Mr. B.H. (Crab) Breland is an outstanding newwpaper correspondent, and has written for leading South Mississippi newspapers for many years. He is writing under exclusive contract for the Gulfport Daily Herald, a leading newspaper of South Mississippi, under the pen name of " Crabology."

Mr. Breland is a life long citizen of Stone County, and his work

the County Schools.

Mrs. Srewart is a graduate in music form Woman's College, Hattiesburg. She was awarded the Theodore Dressen Scholorship in music at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She also studied at Duncans Conservatory of Music in St. Louis, Missouri., specializing in voice at that time.

Mrs. Stewart plays the piano, and all string and wind instruments. She has lead in orchestras, and is at the present time breadcasting over a leading St. Louis Breadcasting Station.

Prior to going to St. Louis, she taught her profession in the schools of South Mississippi, including the High School at McLain, Wiggins, and New Augusta, Mississippi. She is now an Instructor in Duncans Conservatory of Music, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Miss Jesse Lee Helleman of Wiggins, Mississippi, is a talented musician and a graduate in piano and violin. She received her musical education largely under her sister, Miss Cerrine Helleman. She has played in Orchestras, and has entertained with piano and violin solos at numerous social and religious functions, but has never practiced her profession commercially to any great extent. Incidentially, the three musicians just named, are sisters, and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Helleman of Wiggins, Mississippi.

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Miss Belle Ingersol of Wiggins, is a graduate pipe-organist. She studied this and other musical instruments at the Conservatory of Music in Detroit, Michigan and Eastmans School of Music, Rochester, Minnxxxtaxx New York. Miss Ingersol has composed music and words to music. The title of one of her musical compositions is " Mother of Mine."

-

Okley West, of McHenry, Mississippi is a professional pianist

and pipe-organist. He was born and reared in Stone County, and studied piano at the age of six years. He had never taken a lesson of any kind until he was about the age of 18, and during that period had mastered these instruments.

After reaching young manhood, West took special lessons in music from a private instructor in Gulfport, Mississippi. During silent picture days of the movies, he was employed asx a pipe-organist for a leading moving picture theatre at Gulfport, Mississippi, and won local fame as such.

In recent years Mr. West has been connected with leading Broadcasting stations , and at present is broadcasting over National Broadcasting Systems.

-

Miss Elisabeth Davis of the Perkinston Junior College is an accomplished musician in piano and voice. She has been at the College since 1935, and away on leave of absence one year studying at Louisiana State University.

Miss Davis has organized a Glee Club that is unexcelled in performance, giving concerts in various parts of the country, and singing for various groups.

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We have numerous graduate musicians in the county who hevxwon recognition including Mrs Posey Godard, Mrs. W.H.Stewart, Mrs. Ellis Carraway, Mrs. M.E.Cooper, Mr. Wayne McHenry, and Mr. and Mrs. F.W.McHenry.

-

Mr. Curtis Parker is a native Stone Countain who is an outstanding musician. His specialty is the piano, and received his musical training in the McHenry High School, later enrelling in the music department at the Perkinston Junior College, studying under Mrs. Edna B. Hines at the Institution in 1935. He has taken special courses in music at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Parker has composed several musical compositions, and has written the words to music. He has broadcasted several time over the radio.

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Some of the old time violinists or "fiddlers" as we call them are: Mr. J.H.Easterling, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Lamar Taylor, Mr. Webb Broadus, (deceased), T. W. Cain, (deceased) and others. We have some few who are excellent with the guitar, but these are mostly among the Negro race.

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We have no composers of note, and no Indian music or Negro Folk Songs or Spirituals.

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Bands.

We havem no regular Orchestras or other musical organizations in Stone County, but occasionally local Orchestras are formed for the purpose of rendering special music at church and other gatherings. We have no regular organized choirs except these who volunteer for service in churches of the county.

A course is given about once each year in sight singing and voice culture at some of the churches in the county, each community sponsoring its own class. These courses are given by a music teacher or some one skilled in the art of voice culture.

-

The Perkinston Junior College has an organized Band that is made up of the students of the College, and under the direction of the music department of the school. This band is made up of both wind and string instruments. A complete orchestra and chorus is had in connection with the band. The band Director, Mr. S. J. Beers, teaches all kinds of instruments in the school. This band plays for all special occasionsnix in the surrounding counties.

The Wiggins High School at Wiggins has a music department where piano and other musical instruments are taught.

Other schools in the county where music is taught are: Home and Magnolia Consolidated Schools. Private classes are taught in the county in both wind and string instrument s, under the direction of a Gulfport Musician.

•

Painting.

List of Artists.

Stone County has several exceptionally good artists. Among these are Mrs. J. B. Dorsett, a graduate ~~of~~ in Art at M.S.C.W. at Columbus, Mississippi. She also studied art at the University of Chicago where she received her post-graduate course.

Although Mrs. Dorsett is gifted in all kinds of artistic painting, her specialty is that of oil painting. She has taught her profession in several schools of South Mississippi. Some of her work is considered masterpieces. She now has in her possession two enlarged paintings, one representing " Still Life;" the other " Nature Studies." Both of these paintings are of heroic size. Mrs. Dorsetts works have been on exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago, and was greatly admired by Art critics.

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Mrs. J. M. Watkins of McHenry, Mississippi is an artist of ability. She first studied art at the Normal College in Livingston, Alabama in 1891, later graduating in art at the M.M.I.C., Meridian, Mississippi. She has been an instructor in art at numerous schools and colleges including the Perkinston Junior College, and for many years' has been conducting a private studio in her home in McHenry, Mississippi. Her specialty is oil painting.

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Stone County has several other good artists whose works have been outstanding and greatly admired, but who have not made painting a profession. Included among these are Miss Vint Ella Fox, Miss Corrine Holleman, Miss Bettie McArthur, and Albert Earl McDonald, Jr.

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In several homes of the county, and in the Enterprise office in Wiggins, there is a painting or drawing of unusual interest known as the " Bond Family Tree. " This tree shows the family record of the descendents of the late Col. John Bond, dating as far back as 1770. This family record is in the form of a tree - the trunk representing Col. Bond himself who died in 1862 at the advanced age of 92 - and the leaves and branches representing the past generations of the Bond family. The generations are distinguished by each limb and branch showing the name, date of birth of all members of the family both living and dead - the lower limbs show the names of earlier generations - the upper branches showing the names of later generations.

Members of the family who died prior to this drawing are indicated by the date at time of death. This tree shows names of 222 individuals of the Bond family. The eldest birth shown on the tree is in 1796 which was that of Elisha Bond eldest child of late Col. John Bond, whose death occurred in 1865. The birthday of the youngest child of Col. Bond was in 1842, but there is no death date given.

Col. Bond was the father of nineteen children - was married three times.

-

Old Portraits and rare paintings.

In the homes of county are to be found many enlarged portraits of people, some in ancient costume. The art of enlarging portraits is becoming extinct in this section.

No rare paintings are to be found in the county.

A -

Art in Public Schools and Colleges.

N No artis taught or found in any school or college in Stone County. Most of the schools teach only the primary grades to draw and paint with water colors.

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Sculpture.

Stone County has no Sculptors, and there is no statuary or sculpture in the county.

-

Division of Practical Arts and Crafts.

A. Handicraft.

Wood carving.

Mrs. George Davis of Wiggins is exceptionally good at wood carving. It is a natural gift to her as she has had no lessons or instruction in this at any time.

Mrs. Davis first begun to shape and cut out wood objects when a small child, and can now cut or carve out most any kind of object imaginable. She designs her own patterns, and saws or carves out many useful articles. Some of the things are toys, furniture, lawn fixtures, bird houses, and comic designs. Her work is admired by all who see it. She has been making these articles and selling them for the past fifteen years.

This type of handicraft is now being taught in the Vocational schools of the county.

Considerable handicraft is being done by the farmers of the county in making such articles for home use as the following: Ax handles, chairs, cant hook handles, ox yokes, etc.

Mr. Paul Hatten is another Stone County man who is an expert cabinet maker. He can cut out and make all kinds of furniture, such as tables, chairs, kitchen cabinets, dressers, and any and all kinds of wood work that is used about the home. He is especially skilled at framing work and is an expert carpenter by trade. His work is very much in demand, and he makes and sells much of this kind of work. His magazine racks that are made of soft pine are very beautiful.

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Another of the experts in wood carving in the county is Mr. A.J. Reeves at Perkinston. He is adept at making many useful articles for the home. Also at making knives of old saws he is unexcelled.

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Many of the Stone County people are gifted at pine-needle work. This comes under the head of

Basketry.

The pine needle articles are made of cured pine straw from the long and short leaf pine tree, but the straw from the long leaf pine is very much better for this work. Many useful articles are made of the pine needles including baskets, brooms, vases, and many other household ornaments.

Among the workers in this art are, Mrs. Jno. Hatten, Mrs. H.V. Quarles, Mrs. Clarence Ramsay, Mrs. Jno. Reed, Sr., Miss Cela Pearson, Mrs. Cecil Crawford, Mrs. D.H.Cain, and others. This work is now being taught in the Vocational Schools of the county.

We have a few men in the county who are gifted in the making of baskets and other articles of WhiteOak strips. The strips are cut from green logs of the White Oak tree. They will readily peel out in long strips when the cuts are green and moist. These strips are useful in making baskets or chair seats.

-

Weaving.

Little weaving is practiced in the county at this time, although this was the main means of livlihood among the women many years ago throughout Stone County. Some of the women are living today who were expert at weaving and spinning.

Mrs. J. F. Bond is owner of a hand woven bed spread that is over one hundred years old, and is woven from hand spun thread. George Ramsay has a quilt that his mother made from hand woven thread. She spun the thread and wove the cloth for the quilt. This quilt is about 125 years old. The stars in the quilt represent what is known as "Gopher Grass." The leaves are green with a red flower in the centre.

-

Miscellaneous.

A few persons in the county are gifted and trained in the arts of pencil sketching, painting of China in colors, artistic painting or decorating of homes, store and window display, wood craft, etc. Among those so gifted are Mrs. Hazel Pratt Potter. Mrs Potter is a graduate in all types of art such as oil painting, artistic rug weaving, needle craft, and wood craft. She is a graduate of Belle Haven College of Jackson, Mississippi, and has taken special courses in art at the Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois.

After her graduation she accepted a position in the occupational Therapy Department in the Mississippi State Hospital. She also held a Civil Service appointment as Occupational Therapy Aide in the Veterans Hospital, Gulfport, Mississippi.

In the fall of 1935, Mrs. Potter was sent by the Veterans Administration to take a special course in Occupational Therapy. She is now holding a position as such in the Veterans Hospital, Gulfport.

-

Others who are gifted in miscellaneous arts are: Mrs. J.B.Dorsett, who is gifted in handicraft, sketching, and decorative art; Mrs. H.E. Bell, hand drawing and sketching; Mr. Kenneth Mason, Hand drawing and sketching, and Miss Belle Ingersol who is gifted in handicraft, sketching, and decorative art.

One of the most outstanding artists of its kind to be found anywhere, is one which Stone County is justly proud of is Mr. Herschel McCoy, former resident of Wiggins who attended school and spent most of his boyhood days here. He is now a resident of Hollywood, California, where he practices his profession as a designer of clothes.

Mr. McCoy, still in his early twenties, designs clothes for movie actresses, both for wearing off and on the stage. He is the principal designer for 20th Century-Fox at their Western Avenue Hollywood Studio.

In a recent newspaper item from Hollywood regarding the beautiful gowns worn by the actresses of the screen, considerable credit was given Mr. McCoy as the designer of them.

Mr. McCoy not only designs clothes for the screen, but is associated with Miss Leta Henry, a famous designer in Hollywood, and they are the proprietors of the Swank School of Costume Designing on Wilkshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, one of the most exclusive of its kind in America.

Mr. McCoy has designed clothes worn by Jane Withers who stars with Irvin S. Cobb in the picture " Public Enemy No. 1. " He designed the wedding gown worn by Muriel Roberts in this picture. This gown has been syndicated, and was reproduced in the various fashion magazines and movie books for "June Bride" illustrations.

Mr. McCoy designed all costumes worn by the cast in the 20th Century-Fox Production,"Romona." He has traveled extensively in Italy and England studying as he went. Some of his water colors and illustrations done in various European countries have been exhibited in Paris and New York, and at one time they were sent on exhibition around the world. Several of his designs were on display at the Mississippi Art Association Exhibit in 1932.

Mr. McCoy studied costume designing at the New York School of Fine Arts, and also in the Paris branch of this school.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.S.McCoy were former residents of Wiggins.

-

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Ornamental Buildings.

Architecture.

The Stone County Courthouse is one of the public buildings in the county that is of the modern architectural design. It is of brick construction, the lobby floor being of marble tile. It is considered an ornamental building to some extent; its roof being of Spanish tile type. Both the exterior and interior of the building is very attractively designed.

The Building faces the west, and the grounds are attractively landscaped. Four main rooms are on the ground floor, occupied by the Sheriff, Board of Supervisors and Chancery Clerk, Circuit Clerk, and Superintendent of Education. The second floor is made up of offices and a large Court room and jury rooms.

-

The Wiggins High School at Wiggins is another attractive building. It is of brick construction and of an attractive architectural design.

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The Perkinston Junior College at Perkinston is perhaps one of the finest group of buildings that can be found in the state. Two stately administration buildings adorn the campus surrounded by five dormitories for boys and girls. The girls' dormitory that was built in 1937 is one of the loveliest of buildings. The interior of this building is made up of a large lobby resembling the finest hotel, with beautiful furniture and accessories. The Rooms are furnished with twin beds and new furniture.

-

Most of the churches in the county are of frame structure and are not very handsomely designed. However, the Methodist Church in Wiggins is a very pretty building as is also the Baptist and Presbyterrian Churches. The Baptist and Methodist Churches in the towns of Perkinston and McHenry Are very pretty in their coat of white paint. Some of the rural churches are very attractively designed and painted as are the Baptist Church known as Paramount and Big Level; also the Methodist Church at Alexander Memorial. None of these churches are of ornamental structure, and were not designed by an architect.

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Homes.

In the town of McHenry there are several nice homes that are of handsome design and structure. The L.B. Godard home is a very pretty home, that is surrounded by many shrubs and flowers. The L.E.Bond home, also the James home, and the Walker homes are very prettily desig ned and arranged.

The U.B.Parker home in Wiggins is one of the prettiest homes in the county. It is of brick structure and is handsomely landscaped . On one side of the building is a small pond where may be seen many tiny fish, while out on the lawn are many beautiful azaleas and japonicas. This is one of the show places of the county when the azaleas are in full bloom.

-

Some of the most lovely homes in the county are: The Dr.S.E.Dunlap , M.E.Cooper, A.L.O'Neal, C.E.Dees, T.P.Wyatt, J.E.Robertson, J.N.Dedeaux, and Friendship Farms which is made up of three or more buildings where and live the Stapps, Reeds,

-

The Ramsay Springs Hotel on Highway 57, 18 miles east of Wiggins and about 30 miles from the Gulf Coast is a handsome building. This hotel is made of split logs from the pine, painted over to preserve the wood. The hotel has three stories with near 30 or 40 rooms. On the first floor is a large lobby and dining room where may be seen many marvels of nature in the form of peculiar wood formations , rustic furniture, mounted wild fowl, fishes, etc.

The fireplace in the lobby is made of natural stone and brick that is put together in a very pleasing manner. It is three or four feet wide,

ad high and deep enough to resemble the old pioneer fireplaces in the chimneys that were made of dirt.

-

Outstanding Architects.

We have one outstanding architect or rather landscape architect in the county. That is Mr. Ferris Batson who is teaching at State College. He received his training at State College and has since been connected with xx the College as Landscape Architect.

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Parks.

We have no parks in the county, yet we have several playgrounds on the beaches of the creeks. One of these playgrounds is at Perkinston. During the summer, hosts of young folk hike to this resort for past-time and to escape from the heat to swim in the water.

-

Another of these playgrounds is at Ramsay Springs where there is a large pool for swimming in the icy water of the Springs. Here one may engage in almost any form of sport from horse shoe throwing to tennis and golf.

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The Junior College at Perkinston has a golf course where many of the nearby folk relax. On the campus is also found a tennis court that is open to the public.

-

Grounds of Public Buildings.

Schools.

Most of the schools inthe county are landscaped. Around the base of xx the buildings are many beautiful shrubs and flowers. Trees are set out around the edge of the campus, and the campus is set with lawn grass giving the campus an attractive appearance. These grounds are kept in good condition at all times.

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Colleges.

The campus at Perkinston Junior College is attractively land scaped. Shrubbery is set along the walks, driveways and around the base of the xxii buildings. Many pretty lakes and ponds adorn the campus. A fountain that flows continuously, surrounded by a concrete shallow pool is a very attractive spot. This fountain was placed there in commemoration of the late C.C.Swetman, a former trustee and lifelong friend of the school.

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Courthouse.

The grounds around Stone County Courthouse a re nicely landscaped. Shrubbery is arranged along the drives and walks and against the building. Pecan and other trees adorn the grounds, as well as roses, japonicas, etc.

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Home Gardens.

Among the home gardens that have been nicely landscaped are those belonging to C.E.Pratt, Mrs. J.A.Leggett, U.B.Parker, and Mrs. Fred Stapp of Wiggins.

Mr. C.E.Pratt, being a landscape artist has one of t e most attractive gardens in the county. A beautiful avenue of cedars lead up to this home which is surrounded by lovely grounds to which is set many varieties of flowers and shrubbery. Several large live oaks and magnolia trees are planted on the grounds by Mr. Pratt.

A unique rock garden is found on the grounds composed of rocks of differ ent size and shape fromxxxxx several states.

-

The J.A.Leggett garden is very nicely landscaped, having one of the largest variety of shrubs, trees, and flowers to be found in any home

rden in the county. This garden is arranged in to nooks surrounded oy flowers, shrubbery, and overhanging vines. A concrete swimming pool also aderns this garden.

-

Friendship Farms, home of the F.M.Stapps, has a landscaped garden of rare beauty. This farm has a group of three buildings that forms triangle, with drives outlined with flowers.

One very artastic pool of particular note is one in the shape of a four-leaf clover, bordered with rocks, sea shells and flowers.

They also have a beautiful rock garden surrounded by many native shrubs. Growing out from these rocks are many varieties of flowers.

Bird houses of many architectural designs are placed in every nook of the garden, adding variety and beauty to this home.

-

Mr. O.O.Hinton at the Junior College has a beautiful rose garden, that is a show place of great beauty when the roses are in bloom. He tends this garden himself and inx connection with the rose garden, has many varieties of flowers of lovliness.

-

References:

Cox, Mr. D. C.,	Perkinston, Miss.
Dees, Mr. C. E.,	Perkinston, Miss.
Hatten, Paul,	Perkinston, Miss.
Hinton, C.O.,	Perkinston, Miss.
Pratt, C.E.,	Wiggins, Miss.
Reed, Miss Mary,	Wiggins, Miss.
Redfield, H.V.,	Wiggins, Miss.
Ramsay, George,	Perkinston, Miss.
Breland, B.H.,	Perkinston, Miss.

Bulletin, Perkinston Junior College, 1937-38.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Mrs. Idell Skinner
CANVASSERS-
Mr. H. V. Redfield
December 14,1936.

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #16.

SUBJECT: FINE ARTS: PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

LITERATURE.

Novelists.

Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp of Wiggins, Miss.,is an author of considerable note; she has written several books principally on childs life. All of her work has been met with considerable approval and are popular sellers.

Included in her books published, are;

Trail of the Go-Hawks
Squaw Lady
Penny-Wise
Little Billy Bow-Legs
Uncle Peter-Heathern

Miss Stap's literary achievements extend also to that of a poet, playwright and as a newspaper writer, details of which will be given under the proper heading as we proceed with this assignment.

She has been a citizen of Stone County since 1934, and expects to make this her permanent home where she will continue her career as a writer.

Historians.

There are no historians in Stone County or Historians who formerly lived in Stone County.

Poets.

One of the most outstanding poets that perhaps can be found anywhere, is that of Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp, now residing in Stone County. Miss Stapp has written a great variety of poems mostly for children.

During 1922, Miss Stapps poems were published in the Christian Science Monitor, at Des Moines, Iowa.

She has written another beautiful poem entitled ""Little Streets of Beacon Hill", which was published in book form illustrated with etchings. This book was printed on handmade paper, novel size and signed copies were sold for $10.00 each. Miss Stapp also won a $100.00 cash prize offered for the best poem under the above title.

One of her children's poems title,"Where the Sun Sleeps",is given as follows;

"I watch the jolly sun each day
Fill all the great big world with light,
And wonder where he finds a place
To lay his shinning head at night.

Perhaps he sleeps in fleecy clouds,
If he can find no other bed,-
And is his coverlet of stars
A rainbow pillow for his head?.

Mr. C. E. Cunningham, residing in Wiggins, and a native of Stone County, has composed several very interesting poems. A number of them being of religious type. One of his poems,"Mother of Mine", is as follows;

Mother is your very best friend,
She is the one who cares;
She'd stay by you to the end,
Your sorrow she will share.

All the world may turn you down,
But she will stand by you,
Always smiling, never frown,
To you her love is true.

She's the flower of the world,
God bless her heart I pray,
She's the sweetest of all girls,
Altho she's turning gray.

When I was a little child,
She never would complain,
Always giving her sweet smile,
And with her sweet voice sing.

Please accept this, Mother, dear,
For you I humbly pray
That your heart be filled with cheer
On this glad Mother's Day.

Mr. B. H. Breland, better known as "Crab Breland," is the author of numerous poems which have been published in leading newspapers of the state.

Mr. Breland has also written manuscripts fora book in which he will include several of his poems, one is as follows;

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

When days grow warm and nights grow cold,
And violets peep from out the mould,
These are the signs that always are,
To tell that Spring is not so far.

When blue birds chirp and flit about,
Go into holes and then come out
You may then guess and never fear,
That gentle Spring is drawing near.

When bumble bees begin to bum,
Stand still in open air and hum,
We then can tell and not half try,
That Spring is getting closer by.

When poets come as come they must,
Their silly stuff on us to thrust,

We know it then if not before,
That gentle Spring is at the door.

But when we lie and dream and dream,
Of noisy banks and placid streams,
Of leaping trout and bending reed,
We know that Spring is here indeed.

Then hail this never failing sign,
That fills this lazy soul of mine,
And puts all efforts on the bum,
Each passing year when Spring has come.

Drama.

Miss Belle Ingersoll, who lives in Stone County, having recently moved from the east and located on a farm with her parents about 3 miles east of Wiggins, is a former actress and playwright. Miss Ingersoll has played the leading part in several theatrical productions and traveled extensively with theatrical troups.

She played in moving pictures during silent picture days and has worked in studios in Chicago and Detroit, under well known picture directors of that time.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Emily Blackmore Stapp, of Wiggins, is a prominent columnist having at one time edited a Childrens column in a leading news paper, the Des Moines Capital, of Des Moines, Iowa.

She has also received favorable press comments of her work by the New York Herald, Louisville Evening Post, Richmond News Leader, Times and others.

Miss Stapp is a noted playwright, having composed a book of plays for children, entitled,"Happy Land Groto Plays", and an individual play, entitled,"Tulip Times". All of her plays have been successfully presented and received most favorable comments.

She has composed words for a lullabye song which was pub-

Mother is your very best friend,
She is the one who cares;
She'd stay by you to the end,
Your sorrow she will share.

All the world may turn you down,
But she will stand by you,
Always smiling, never frown,
To you her love is true.

She's the flower of the world,
God bless her heart I pray,
She's the sweetest of all girls,
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She has composed words for a lullabye song which was pub-

lished and sold during 1918, for the benefit of fatherless children of France.

Mr. B. H. (Crab) Breland, is an outstanding Newspaper correspondent, and has written for leading South Mississippi newspapers for many years. He is writing under exclusive contract for t the Gulfport Daily Herald, a leading newspaper of South Mississippi, under pen name of "Crabology".

Mr. Breland is a life long citizen ~~resident~~ of Stone County, and his work is very much recognized and accepted by the reading public.

Mr. Dewey Cox who is a native of Stone County, residing in the Ramsey Springs settlement in southeast Stone County, is a successful magazine short story writer. Some of his manuscripts that were published are as follows;

The Wife Secret,-True Story Magazine.

Nellie Turns the Tide, Munsey Magazine.

No Legs,- Peoples Home Journal.

Captain Jose,- Munsey Magazine.

Mr. Cox received a total of $270.00 for these stories.

Music.

Outstanding musicians.

Miss Corrine Holleman whose home is in Wiggins, Stone County, and where she completed her High School education,is a musician of considerable ability having graduated in music at Womans College, Hattiesburg, Miss., and completed her post graduate course at that institution in 1922, under Elwood Roden.

She also took special studies in music at the Institution of Fine Arts in Chicago, under Lee Patterson, in 1924, and

later at the University of Colorado, under the French Pianist, E. Robt, Schmitz.

Miss Holleman plays the piano, all string and wind instruments. She has followed her profession as a teacher, teaching music in leading schools and colleges of South Mississippi, including Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Miss., the Wiggins High School, Wiggins,Miss., and Perkinston Junior College at Perkinston. She is now instructor of music at Ellisville Junior College,Ellisville, Mississippi.

Mrs. W. D. Stewart, now living in St. Louis, Mo.,formerly, Miss Margueritte Holleman, of Wiggins, is another one of Stone County's talented musicians. She received her high school education in the Stone County schools.

Mrs.W.D.Stewartis a graduate of music from Womans College, Hattiesburg, She was awarded the Theodore Pressen Scholarship in music at Philadelphia, Penn. Also studied at Duncans Conservatory of music in St. Louis, Mo.,specializing in voice at that time.

Mrs. Stewart plays the piano, all string and wind instruments. Has lead in orchestras and is at present broadcasting over a leading St. Louis broadcasting station.

Prior to her going to St. Louis, Mo., she taught her profession in schools of South Mississippi, including the High School at McLain, Wiggins and New Augusta, Miss., She is now an instructor at Duncans Conservatory of music, in St. Louis.

Miss Jessie Lee Holleman of Wiggins, is a talented musician, and a graduate in piano and violin. Received her musical education largely under her sister,Miss Corrine Holleman.

She has played in Orchestras and has entertained with piano and violin solos at numerous social and religious functions. But has never practiced her profession commercially to any great extent. Incidentally the three musicians named, are sisters, and are daughters of Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Holleman, of Wiggins, Miss.

Miss Bell Ingersol is a graduate pipe-organist. She studied this and other musical instruments at the Conservatory of Music, in Detroit, Michigan, and Eastmans school of Music, Rochester, New York. Miss Ingersol, has composed music and words to music. The title of one of her musical Compositions is, "Mother of Mine".

Okley West of McHenry, Miss., is a professional pianoist and pipe organist. He was born and reared in Stone County, and studied piano at the age of 6 years. Had never taken a lesson of any kind until he was about 18 years of age and during that period had mastered these instruments.

After reaching young manhood, he took special courses in music under a private instructor at Gulfport, Miss.

During the silent moving picture days, he was employed as a pipe-organist for a leading moving picture theatre, at Gulfport, Miss.,and won local fame as such.

In recent years Mr. West has become connected with leading broadcasting stations, and is at present broadcasting his musical talent over National Broadcasting Systems.

There are numerous graduate musicians in Stone County, who have won local recognition, including, Mrs. Posey Goddard, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Mrs. Ellis Caraway, Mrs. M. E. Cooper, Mr. Wayne McHenry and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McHenry.

Mr. Curtis Parker is another Stone County Musician, his

specialty is piano. He is a native of Stone County and received his musical education in McHenry High School, later enrolling in music Dept., at Perkinston Junior College and studied piano under Mrs. Edna B. Hines at the institution in 1935. He has taken special courses in music at the Cincinnatti Conservatory of music.

He has composed several musical compositions and has written the words to music. Has broadcasted programs over radio.

Bands.

There are no regular orchestras or other musical organizations in Stone County, but there are considerabletalent for such.

Occasionally local orchestras are formed for the purpose of rendering special music at church and other gatherings. There are no regular organized choirs except those who volunteer for service in churches of the County.

Public School Music.

There is an organized band in the Perkinston Junior College located at Perkinston, Miss. This band is made up from students of this college each year and under the direction of music dept. It is composed of both string and wind instruments. They have a complete orchestra and organized chorus in connection. Music is taught on all kinds of instruments in this school.

The Wiggins High School at Wiggins, has a music department where piano and other musical instruments are taught.

Other schools in County where music is taught is, Home and Magnolia Consolidated Schools. Private classes are taught in Stone County on both string and wind instruments, under the direction of a Gulfport, Mississippi, musician once each week.

Painting.

List of Artists.

There are several exceptionally good artist residing in Wiggins and Stone County. Among these are; Mrs. J. B. Dorsett of Wiggins, a graduate in art at M.S.C.W, formerly known as I.I. & C..of Columbus, Mississippi. She also studied art at University of Chicago, where she received her post graduate course.

Although Mrs. Dorsett is gifted in all kind of artistic painting, her specialty is that of oil painting. She has taught her profession in different schools in South Mississippi. Some of her work is considered masterpieces. She now has in her possession two enlarged paintings, one representing "Still Life", the other,"Nature Studies" Both of these paintings are of heroic size. Some of Mrs. Dorsetts work has been on exhibit at the art Institute of Chicago, and was greatly admired by Art Critics.

Mrs. J. M. Watkins, of McHenry, Miss.,is also an artist of considerable ability. Mrs. Watkins first studied Art at a Normal college in Livingston, Ala.,in 1891, later graduating in Art at the E. M. T. C.,Meridian, Miss. She has been an instructor in art at numerous schools and colleges, including the Perkinston Junior College, Perkinston, Miss., and is at present conducting a private studio in her home at McHenry, Miss. Her specialty is oil painting.

There are several other good artist in Wiggins, whose work has been exceedingly outstanding and greatly admired but have not made it a profession. Included among these are; Miss. Vint Ella Fox, Miss Corrine Holleman, Wiggins, Miss Betty McArthur, McHenry, and Mr. Albert McDonald Jr.,Perkinston, Miss.

There is a drawing of unusual interest known as the

"Bond Family Tree" showing the family record of descendants of late Col. John Bond, dating back to 1770. This family record is in the form of a tree, the trunk representing Col. Bond, himself, who died in 1862, at the age of 92, and the leaves and branches representing the past generations of the Bond family. These generations are distinguished by each limb and branch showing the name, date of birth, of all members of this family both living and dead . The lower limbs show the names of earlier generations and upper branches showing the names of later generations.

Members of this family who died prior to this drawing are indicated by the date at time of death. Altogether this tree shows names of 222 individuals of the Bond generation. The oldest birthday shown on this tree is in 1796, which was Mr. Elisha Bond, oldest child of late, Col. John Bond, whose death occurred in 1865. The birthday of the youngest child of Col. Bond was in 1842, but no death date given.

Col. Bond was the father of 19 children, was married three times.

These photographic drawings are in an enlarged size and are to be found in the homes of some of the present generation of this family. A very eligible copy of this picture is found in the office of Bond Printing Company in Wiggins.

Art in Public Schools and Colleges.

Art is not taught or found in Stone County schools and colleges of any kind.

Sculpture.

Stone County does not have any Sculptors. There is no staturary and sculpture in the county.

Division of Practical Arts and Crafts.

Handicraft.

Wood Carving.

Mrs. George Davis of Wiggins is exceptionally good at wood carving, it is a natural gift to her as she has never had a lesson or instructor in this work at any time.

Mrs. Davis first began to shape and carve out wood objects when a small child; can now carve or saw out most any kind of an object imaginable. She designs her own patterns and saws or carves out many useful articles, such as, toys, furniture, lawn fixtures, bird houses, comic designs etc. Her work is admired by all who see it. She has been making and selling these articles for the past 15 years.

This type of handicraftis now being taught in the vocational schools of Stone County.

Considerable handicraft is done by some farmers of the County in making such articles as; ax handles, chairs, etc. which is being taught in the Vocational schools also.

Basketry.

There are a large number of people in Stone County who are gifted in what is called pine-needle work. These pineneedle articles are made of cured straw from the short and long leaf pine tree. Many useful articles are made out of these pine-needles, including, baskets, brooms, ornamental vases and many other household ornaments.

Some of the most experienced in this work are, Mrs. Jno. Hatten, Mrs. H. Y. Quarles, Mrs. Clarence Ramsey and Mrs. Jno. Reed, Sr. This work is also being taught to students in vocational schools of this county.

There are some men in this county, mostly of the rural section, who are gifted in the making of baskets and other such articles out of white oak strips, hand cut and drawn.

Weaving.

There is very little weaving practiced in Stone County, as there are only a few of the older women who knows how to weave, living today. It is very seldom practiced at this time.

Mrs. J. P. Bond is owner of a hand woven bed spread over 100 years old woven from hand spun thread.

Miscellaneous.

There are some few people of Stone County that are gifted and trained in miscellaneous art, such as pencil sketching, painting of china in colors,artistic decoration of homes, stores and window displays, pyrography wood craft,etc.

Included in those who are gifted and trained in miscellaneous art is, Mrs. Hazel Pratt Potter.

Mrs. Potter is a graduate in all types of art, such as, oil painting, artistic rug weaving, needle craft, wood craft etc. She is a graduate of Belhaven college, Jackson, Miss., and has taken special courses in the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill.

After her graduation, she accepted a position in the occupational Therapy Department in the Mississippi State Hospital. She also held a civil service appointment as Occupational Therapy Aide Aide, at the Veterans Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.

In the fall of 1935, she was sent by the Veterans Administration to take a special course in occupational Therapy Neuropyschiatric Hospital. Mrs. Potter now holds such a position at the Veterans Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.

0th Others who are gifted in miscellaneous arts are, Mrs. J. B. Dorsett, already mentioned as an artist, is also gifted in handicraft, such as, pyrography; Miss Bell Ingersol who is also gifted in handicraft, sketching and decorative art; Mrs. N. E. Bell of Wiggins, hand drawings and sketching, and Mr. Kenneth Mason, who is gifted in drawing and sketching, and is also a good magician.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding artist of its kind to be found anywhere, and one of which Stone County is justly proud, is that of Mr. Herschel McCoy, a former resident of Wiggins, who attended public school and spent most of his boy-hood days here. He is now a resident of Hollywood, Calif., where he practices his profession as a designer of clothes.

Mr. McCoy, still in his early twenties, designs clothes for movie actresses both for wearing off and on the screen. He is the principal designer for 20th Century-Fox at their Western Ave Hollywood studio.

In a recent newspaper item from Hollywood, regarding the beautiful gowns worn by the actresses of the screen, considerable credit was given Mr. McCoy as the designer of them. Mr. McCoy not only designs clothes for the screen, but is associated with Miss Leta Henry, a famous designer in Hollywood, and they are the proprietors of the Swank School of Costume Designs, on Wilkshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, One of the most exclusive of its kind in America.

Mr. McCoy has designed clothes worn by Jane Withers who stars with Irvin S. Cobb in the picture,"Public Nuisance No. 1" He designed the wedding gown worn by Muriel Roberts

in this picture. This gown has been syndicated and was reproduced in the various fashion magazines and Movie Books for "June Bride"illustrations.

He designed all costumes worn by the casts in the 20th Century-Fox Production "Romona". He has traveled extensively in Italy and England, studying as he went. Some of his water colors and illustrations done in various European Countries have been exhibited in Paris and New York, and at one time sent on exhibits around the world. Some of his designs were on display at Mississippi Art Association Exhibit in 1932.

He studied costume design illustration at the New York school of Fine Arts, and also in the Paris branch of this school.

His parents,Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCoy,were former residents of Wiggins in Stone County.

Architecture.

Ornamental Buildings.

The Stone County Courthouse is one of the public buildings of Stone County that is of modern architectural design. It is of brick construction,the lobby floor being of marble tile. It is considered an ornamental building to some extent, its roof being of Spanish tile type. Both the exterior and interior of this building is very attractively designed.

Wiggins High School at Wiggins, is another attractive building, it is of brick construction and of an attractive architectual design.

The Perkinston Junior College, Perkinston, Miss.,is perhaps one of the finest group of buildings that can be found in the state. These buildings are very ornamental and architectual

designed.

Some of the churches of Stone County, although very attractive in appearance, are not ornamentally designed. All are frame buildings.

There are some nice homes in this county, principally in and around Wiggins. These homes are not of an ornamnetal structure but are of very modern and attractive designs.

Outstanding Architects.

There are no outstanding architects in Stone County.

Landscaping.

Parks.

There are no parks in Stone County.

The Grounds of Public Buildings.

There is only one school in the county with landscaped grounds and that is the Wiggins High School.

Around the base ofthis school shrubbery of different kinds has been set out and is very nicely arranged. Trees are set out along the edge of the campus and parts of the campus is planted in lawn grass giving the entire grounds a very attractive landscaped appearance, and is kept in good condition at all times.

Colleges.

The Campus of Perkinston Junior College, Perkinston, Mississippi,is very attractively landscaped.

Beautiful shrubbery is planted along the walks, drive ways and around the base of the buildings. There are many pretty lakes and ponds on this campus. A fountain flowing continuously, surrounded by a concrete shallow pool is a very

attractive spot. This fountain was put there in commemoration of the late C. C. Swetman, a former trustee and longtime friend of the school.

Courthouse.

The grounds around Stone County Courthouse are nicely landscaped, having shrubbery nicely arranged along drive way, walk and around the courthouse building. There are several different kind of trees set out on the lawn and part of the lawn is planted in suitable lawn grass, all of which is being properly kept.

Home Gardens.

Among the home gardens of Stone County that are very attractive and which have been nicely ~~arranged~~ landscaped, are those belonging to C. E. Pratt, Mrs. J. A. Leggett, U. B. Parker and Mrs. Fred Stapp, Wiggins, Miss.,

Mr. C. E. Pratt, being a landscape artist, has one of the most attractive gardens in Stone County.

A beautiful avenue of cedars lead up to this home which is surrounded by lovely landscaped grounds consisting of many varieties of Flowers and shrubbery. There are several large oak and magnolia trees on this ground, all of which were planted by Mr. Pratt.

There is a very unique Rock Garden on these grounds composed of rocks of different size and kind from several states.

The J. A. Leggett garden is very nicely landscaped, having one of the biggest variety of shrubs, trees and flowers that can be found in any home garden in the county.

This garden is nicely arranged having several nooks

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORIC RESEARCH

STONE COUNTY. ASSIGNMENT # 21

RESEARCH WORKERS--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
Horace V. Redfield

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

In writing this chapter pertaining to local press and other publications the purpose is th give interesting facts regarding the newspapers of earlier days in this county and to make a permanent record of all such papers, and those published up to the present date.

The fact that Stone County was at one time a part of Harrison County, records of newspapers printed in that county prior to the creation of Stone will be mentioned in order to establish a definite connection.

What is said to have been the first newspaper published and serving this territory was established in 1856,known as the Handsboro Democrat, a weekly, and was the official paper for Harrison, Perry, Pearl River and Marion Counties. This paper had a wide circulation in these counties according to issue of this paper dated October 18, 1873, the name of their agents not only in counties mentioned but in other counties as well were listed and were as follows--Mr. Thomas McIntyre, New Orleans, Louisana, Mr. George W. Brown, Pearlington, Mr. J. W. Roberts, Gainsville, Capt. J. J. Saucier, Bay St. Louis, Capt. Joseph Martin, Pearl River County, Hon. Harry H. Minor, Ocean Springs, Capt. John J. Bradford, Biloxi, Mr. H. Krebs, East Pascagoula, Capt. A. E. Blake, Moss Point, Hon. J. P. Carter, Augusta, Mr. Henry Roberts, Green County, Mr. Louis H. Champlin, Pass Christian, Mr. Thomas Bond, Red Creek, Col. Leonard Kimball, Hobolochitto, Mr. W. B. Webb, Columbia. This paper was published at Handsboro, Mississippi as shown from the edition dated October 17, 1873 with the name of Mr. P. K. Mayers as the owner and publisher at that time. The subscription price was: for single copies 10¢, $3.00 per year if paid in advance, $4.00 per year if paid at the end of six months or $5.00 per year if paid at end of the year. In later years this paper was moved to Pascagoula, Mississippi.

The political attitude and policy of the editor was one that was outstanding in democracy, according to notice appearing in that paper during the 1873 political campaign, and is quoted as follows:

"The tone of the Democrat$ will be as in the past, bold, fearless and unrelenting in opposition to radicalism, Carpet-baggers and political adventures who come South to rob and degrade our people."

Mr. B. H. (Crab) Breland who has been a citizen of Stone County for many years, has written numerous articles for this Handsboro paper during its existence.

Another newspaper, perhaps the next oldest and which has always had a large circulation in what is now Stone County, is the Biloxi, Gulfport Daily Herald. This paper had its beginning as a weekly and was at first published at Biloxi in about 1884. In 1898 after the city of Gulfport degeloped it became a daily paper and the principal printing office was established in Gulfport. There are a number of citizens of Stone County who have subscribed continuously for this paper for the past thirty years, and a few for as long a period as forty years. This paper was originally established by Mr. George Wilks of Biloxi and still remains in the Wilks family. This paper has always been neutral regarding politics, taking no active part on any political issues. It is a member of the Associated Press and is an afternoon paper.

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS. STONE COUNTY

The first newspaper published in what is now Stone County was established at McHenry in 1898 known as The McHenry Register. This paper is said to have beenffirst owned by the late Dr. G. A. McHenry, was edited by his wife, the la te Mrs. Una McHenry and the publishers were E. E. Robertson and B. A. Leggett. It is not definitely known how long this paper existed but records show that it was in circulation September 30, 1898.

There was another paper started in McHenry in 1900 known as the McHenry News. It is assumed that this paper, which was edited by E. A. Russell (1907-1910)nsucceeded the McHenry Register and was first owned by Mr. Oscar Grace.

It is also claimed that another newspaper, a weekly, was in circulation at McHenry from 1903-1905 known as The McHenry Progress published by a Mr. Walker, giving McHenry two weekly newspapers during that period of time. Mr. Walker later moved his newspaper equipment to Wiggins and established the Wiggins Journal. Soonafter coming to Wiggins Mr. Walker discontinued publishing this paper and it was sold to a stock company formed by L. W. Davis, O. L. Stewart, and J. E. Foreham, later Mr. Foreham withdrew and his interest was taken over by S. M. Leeman. The name of the paper was changed to The Wiggins Enterprise in May, 1906 with Mr. Leeman as editor and manager; he continued to edit and manage the paper for one or two years. Mr. Leeman then sold his interest in the paper to L. W. Davis. Mr. Davis being one of the principal owners of the paper who then rented it to a Mr. Jarvis.

About April 1, 1908 Mr. C. G. Scott the present publisher and owner of the Moorehouse Enterprise at Bastrop, Louisana, leased this paper from its owner and operated it until about August 1, 1908. Mr. Scott then sold his interest in the paper to Mr. W. C. Batson who is

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at this time a prominent attorney of Wiggins.

The late A. W. Bond and his wife, Mrs. Leona Bond, purchased this paper from Mr. Batson soon thereafter and became the exclusive owners, Mr. Bond being the editor and publisher. Since that time the paper has remained in the Bond family and the name changed to Stone County Enterprise as will be shown in following paragraphs. At the death of Mr. A. W. Bond, which occured February 29, 1920, one of his brothers, Mr. T. P. Bond, became editor and ppublisher, continuing as such until November 1, 1923 when he was succeeded by P. A. Tims and on March 13, 1924 Mr. O. L. Bond, another brother of the laterA. W. Bond, became manager and publisher and continued as such until October 22, 1925 when Mr. G. S. Harmon became editor with J. S. Brooks as manager.

On August 5, 1925 Mr. J. S. Brooks resigned as manager but Mr. Harmon continued as the editor. During this time the paper was owned by by Mrs. Leona Bond, widow of late A. W. Bond. On October 28, 1926 Mr. O. L. Bond purchased all the holdings of the former owners, he himself becoming editor and owner giving his printing establishment the name of Bond Printing House. On January 12, 1933 Mrs. O. L. Bond, his wife, became the managing editor and the paper has continued under the organization of the Bond Printing House with O. L. Bond editor and owner, Mrs. O. L. Bond, managing editor, up to present time.

This paper has always been a weekly and at first published on Saturday but in December, 1921 it was changed to Thursday which is the present time of its publication.

In 1918 a new model L Linotype machine was added to the Enterprise office which made it one of the most complete and best all around county newspaper office in the state.

On December 18, 1927 fire completely destroyed the printing office

and all the equipment. Immediately afterwards a section of the Dunlap building was leased and the printing of the paper was continued at a reduced size on a small job printing press. During the early part of 1928 a new linotype model 14 machine was installed and by the first of March 1928 a large cylinder press was also installed making it possible to again print the paper the usual large size as formerly, also having a commercial job printing shop in connection with the above named equipment.

On April 5, 1934 the present home on East Railroad Street near the City Hall was constructed, all the machinery being operated by electricity. Mr. T. P. Bond was in charge of all files and mechanical work at that time. Files of the papers published previous to 1928 were destroyed by the fire of December, 1927. However, it so happened that the files of this paper, since the creation of Stone County in 1916, were carefully preserved and kept in the Chancery Clerk's office in the Stone County Court House, where they are at this time. Of course, files have been kept since the fire of 1927 at the Stone County Enterprise office and are complete and up-to-date. It has been through the medium of these files that enabled the Stone County Historic Research workers to gather in a large measure valuable information on this and all other portions of history found in this book.

Workers preparing this chapter have located some old copies of papers published prior to 1916 and dating back as far as 1873 when Stone County was a part of Harrison County. They are as follows: The Wiggins Enterprise, The Handsboro Democrat, The Biloxi and Gulfport Daily Herald, The McHenry Register and the McHenry News. These papers were well preserved and are in the keeping of S. O. Harris, McHenry, A. H. Blackwell, McHenry and Miss Sue Waller, Wiggins.

It is stated by several different people that the last newspaper

that was gotten out in McHenry was known as "The Gazette" and was edited by a man named Tuve. The printing was done by the Stone County Enterprise, but length of time this paper was published cannot be definitely determined as no copies of same are obtainable.

The present editor and owner of Stone County Enterprise, Mr. O. L. Bond, is one of the county's leading and outstinading citizens, having served one, four year term as state senator representing Stone and Harrison counties during the legislative sessions between 1931-1935. He is a wide awake public spirited citizen, is a leader in the civic life of the county and is active in the promotion of numerous industrial programs. It was mainly through his efforts that the Tanquary Bee Enterprise was located in Wiggins.

Other newspapers published outside of Stone County, but have wide circulation in the county include that of the Times Picayune of New Orleans, Mobile Register of Mobile, Alabama, and the Hattiesburg American of Hattiesburg, Mississippi and the Gulfport-Biloxi Daily Herald of Gulfport, Mississippi.

Mr. E. E. Smith who has resided in Wiggins for many years and received his high school education here, is also an experienced printer and newspaper publisher, having served his appreticeship largely with the Stone County Enterprise and has worked for other leading publications at other points. In 1933 he was engaged in job printing of his own in Wiggins, but later accepted employment with other newspapers and is now employed by a Gulfport Printing Establishment.

Mr. Chester Pratt, who has also resided in Wiggins for many years graduated in Wiggins High School is a printer and publisher, having served his apprenticeship in the printing trade with Stone County Enterprise. He has held responsible postitions with other newppapers during the past

and at the present time is employed by the Stone County Enterprise.

There are no regular magazines published in the county but a few years ago a college paper known as "The Perkolator" was gotten out exclusively by the student gody of the Agricultural High/and Junior School College at Perkinston. Its editorials and writtngs were confined chiefly to the operation of the school and various advertisements of local b business firms were carried. This is the only school in the county that has a regulation printing press. The College Annual of 1935-36, 1936-37 was gottennout under the name used by the college paper--"The Percolator"--as the publication of that paper had been discontinued prior to that time. Occasionally the grammar and high schools of the county edit a minature paper which is devoted altogether to the activities of the school. Such papers are published by local houses of the county, ear by mimeograph.

QUOTATIONS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

According to the Gulfport & Biloxi Daily Herald of Octoberlist, 2nd, 1925, a terrific wind and rain storm struck the Mississippi Coast section causing several deaths and many thousands of dollars of property damage, father and three children were drowned at Pass Christian when their home was blown away. According to F. L. Patenotte and J. A. Espy of Pass Christian the water rose to a greater height than it did in the great storm of 1893 which was the worst that had visited the coast in the memory of a generation. Many homes and churches were badly damaged, roadways on the coast were damaged at least $10,000, damage to telephone lines reached into five figures, the railroad bridge at Bay St. Louis was badly damaged and the L. & N. Railroad made detour over G. & S.I. to Jackson, then over Y. & M.V. to New Orleans, the detour consuming about sixteen hours; Bay St. Louis received the brunt of the

storm and was almost wiped out of existence. The storm reached to New Orleans where many church steeples were blown down, houses unroofed and trees uprooted. There were fourteen to fifteen deaths at New Orleans result of the storm. Fifty-two lives reported lost at Rigolets, one white man and two negroes drowned in Gulfport Basin. That part of Harrison County, now Stone, felt the effects of the very destructive coast storm and considerable damage was done to timber in the interior section as far north as Bond, Mississippi, much of it having been blown down, and much damage done to crops and heavy losses to turpentine operators and pecan growers.

NOTE. A storm of much more intensity in this immediate vicinity occured in September, 1906 as recalled by older citizens but unfortunately no newspaper record can be found.

Damage to the virgin timber of that time, in the Stone County area, was the greatest in the history of this section. Many creeks were dammed up to make ponds to care for the fallen timber until it could be handled at the diffesent saw mills in the community. Heavy losses were sustained in timber owners and others. July 6, 1916 another destructive storm visited this section.

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The Stone County Enterprise of May 24, 1919 gives the following account of the Mississippi Press Convention held at Hattiesburg during that week. Cash prizes of $20, $30 and $50 were awarded to the first, second and third best weekly newspaper in the state. The Stone County Enterprise of Wiggins was awarded $20 as the third best weekly newspaper in the state. The Editor and his staff of workers were very much pleased over having won this award and in the above named issue of the paper extended their appreciation to the merchants and business men

for their advertisaments and to their subscribers for their patronage, all of which made possible this recognition, asking their readers to "remember--that right here in Stone County--right here in Wiggins--there is being published one of the three best weekly newspapers in the state."

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The Stone County Enterprise of March 5, 1921 gives an account of the Bank of Wiggins being robbed of $5,900 in cash and bonds by masked bandits, on orsbout that date. The cashier, M. E. Cooper, after having been forced to hand over the money, was locked in the vault of the bank. The two masked bandits were waiting inside the bank building when Mr. Cooper entered at 8:30 in the morning and they forced him, at the point of revolvers, to hand over all bonds and cash in sight, and then made their exit through the door in the rear of the building. On entering the bank Mr. Cooper had locked the door behind him as was the usual custom before the hour of opening the doors for business had arrived, started behind the counter to begin preparations for the days work. As he did this he was halted by the two masked men with revolvers leveled at him; they ordered him to open the vault and hand over everything of value.

Mrs. C. E. Jones, bookkeeper, arrived at the bank about twenty minutes later and discovered Mr. Cooper locked in the vault; she immediately notified officers and Dr. S. E. Dunlap, President, released Mr. Cooper from the vault. The Gant bloodhounds of Crystal Springs were telephoned for and arrived on the scene about 4:00 o'clock. Upon the arrival of the dogs they were taken through the bank; out the rear door. The bloodhounds led the hundreds who followed down the hill behind the

bank and started on the trail of the bandits. After going to the north east edge of the town they lost the trail.

It was found the robbers had entered the bank through a hole in the floor in the rear room, which hold had been made by the use of an auger, after they had crawled underneath the building through air ventilator. There is no accounts in this article of any arrest everybeing made.

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The Stone County Enterprise June 22, 1922 contained the following news item: "Frank Clayton, son of A. P. Clayton of the eastern part of the county and a student during the past session at the A.H.S. has been awarded fourth honorable mention in an essay contest recently conducted by the Portland Cement Association. The essay written by young Clayton was on "The Farm Uses of Concrete", andthat of five hundred essays from all parts of the United States his came in for fourth place which is quite a distinction."

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The Stone County Enterprise, April 26, 1923 gives space to the following, which was headed "Fishing for Rattlesnakes is New Wrinkle". John Hickman of lower Big Level comes to town with a brand new fish story and yet it does not implicate a single member of the finny tribe. In fact, his story is the discovery of a new wrinkle in the sport of fishing. It does concern a six foot rattlesnake with seven rattles. Last Saturday evening the young sons of John Hickman and Dan McQuagge, who live on lower Big Level where they are making a success at farming, were out cow hunting and stumbled into a large rattlesnake. Sunday morning Messers Hickman and McQuagge supplied with two large fishing

hooks at one end of a heavy fishing line, went forth into the woods and found the snakes hiding place--a gopher hole. After pushing the hooks down into the hole with a vine and following a few twists of the wrist, the rattler was dragged from his resting place and his head blown to nothing with a shot gun carried along for that purpose.

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Included in the list of great events taking place in the little town of Wiggins, and standing out prominently therein, is the short visit of Rev. W. A. (Billy) Sunday and his wife, lovingly known as "Ma" Sunday, where he preached a sermon at the school auditorium February 4, 1925 at 4 p.m. and was entertained at supper, about twenty being present, at the Women's Club by the Rotary Club, who had been instrumental in making arrangements for his stop-over here. A few days prior to this date he and his party were passing through Wiggins on way to Gulfport for a few days rest after a campaign in the city of Jackson and stopped at the Drug Store a few minutes at which time it was learned he was to preach in Gulfport. This was reported to the Rotary Club and a committee was appointed to confer with him there and see if he could be induced to preach at Wiggins. This committee, headed by C. E. Pratt, met Rev. and Mrs. Sunday at the Great Southern Hotel and as their way from the Coast again led through Wiggins, he agreed to stop here and preach one sermon.

The auditorium of the then new shhool house, the building having been dedicated but one month prior to that time, was used for this service and it was the first public gathering to assemble therein.

Rev. Sunday took for his text 2nd Kings, 4th chapter, 26th verse which was Elisha's question to the Shunamite woman and her answer. He

told of real experiences of his own life and some of his associates of the famous White Sox (base ball team) and of his conversion in the city of Chicago years before that time. Among other things this great evangelist said: "If there was no Heaven or no Hell, I'd live a Christian life for my own self respect," but expressed his belief in a Heaven and a Hell and entreated all sinners to repent and take Jesus Christ as their Savior and insure themselves a Heavenly Home. It was a great privilege to the people of this little town and community to see and hear this noted man preach and the Rotarians who were instrumental in having him come here were assured of the appreciation of the people who heard him. (The above taken from Stone County Enterprise of February 5, 1925 and interviews with several different people who well remembered the event.)

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The Stone County Enterprise June 23, 1932 contained the following: A gravel pit located about one mile northeast of Wiggins on New Augusta road, claimed the lives of two young men working therein June 18, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and injured two others workers. While the men were engaged in loading gravel into a truck, the bank of the pit caved in, completely covering two of the men, Fred Phillips and J. B. Alexander, who were standing directly beneath the caving wall. Two other men, Bourbon Hughes and Mills Bond, were partially covered by the earth but made their escape without being injured. A double fundral was held here at the cemetery at 9 o'clock the next day, Sunday, June 19th. Both the young men were well known and both were married.

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The Stone County Enterprise, September 8, 1932 gives an account

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regarding the dedication exercise of the Wiggins Airport to be held Saturday, September 10, 1932. Attention was called to the program which included speedhes and barbeque picnic. There were to be aeroplanes from Gulfport, Meridian and Laurel to assist in the dedication exercise. Also efforts were being ma de through the cooperation of the American Legion to have several navy planes from Pensocola, Florida to assist in the dedication. The merchants and professional men of Wiggins were to sponsor the program. Invitations were extended to attend the services and enjoy themselves at no cost to them.

NOTE: The program was carried out in every detail. One of the planes--a stunt plane--was flown here by Miss Genevieve Lynn, a granddaughter of Mrs. George Perry of Wiggins.

In the Stone County Enterprise, July 22, 1933 an account is given of one of the most exciting catastrophies in the history of the town of Wiggins. Tuesday morning, June 20th, 1933 a fire and explosion of two of the large storege tanks of the Superior Oil Company caused the death of two men and injury of a score of others. The bulk oil station was completely destroyed and for a time the whole town of Wiggins was threatened. The fire was brought under control before spreading to the large pickle plant of the Widlar Company and the bulk storage plants of the Pan-Am and Standard Oil Companies and the Wiggins Ice Plant, all of which were located nearby. Two tank cars of gasoline standing on nearby side track were quickly moved to safety. Otherwise, the fire would have been much more disasterous. Mr. Love L. Stewart, one of the men killed, was agent for Standard Oil Companyaand was at that plant across the road, when he noticed one of the tanks of the Superior Oil Company running over, as gasoline was being pumped from a

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tank car. The Superior Oil Company manager being absent at the time, Mr. Stewart rushed over to close down the electrically driven pump and in pulling the switch, evidently, caused a spark which brought about the explosion. Mr. Stewart was so badly burned that he died a few hours later.

Had it not been for the quick action of J. W. Armstrong, a young man employed by Mr. Stewart, in jerking the clothes off of young Stewart he would, no doubt, have burned to death instantly as his clothing was all on fire, but young Armstrong's heroic act prolonged his life. He was rushed to Hattiesburg to the Hospital where he died about 7:00 p.m. shortly after a blood transfusion had been given him.

The force of the explosion of one of the large tanks containing about 12,000 gallons of gasoline, threw the end of the tank about a hundred feet falling on Joe Lewis, a negro employed of the Pickle Plant who was assiting in fighting the fire, killing him instantly.

Following the explosion, flaming oil burned as high as a 1,000 feet in the air. Homes within half a mile of the fire were vacated and trees and plant life was scorched from the intense heat. Practically 20,000 gallons of kerosene, gasoline and motor oil kept in the three tanks and also the total loss of the warehouse was the loss of the Superior Oil Company.

In addition to the deaths of those mentioned, L. A. Krohn, Elis Brown, Wiley and Roy Pettis, Dewey Taylor, S. M. Bond, Claude Davis, Ralph Smith, Elbert Breland and others whose names we were unable to get, were more or less burned in assiting in fighting the fire.

H. M. Pridgen, City Water Works engineer, stayed at his post in the City Water Work Plant located nearby, also received painful

burns. Much credit was given C. E. Jones, fire chief, and volunteer firemen for their courageous efforts in fighting the fire.

In the Stone County Enterprise, March 15, 1934 considerable mention was made regarding the visit of members of Mississippi Legislature to Wiggins during that week. Attention is called to the splendid manner in which they were entertained upon the arrival of their special train which was bout 10:30 in the morning; they were conveyed to the large Pickle Plant, Standard Brands, Inc., where refreshments were served after which they were conducted through the factory. Mr. Tom F. Walton, local manager of the Pickle Plant, had closed down operations for the occasion and every member of the office and factory force assisted in entertaining the visitors; souveniers, small bottles of pickles, were presented to each one. The law makers were then taken in more than sixty automobiles provided by the people of the county to the CCC Camp located eighteen miles east of Wiggins where they were served with a fish lunch, prepared by camp boys and provided by Stone County people. Relish and pickles were furnished by Standard Brands, Inc. and a dessert of figs was provided by the Jones Canning Company of Wiggins. The guests were entertained during the lunhh by music furnished by the Junior College Orchestra of Perkinston. Capt. Sam H. Brown, officer of the Camp, gave the principal talk which included details of the operation of the camp, etc. Following Capt. Brown's talk, Tom Davis, member of Perkinston Glee Club, gave a popular vocal number. Lieut. Governor Dennis Murphree was then introduced and responded to the address of welcome. He recalled as a member of the House of Representatives, voting for the bill creating Stone County. He also paid high tribute to Senator Oscar L. Bond and Representative

Calvin Dees. He expressed the appreciation of the entire Legislative party for courtesies extended by the people of this county. After this the party re-entered the automobiles to return to Wiggins where they boarded the special train for Gulfport.

The amusing feature of the visit was: upon the arrival of the special train in Wiggins, friends of Senator Bond and Representative Dees hoisted them into a dump cart pulled by Stone County's oldest burro and were made to lead the procession to the Pickle Factory. As the law makers stepped from the train they were greeted with a hearty yell and numbers of cheers by Perkinston Glee Blub numbering about seventy-five.

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From Stone County Enterprise of March 29, 1934 the following is copied: Looking Back--We are told to always look forward, but this week we have taken time out to look backward some twenty-one years. While the files of the old Wiggins Enterprise were destroyed by fire a few years ago, a number of old copies have fallen into our hands. We hope we may be pardoned for a few paragraphs of reminiscing.

Twenty-one years ago Crabology was going strong in the Enterprise. Crab, known by a few as B. H. Breland, who was then associate editor, occupied two center columns on the front page. Crab started his column off in an original poem "Signs of The Times". Crab continues (as follows) his weekly "Crabology" in the Gulfport Herald and it is a popular and widely read feature of that paper now. Twenty-one years ago United States Senator Vardaman was in his prime. A news dispatch stated: Senator Vardaman is the most popular man in Wash-

ington. He wants to throw all Republicans now in employment in the Senate out on heir heads forthwith. He offered a resolubion to that effect in the senatorial caucus yesterday afternoon. The lamented senator regardless of his stand on the World War question, has a conspicious place in Mississippi's Hall of Fame.

Women suffrage was being discussed and the ladies had just staged a sufferage parade at the inaguration of President Woddrow Wilson. The late A. W. Bond, then editor of the Enterprise, said in his editorial column that before another inaguration it is possible that there will be women in Congress.

In a nother old issue of the Enterprise dated May 13, 1916 there is found the vote cast in the election held for the creation of Stone County. "No trouble or fighting of any kind was reported" the account of the election read.

And then an issue of the Enterprise dated June 27, bearing the ear marks "Midnight Election Edition" carried a large black streamer--"Sheriff Locke Sheriff by good Majority", Wiggins present city marshal had won over two good men to serve the new county as its first duly elected sheriff. The same "extra" told of between fifteen and twenty young men and boys leaving Wiggins and Bond for Jackson to be examined and there they will then join the several hundred soldiers who will in all probability leave for the Mexican border within the next week or ten days. This was when Mexico was giving Uncle Sam some trouble and while the great World War was gradually drawing this county into action.

A farewell reception by the ladies of the Frank Danley Chapter U.D.C. was given Monday afternoon June 26th in honor of the boys who

left on the 6:30 train bound for Jackson to take up the life of a soldier and do service for Uncle Sam. The reception was held in the public library room of the Dunlap Building where tables were set with luncheon for all. After partaking of good things to eat, Lieut. E. L. Bond commanding the small troupe, made a short talk fitting to the occasion. "When the train arrived that was to carry the small army away at least one hundred fifty people were present to bid them farewell and wish them a safe return." And the story concludes: "as the train pulled out the crowd sang "My Country Tis of Thee" amid tears and shouts of goodbyes."

A list of the boys who left Wiggins that afternoon in June 18 years ago was given as follows, but it must be remembered that many others from this county went later: Milton Johnson, Houston Bunch, Roy Morse, Ben Ritchie, Hubert Parker, Julius Slade, Ernest Herring, Oscar Bond, Jarvis Dale, A. S. Hilton, Walter Hilton, Louis LeRoy, Dewitt Welch, Norvin Raimon.

In the same issue a story appears telling of a suit which was filed in the Chancery Court of Harrison County by R. L. Hatten and R. N. Davis which would have annuled the election creating Stone County, but from all appearances now the suit must have been dropped or lost.

They were "speeding" right along back in 1916. A local item said: caught at D'Lo when the railroad strike came on W. E. Guild, Jacob Klumb and J. C. Simpson made the trip home in a car covering a distance of a hundred miles in about five hours.

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Taken from "Crabology" March 15, 1913 issue in the Wiggins Enterprise written by B. H. (Crab) Breland:

Signs of the Times

When days grow warm and nights grow cold,
And violets peep from out the mould,
These are the signs that always are
To tell that spring is not so far.

nWhen blue birds chirp and flit about,
Go into holes and then come out,
You may then guess and never fear
That gentle spring is drawing near.

When bumble bees began to hum,
Stand still in open air and hum,
We then can tell and not half try
That spring is getting closer by.

When poets come and come they must,
Their silly stuff on us to thrust,
We know it then if not before
That gentle spring is at the door.

But, when we lie and dream and dream
Of mossy banks and placid stream,
Of leaping trout and bending reed
We know that spring is here indeed.

Then hail this ever failing sign,
That fills this lazy soul of mine,
And put all efforts on the bum,
Each passing year when spring has come.

This poem "Signs of the Times was reproduced in the March 29, 1934 issue of the Stone County Enterprise.

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The Stone County Enterprise of May 24, 1934 contains an article telling of a successful fox hunt when hunters from over the state assembled at Ramsay Springs, for a three day fox hunt in that vicinity and which proved to be one of the most enjoyable fox hunts in the history of the sports in Mississippi.

Sunday evening a get-to-gether meeting was called and held in the lobby of Ramsay Springs Hotel, presided over by W. C. Batson who made the welcome address. A permanent organization was formed and Judge Lamar Hennington of Hattiesburg was chosen chairman. A schedule of

the hunts that were to follow the meeting was discussed.

The first chase was started early Monday morning and continued throughout Monday and Tuesday nights with more than one hundred fifty hounds participating. More than a dozen foxes were caught, some of whidh were taken alive and were taken to northern Mississippi and liberated where the animal is said to be said to be scarce.

Wednesday afternoon following the hunt a dog show was held and attracted a good crowd. Judging was done by Attorney Malon Reily of Meridian and "Wildcat" Stevens of Greenville. A horn blowing contest followed and many present had never witnessed such an event--it was quite a treat. "Wildcat" Stevens was the Judge who announced at the conclusion that first honors went to M. E. Brooks of Perkinston, second place to L. R. Davis, Perkinston. Those entering the contest were S. H. Davis, S. R. Davis, L. A. Williams, J. H. Harvey, Cliff Holleman, M. E. Brooks, Johnny Bell, Elis Carroway, George Guild, Oscar Bond, L. R. Davis and W. C. Batson. The results of the dog show was as follows--hounds--first place belonging to Jeff Walker, entered by E. P. Simpson of Poplarville; second place, Chase Trigg hound, entered by J. H. Harvey of Poplarville; third place, Thamon entered by S. H. Davis of Perkinston and owned by Thad Toney of Ko-Komo; fourth place, Thomas, July hound, owned by Bill Pearson, McNeil. Other class of awards went totthe hounds owned by Forest Gass, Picayune, first place end second place to hound owned by S. H. Davis, Gulfport, third place to hound owned by J. H. Harvey of Poplarville, and fourth place to hound owned by M. E. Brooks of Perkinston. The Grand Champion prize went to hound owned by Forest Gass , Picayune. Other winness were W. L. Hatten of Wiggins and L. O. Williams of Pop-

larville.

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The Stone County Enterprise of December 6, 1934 gives and account of a second robbery of the Bank of Wiggins which occured about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of Mondgy, December 3, 1934 by two robbers armed with pistols. They made their escape with $2,000 cash but were captured about an hour later near Purvis, Mississippi. All the money stolen was found on the person of the robbers and returned to t the bank. These robbers were later tried and convicted and sentenced to State Penitantiary.

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The Stone County Enterprise of June 27, 1935 gives an account of the poisoning of Clarence Saucier, who resides west of Perkinston, and four of his children, causing the death of two and the serious illness of three others. Mrs. Saucier and another daughter were not at home for the meal and were not victims of the poison. The family became ill following what attending physicians declared bacterial poisoning after eating the evening meal consisting of several kinds of vegetables left over from the previous meal. Two trained nurses from Wiggins were put on the case and attending physicians did every-thing possible for their recovery.

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The Stone County Enterprise weekly newspaper published at Wiggins celebrated its 20th birthday January 30, 1936.

The following is quoted from issue of that date--"With this issue of the Stone County Enterprise, we complete fifty-two issues or one volume, a year, closing twenty years of service as a county weekly,

bringing into the homes of our friends and neighbors in Wiggins, Stone County and elsewhere bits of world and national news, state, county and town affairs, local news, births, deaths and marriages of your and our friend and neighbors. Oftentimes bringing joy and oftentimes withingthe fifty-two issues, bringing sorrow.

It has been our policy to leave out of our four-page paper anything detrimental to the well being of those we serve and with whom we have cast our lot. Sometimes we ask for and get yourthorough cooperation. Other times you are too busy or (thoughtless) to give same.

Let's make a 1936 resolution to cooperate in Stone County for one year and see where we can be in a few years--it was not a hard matter for the Young Men's Business Club to get up the $300 to sponsor the WPA Gynasium, when we were made to see that $10,000 would return here for the $300 put out.

Some of the best and biggest hearted people in the whole United States live in Stone County; they are our friends and yours and they and we need cooperation in order that we may all prosper and be happy.

Beginning a new year in our life (The Enterprise) we ask your cooperation for our county, its new officials, our state, its new officials, all our friends, and for a pledge of your support to the great party (our party) the Democratic Party, this year when election time comes.

We drink to your health for the next twenty years, and may The Enterprise and you see twenty more factories added to Stone County in addition to the Standard Brands, Plant with the next twenty years.

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"County Resident one of America's Best Women Poets" from the Stone County Enterprise, June 3, 1937. Mrs. Niles Cruthirds has recently been notified that one of her poems has been selected to appear in the book of poems entitled "American Women Poets", 1937. This is Mrs. Cruthirds's first time to submit any of her poems for publication and it it very gratifying to know that her work places her among America's best women poets of the year. This book being edited by Margery Mansfield, author of several books and present secretary of the Poetry Society of America. It will be published in the fall.

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In the Gulfport-Biloxi Daily Herald, May 10, 1937 an account is given of the successful crossing of the Atlantic by Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie and reaching their destination, London, England, where they landed safely after being in the air twenty hours and thirty-four minutes.

In another issue of the Gulfport-Biloxi Daily Herald dated May 14th it is stated that the purpose of their flight was to obtain pictures of the Coronation of King George VI on May 12th and carrying over with them pictures of the Hindenburg disaster and made the return trip, landing at Floyd Bennet field, exactly twenty-four hours after leaving London. To Merrill goes the distinction of being the only man who has flown the Atlantic four times.

According to the Stone County Enterprise, June 10, 1937 Mr. Merrill, when a small boy resided with his parents in the town of McHenry in this county. His father at that time was agent for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad at that point. Later or when about fifteen years of age he returned and resided there with his mother during a short period of

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time while she was acting as relief agent for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. His parents having been away from McHenry several years prior to his second and last visit there.

Stone County is justly proud of the achievements of this famous aviator.

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Quotation from files of newspapers on Confederate History. The following is a letter to the Vicksburg Herald, later copied and published in the Handsboro Democrat of October 18, 1873 about eight years after the close of the Civil War.

Editor, Vicksburg Herald: Permit me, through the colums of your valuable paper, to appeal to the survivors of the Lost Cause throughout the State in behalf of our dead sires, sons, brothers and comrades, who offered up their lives for their county's altar, and remains are now sleeping alike beneath the balmy breeze of their native South and the snow-clad hills of the North, no lettered stones or monuments to mark the spot where heroes sleep.

Do we, the survivors of the struggle, owe nothing to the memory of our fallen braves. Shall the memory and gallant deeds of Mississippi's sons be forgotten and perish? Or shall we place their names and chivalric deeds upon records to be handed down to posterity, to be by them reverened and honored?

Comrades, we owe it to our honored dead, we owe it to the orphans sons and daughters of gallant sires, we owe it to posterity and oursleves to immediately take steps to place upon record the names and deeds of our departed heroes, and then erect a monument to their memory before which generations yet unborn will stand with heads uncovered and read with reverence and pride.

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"To the memory of our dead comrades who gave their lives for a cause they believed just". To this end I would suggest that a meeting be held in Jackson during the week of the State Fair, in November. Say Thursday of that week, I suggest that time and place as I think it probable there will be a sufficient number of our old comrades present to carry out this laudable undertaking. At which time I would suggest the election of a President, and vice-president for each county, who shall have rosters made out of the men who left their respective counties, the regiments, battalions, bateries, etc. they served in. Colonel J. L. Power has in his possession a history of some of the regiments, but was unable to get to all the commands before the surrender, and records can only be made complete by State and county organizations. Our comrades are passing away and the chances for making up a record is passing away with them. Shall we wait longer, or shall we begin the good work? I feel that the response will be begun and cease not until Mississippi and her sons shall stand upon the pages of history in their true light. I would therefore ask one of the newspapers of the state favorable to this move to publish this humble though heartfelt appeal from your obedient servant.

William French
Late Adjutant 10th Miss. Reg. vol.

NOTE: In this year of 1937, sixty-four years sinde the above was written, looking back over the pages of the of these years, we can most proudly say, that this request has been carried out in every way and we of this generation still stand at "salute" to you of 1865.

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The following is an article appearing in the Wiggins Enterprise dated January 20, 1912, several years before Stone County was created.

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Quoted as follows: Jackson, Mississippi, January 18--Senator Bond, has in course of preparation a bill that will be presented to the Senate the later part of this week creating a new county for the State of Mississippi. The county is to be known as Stone, in honor of the late Governor of that name. Stone County will be made up of the better portion of Harrison County, now one of the largest and richest counties in the state, Biloxi and Gulfport, two of the best known and most popular cities in the state are now in the County of Harrison and will remain even though the bill creating a new county becomes a law.

Wiggins would be the largest city in the new county and of course, would be selected as the county seat, Stone County would embrace portions of Harrison, Perry, Forrest and George counties. It is estimated that under the present conditions some people now residing in the proposed new county must travel anywhere from thirty to forty miles, in going to the county seat. This of course works a hardship on many persons and under the new arrangements much of this difficulty would be avoided. Senator Bond represents the counties of Harrison, Jackson, and Hancock in the Legislature, and these counties embrace all or practically all of the country. Wiggins, the proposed county seat, is located on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, one hundred twenty-five miles south of Jackson. It is easy of access. Senator Bond states that there is a strong demand for the passage of this bill and he does not fear much opposition from the counties that will be affected by the proposed change.

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In the Stone County Enterprise of May 24, 1919 tells of the killing of J. H. Rogers at Ten Mile by a negro named Will Moore, a

bootlegger. Mr. Rogers was one of Stone County's best citizens and was superintendent of Ten Mile Lumber Company at that point. The negro who was from Gulfport, had been peddling liquor to the negro employees of this mill. Mr. Rogers had stopped the negro and was holding him for the arrival of Stone County Sheriff, J. C. Lodke,. In the meantime some words had passed between the two and the shooting began. Mr. Rogers was shot through the heart and instantly killed but not until after he had shot the negro in the thigh when he attempted to run. The negro made good his escape in nearby woods but was captured that night when he flagged and boarded the Gulf & Ship Island passenger train near the scene of the shooting. He was turned over to the sheriff by the conductor of the train when it pulled into the Ten Mile depot. In the meantime a mob of several hundred men had gathered. The sheriff was over powered. A long rope was thrown around the negro's neck and he was dragged along the road, a distance of about one-fourth mile, then strung to a limb and his body filled with bullets. He was found hanging to this tree next morning when an inquest was held and the body cut down, after the jury verdict which was to the effect that the negro came to his death by, unknown parties. The ones serving this jury and reddering the verdict were W. A. Hunter, Howard Bond, C. H. Sumrall, Van Martin, Carroll Bond, and R. L. Hatten.

Mr. Rogers was well known in this section and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His tragic death caused a genuine feeling of gloom to settle over the entire county.

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In the June 7, 1919 issue of the Stone County Enterprise gives an account of Andrew J. Thomas, residing in Tuxachena in Beat four,

killing a bear, while on his way to the woods to haul logs. The bear had previously caused much excitement in that neighborhood and has been hunted for by the farmers who had suffered considerable loss to their sheep. Discovering the bear tracks, Mr. Thomas with the aid of a dog belonging to Wash Lott, took up the trail and caught up with the bear within a short time. A chase was then started, which lasted about three hours. Several others from the neighborhood having joined the chase but the bear was killed by Mr. Thomas.

This is said to have been the first bear to have been killed in this section, since 1900. The bear killed weighed nearly two hundred pounds and was judged to be about two and one-half years old.

Others who were in the chase with Mr. Thomas were Wash Lott, S. M. O'Neal, and Bill Thomas.

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During the year of 1919 a person known to the readers of the Stone County Enterprise only as Bill Sawyer and whose identity was never established except, perhaps by the editor of that paper; wrote some very interesting and entertaining letters to the Stone County Enterprise each week.

Quoting from some of these letters and the one appearing in the issue of January 4, 1919, he refers to habit and says--" All of us have bad habits. I've got a few bad habits I wish I could quit but I can't or at least I don't think I can. Chewing tobacco is one, trading on a credit is another. My wife's got a bad habit, she dips snuff but she says she can't quit it just like my tobacco chewing. I git after her sometimes about it and she's got the habit of saying that when I give up my tobacco she will give up her snuff and the matter stops

right there.

In his letter published January 11, 1919 tells about how two young college bred fellows came to his place in April of that year and said they were tree doctors. "I told them to come in if they were not dead beats. They asked for a place to go where they could make a change of clothes so I pointed them to wood shed in corner of yard and told them to make themselves at home. They soon came out looking very much like Barnun and Bailey leading clowns and proceeded to my satsuma orchard which contains sixty-three trees; I stood afar off looking on while my anxious wife was asking questions faster than I could answer her. Iwas soon informed by one of the wise men that twenty-three of my satsuma trees were afflicted with some kind of disease and that they would have to dig them up and burn them. I explained that most of the trees they had condemned had born some kkkk fruit this last season, but they said the trees would not bear any more and I said frankly to them that I was afraid none of my trees would bear fruit if they didn't get out of my orchard, but the twenty-three trees were dug up and burned, and I was informed by my visitors that I had a clean orchard. So much for my first experience in new things.

But, that was not all, for it was about a month later when two men drove up and introduced themselves as the bug men. I informed them they were welcome if they were not hum bugs. At their request I pointed out my last year's potato patch and unlocked my potato house and after two hours inspection of both they announced that I had potato bugs and then proceeded to give me a lecture on "bugism" and "bugalogy" until the wife thought sure she would have to fix dinner for

them. This closed my second experience in new things and new ideas and things went well for a time. When one day in July a sure enough doctor rolled up to the gate and handed my wife a little slip calling for a little bill of lumber with instructions for me to have the lumber at my place by a certain time and for me to dig a pit two feet wide, four feet long and three feet deep out near the barn. I went to town, paid $8.85 for lumber, hinges and nails, kkkkk came back home and dug the pit and on the appointed day a crew of Jack-leg carpenters rolled up and they soon had a nice little house erected, but so far it has not been occupied. When the little house was completed I asked what the charges were and to my great surprise, I was told the building of the little house was paid for by the county. That was good, but, I expect it will show up on my next tax receipt in some form or other. So far with my experience, I'm short twenty-three satsuma trees, but, am ahead a nice little one room house for rent.

In his letter to the Stone County Enterprise of January 18, 1919 Bill tells about reading in his farm paper and coming across a picture of a big fat beef steer which the article stated weighed 1,500 pounds dressed. Bill, in his letter, said the article stated further that this steer was specially fed and fattened to be used to serve to the delegates at the Peace Conference and that a Chicago packing house sold the steer to the President of France at $2.50 per pound, the steer bringing $3,750.00.

On another page of this farm paper Bill said was a picture of a group of starving women and children of Belgium and urgent appeal for food and funds to feed and clothe them.xkx Right there is where I laid

my paper down and began to think a little bit. In less than two hundred miles from where the delegates at Peace Conference will devour this $2.50 per pound steak to there the hungry women and children of Belgium are dying for want of bread. I don't feel just right about this little matter and after thinking over it most all day while repairing fence I had decided to ask Mr. Clendenin, the Wiggins agent, to send the following telegram at once and send collect. The telegram read in part as follows: President Wilson, Care of Peace Conference, Paris, France-- I want you to have that big Kansas steer sent on up to Belgium to feed the poor womens and children. The President of France paid $2.50 a pound for this steer to serve to the Peace delegates. We back here, in the states don't believe you will stand for this kind of a thing to be pulled off over there right in the middle of starving and suffering children. I want you to have that steer shipped on to Belgium where that good juicy meat can be enjoyed by those who need it most. You are a good man and a great president and I am sure you could not enjoy eating a big sirloin steak out of that $3,750.00 Kansas steer when children are starving within two hundred miles of you. If you go back to the front where the soldier boys are, I wish you would look up my boy and tell him his mother and father are well and doing nicely. Tell him we want to see him mighty bad and are looking forward to his home coming with much joy.

Bill Sawyer.

The following is quoted from his letter of April 19, 1919 which was during a political campaign; not until last Suhday did I observe anything good in politics. It was preaching day over at our little church and as usual Betty and I were there. I began to notice a few

new faces I never saw at church. They began to come in and what looked so strange they came right up to the front and took an amen seat. Well, I knew most of them were members of the church and good men, too, but some of them had not been there in over a year and you know I set there and listened to the preacher and studied as to why these four men had come out to the little old church, and gone right up to the front for a place to sit. It was not until after church was over and we were all standing around under the oaks just like all folks do at country churches that I found out what it was. I happened to hear one of my neighbors joking one of these fellows about coming to church because it was election year and then it dawned upon me that all three of these wandering sheep were candidates, so you see, I found something good in politics after all, if politics will be the means of causing a few of our good old brethern coming to church and joining in singing the old songs in the old time way, then I say, O, Lord, give us more politics. If all the candidates in Stone County attended church services from now until election then its a foregone conclusion that our little church crowd will be much larger than heretofore. I am mighty glad to see a man go to church when he gets into politics for Heaven knows he needs someting to offset or counteract the evil influence that I understand a man is made to go up against when he plunders into political votors of uncertainty.

Here are a few sentences which is a part of Bill Sawyer's letter to the Enterprise of April 26, 1919--This is time of year for gophers and snails to start going about; One of my neighbors put in a hard day's work yesterday evening watching me hoe out my sugar can patch. Another of my neighbors ran his wagon into a ditch Wednesday; he was thinking of buying an auto when the accident happened.

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I'm coming in town sometime soon and bring a load of post for the post office. I was in town Saturday and mixed pleasure with business by smiling at one of the pretty girls.

Bill said in his letter published in the Enterprise of June 21, 1919--That a fellow wrote him through his blind address which was care of the Enterprise whenhe did not get into politics and gave his reply to the question in his letter of that date. "e said he throwed his hat in the ring several years ago and made a race for county office, and the following is his reply--when I started out on that race I decided to keep a close tab on everything I did, what it cost me and all about it so I got me a little book and kept a true account; I got Betty to hunt up that little book this morning and I will give it here just like I wrote up my campaign experience some ten years ago. I lost four months and twenty-three days canvasing, lost 1,013 hours sleep thinking about the election, lost twenty-three days acres of corn and my entire sweet potato crop, donated $11.00 church and charity work, gave way 2 two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses and thirteen baby rattlers, kissed one hundred twenty-three babies, kindled one hundred kitchen fires,, put up ten stoves, washed dishes nine times, cut eleven cords of wood, carried twenty-four buckets of water, pulled four hundred seventy-four bundles of fodder, walked nine hundred twenty miles, shook hands nine hundred eighty-six times, told 10,101 lies and talked enough to make 3 print 1,000 volumes the size of patent office report, baptised four different times by emersion and sprinkled twice, contributed $50 to foreign missions, made love to nine grass widows, got mad dog bit thirty nine times and then got defeated. If my friend needs any further information I will refer him to about two dozen defeated candidates right here in Stone County after the election who will gladly furnish all in-

formation he desires.

In Bill's letter to the Stone County Enterprise, November 15, 1919 he gives some interesting figures on how the county tax money goes and so he states in part--"While in Wiggins the other day I decided that I would go around to sheriff's office and see how much my taxes were and was informed that they amounted to $53.60. Well, taxes are pretty high but I'm not picking, but, it did put me to thinking and I decided I wanted to know just exactly where this $53.60 went so I came back home and dug up the Enterprise of a few weeks ago, which showed the county levy in detail and figured it all out and now I know where every cent of the money goes that I pay in. And, then Bill gives the following figures--I find that this $53.60 is divided as follows: $8.28 goes to the state, $12.08 goes in the general county fund which takes care of general expense of the county, $6.14 goes in the road fund and is used for the building and upkeep of our roads and bridges, $1.50 goes in tick eradication fund and defrays the expense of that work, $2.15 goes to Agricultural High School at Perkinston, $3.18 goes to pay for court house and jail, $1.55 goes to Harrison County to pay back some road bond money which I understand we got when the county was organized and last, but not least, $18.72 goes to the schools of the county and did you know I am a little surprised where this money went, I thought the roads got more money than they do and I didn't know that the schools got so much of it. According to these figures and I gave them as correct, we spend more than $35.00 out of every hundred dollars collected for school expenses and this does not include what the state pays into the school funds of the county and what the incorporated towns ocllects and spends for the schools.

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I am glad that I figured all this out for I know where my money is going and I think we should be as careful about where our money goes when we pay it out for taxes as we are when we pay it out for other purposes. Bill further states in his letter that he sold two hundred fifty pounds pork from which he was able to pay his taxes and had less than a dollar left. He suggests that this is a mighty good way for farmers to pay taxes each year and that he himself expects to have a hog-killing time in December of each year for that purpose. And, if every farmer would do likewise they would not have the usual worry around tax paying time.

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~~In the Stone County Enterprise, December 14, 1922~~

On December 14, 1922 the Stone County Enterprise published a special nine page edition of their paper which was dedicated to it former owner and publisher, the late A. W. Bond, and quoting from an editorial it stated that it is appropriate that this special edition of the Enterprise should be dedicated to the memory of Andrew Wiggins Bond and though he departed this life many months ago it is due chiefly to his original faith in the mission of the Enterprise and his wise plans for its future that the present achievements has been made possible. His faith in the Enterprise was based on his faith in Stone County. One of the prominent forces that operated in the life of Andrew Wiggins Bond was a vision of a greater Stone County. It was the vision of the county blessed by high citizenship, splendid schools, growing churches, thriving towns, productive farms, busy factories, good highways and a people prosperous, happy and united, moving always forward to better farming, better business and better standard of living. Hence, this ed-

ition which is an attempt to inpart and quicken that vision is fitly dedicated to his sacred memory.

This special edition carried the pictures of leading citizens of the town and county of that time, also picture of the several churches in the town of Wiggins, the court house, the vast plant of Finkbine Lumber Company of Wiggins, the Finkbine Club House which is now the Woman's Club House and a few of the modern and old homes of the county and the Stone County play ground locaged on Red Creek, near the town of Perkinston.

A detailed write-up on the business or professional life were given in connection with the picture of individuals citizens and a history of the several churches together with the history of the manufacturing plant andalso that of the homes that were protrayed in this paper.

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In the Stone County Enterprise of January 25, 192 3 an account is given of a disasterous fire that occured on Saturday afternoon January 20th when the large saw-mill of Finkbine Lumber Company was completely destroyed but through the he roic work of employees and citizens of Wiggins and community, the dry kiln, planner, and millions of feet of lumber were saved. Photographic scenes of this fire is also shown in this issue which were made expressively for the Enterprise.

On February 1, 1923 the Stone County Enterprise gives an account of the plans for the rebuilding of the saw-mill by this company with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day and the given of employment to a large number of men who had been thrown out of work due to the burning of this mill.

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SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS. STONE COUNTY.

In the Stone County Enterprise dated September 20, 1923 is given the account of a ten day tent meeting held in Wiggins about that time. Howard S. Williams, a former newspaper man and at that time a laymen evanglist, conducted the revival. This meeting had far reaching effect with the hearty cooperation of the several churches and different denominations.

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On December 6, 1923 the Stone County Enterprise gives and account of the tragic death of G. A. Herrington, a prominent citizen of Wiggins, when the truck in which he was driving was struck by a south bound passenger train at a grade crossing just north of McHenry, killing him almost instantly.

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A special fourteen page edition of the Stone County Enterprise was published Thursday June 10, 1937 giving an account of the Stone County Pickle Festival which was to be held in Wiggins the following week, June 16th & 17th.

The front page of this paper shows the picture of Mrs. Tom Fox Walton, who had been choosen queen of the pickle festival and her maids; Miss Lorene Smith, representing beat two, Miss Marteal Green, representing beat three, Miss Ruby Lee O'Neal representing beat four, and Miss Mabel McMurphy, representing beat five.

On the following pages of the paper are shown the photograph of the late Wiggins Hatten to whom this edition was dedicated, he being a pioneer citizen and after whom the town of Wiggins was named. The picture of Governor Hugh L. White is shown and who was expected to be present and crown the queen of the Stone County Pickle Festival.

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Other pictures shown throughout the edition include: Oscar Bond, editor of the Stone County Enterprise and Secretary of the Stone County Pickle Festival; M. E. Cooper, Cashier of the Bank of Wiggins and chairman of the Stone County Pickle Festival; Mrs. J. A. Simpson, who is engaged in Ladies' Ready-to-wear business and a member of the festival committee; Dr. J. M. Lane, a prominent practicing dentist; John N. Dale, Circuit Clerk of Stone County; Clark O. Batson, District Ranger for Mississippi Forestry Service with office in Wiggins; J. E. Snowden, County Agricultural Agent of Stone County; Coye Stamps, manager of White's Super Service, No. Two; J. A. Cherry, Wiggins merchant; Miss Velma Bryant, Stone County Home Demonstration Agent; T. L. Martin, Wiggins merchant; Ray A. Blaylock, barber of Wiggins; Miss Elizabeth Henze, owner of Henze Beauty Shop; Joe N. Dedeaux, postal employee and rural mail carrier at Perkinston; Malcolm R. Stewart, manager of the Stone County Cooperative; J. D. Simmons, agent for American Oil Company; Mrs. L. A. Waller, operator of Waller's Gift Shop; Miss Gloria Straub, winner of Pickle Story Contest as published in this paper; Herbert C. Hall, merchan of Wiggins; W. W. Lott, member of Stone County Board of Supervisors; Miss Eldora Bond, owner and operator of Eldora's Beauty Service; Cooper J. Darby, President of Harrison, Stone, Jackson Agricultural High School and Junior College at Perkinston; J. P. Kislanko, inspector for state plant board with headquarters in Wiggins; Evan O'Neal, watch maker with business located at Wiggins; Irivin Henry, agent for Illinois Central Railroad at Wiggins; office personnel of local pickle factory including Tom Fox Walton, Nettie Grace Breland, Lewis Campbell, and Bill Day; Earl S. Bond, wholesale oil distributor at Wiggins representing American Petroleum Copporation; R. L. Dancer, local manager of Trenton Supply Company; W. J. Synott, manager of Tan-

quary Honey Farm located in Wiggins; Mrs. H. C. Duggan, owner and operator of Duggan's Restaurant; W. A. Miller, hotel owner and member of Board of Supe rvisors of Stone County; Aubrey Barnette, auto dealer in Wiggins; G. A. Breland, member of Stone County Board of Supervisors; P. H. Hickman, president of the Board of Supervisors of Stone County; Mrs. Erma Mae Bullock, connected with Resettlement Administration in Stone County; Sam C. Hinton, Sheriff of Stone County; R. B. Thomas, Wiggins merchant; Henry E. Davis, Wiggins manager of Mississippi Power Company; Dr. S. E. Dunlap, Wiggins physician; Victor J. Blair, owner of Blair Hatchery; H. T. Carson, general manager of Widlar Division of Standard Brands, Incorporated; with office in Cleveland, Ohio; J. R. Calhoun, acreage manager of Standard Brands, Inc. of Mississippi with headquarters at Wiggins; L. L. Coleman, general field manager for Standard Brands, Inc. headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Roberson, Stone County Superintendent of Education; T. P. Wyatt, postal employee and rural mail carrier at Perkinston; George N. Guild, connected with Trenton Supply Company of Wiggins; John C. Dees, associated with Dees Funeral Home at Wiggins; W. E. Guild, vice-president and general manager of Wilbe Lumber Company of Wiggins; Calvin E. Dees, owner of Dees and Company Funeral Home and Stone County Representative of State Legislature; Mary Elinor Murray, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Murray recently voted Stone County's most beautiful girl; Tom Fox Walton, superintendent Standard Brands, Inc. at Wiggins; Miss Helen Cooper, an honored student of M.S.C.W. of Columbus, Mississippi and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cooper of Wiggins; Thomas Sumpter Andress, lumberman and operator of Andress Lumber Company and Mayor of Wiggins; N. Herbert Stewart, operator of Wiggins Oil Company and agency for Shell Petroleum Corporation, also operator of Wiggins Auto Company; Simon

Peter Wilson, Wiggins Druggist; Frank T. Kotch, connected with Wiggins Dry Cleaning Business; Mrs. Atsie Taylor White, Wiggins manager of Southern Bell Telephone Company; J. C. Locke, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Locke, winner Amateur Acrobatic Contest and will represent Wiggins in State Contest at Jackson in June; Mrs. L. A. Varnado, owner of Wiggins Dry Cleaning Plant; Hollie T. Bond, Chancery Clerk of Stone County; Glennis R. Bond, owner of the Ritz Cafe at Wiggins; R. J. (Bob) Watts, manager of White Super Service, No. 1, Wiggins; Miss Sue Waller, Historian of Historic Research Project of Stone County; L. A. Varnado, Wiggins agent for Lyon Oil Company; Other pictures of interest found in this paper are ones showing the operation of Tanquary Bee Industry of Stone County; a group picture of Stone County 4-H Club boys and girls; a group picture machine shop employees of Widlar Pickle Factory at Wiggins; a picture of pavillion and bathing pool of Ramsey Springs; photograph of T. L. Martin's antique gun display; photograph of an airplane constructed by Noel English and Thomas W. Wood; a group picture of colored employees of Pickle Plant; a group picture which shows larger portion of the white personnell of local pickle plant. On the back cover of this edition is air view of the Wiggins plant of Standard Brands, Inc. and the town of Wiggins in the background.

Some of the outstanding local news items of interest are the reproduction of radio address over W.W.L., New Orleans by Hon. W. C. Batson of Wiggins pertaining to the Pickle Festival to be held in Wiggins June 16 and 17 and general industrial possibilities of Stone County; the story covering the history and growth of pickle factory; a full history of Stone County; full history of Wiggins; a letter to the editor of Stone County Enterprise from Hon. W. F. Bond, Commission of

State Department of Public Welfare, recalling interesting events of twenty-five years ago in connection with the Wiggins Schools; a story telling of first radio installed in Wiggins which was in 1922; the history of Wiggins' first airplane flight which was in 1914; history of first automobile in Stone County; the first post office established in Wiggins; and history of Finkbine Logging Road.

The larger portion of the contributions to this paper were made through the courtesy of the Stone County Historic Research Project.

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UNUSUAL SOCIAL ITEMS.

"Miss Emilie Stapp and Miss Marie Stapp of Boston are guests of their relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stapp and Mr. H. E. Stapp at Friendship Farm.

The Misses Stapp conduct a children's page which is syndicated throughout the country, and Miss Emilie Stapp has been the recipient of signal honors from the King of Belgium and the Republic of France since her last visit here.

Miss Stapp of her own volition initiated a scheme whereby hundreds of dollars in pennies was donated to the orphans of war ridden countries and for this service she was awarded a medal by King Albert of Belgium and the President of France." From the Stone County Enterprise, May 3, 1923.

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STOP!

YE AILING HUMANS

Dr. Killum Quick and Dr. Sure
Death will be

The Attending Physicians

At

A Pill Party

To be given by the Epworth League on Hopkins' lawn Thursday, August 20th, 1925, at 8:00 P.M. Be sure to come and bring your diseased friends. A good time promised all.

From the Stone County Enterprise, August 20, 1925.

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From the Stone County Enterprise, May 31, 1923; B.Y.P.U. and League, Boy Scouts cooperate--Good program and refreshments at Krohn home Monday evening--that a spirti of cooperation exists between the local Epworth League of the Methodist Church, the Baptist Young People's Union and the Boy Scouts was abundantly proved on Monday evening when over one hundred members and invited guests gathered on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Krohn in response to an invitation to attend a get-to-gether meeting, the object of which was to assure the young people of these three organizations that the older people of Wiggins appreciate efforts and stand back of them ready to help them in the great work that each organization has under taken.

The affair was fostered by Mr. Horace V. Redfield an active worker in the B.Y.P.U. and it was through his efforts that the splendid program given was arranged. Owing to his forethought the men presenting the program were taken from almost every walk of life and each particularly fitted through his vocation, to the subject assigned which were as follows--M. E. Cooper, Thrift; S. S. Mincey, Citizenship; M. M. Batson, Management; T. P. Bond, Literature; Buren Broadus, Education; Dr. S. C. Culpepper, Health; Rev. H. D. Wilson, Christianity; Rev. J. F. Campbell; L. A. Krohn Enlistment.

When the speaking had been concluded a committee of ladies refreshed the audience with delicious block cream and cake.

After a short intermission order was resumed and leaders of each of the organizations made brief but interesting talks concerning the work being carried on. Mrs. J. F. Campbell, leader of the Epworth League, was first to speak. Mr. Herbert Stewart of the B.Y.P.U. next gave an interesting outline of their work and Mr. Burrill of the Boy Scouts concluded with a few well chosen remarks and a cordial inviation for all boys of the Scout age to meet with the Scout on Wednesday evening and enlist.

Hearty words of appreciation were extended Mr. and Mrs. Krohn for their cordial hospitality in opening their home for this meeting and to Mr. Redfield for his efforts in arranging the details of the meeting.

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"The Legion and the Auxiliary enjoyed a get together party at the hut on last Thursday evening, despite the rain fifteen ladies and gentlemen were there. A spelling bee using war terms, closed with Ernest Colmer being the best speller, the prize a can of pork and beans was returned to the ladies that they might use it for a prize again. In the advertisment contest Miss Marguerite Holleman and V. J. Blair had the most correct answers, each received a large stick of peppermint candy as a prize. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and iced tea were served." From the Stone County Enterprise, April 27, 1933.

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"On Thursday at the home of Mrs. E. E. Colmer, an old-time quilting was enjoyed by a number of ladies. In a short time the work was completed. The next meeting will be in the home of Mrs. Sarah Leggett." From the Stone County Enterprise, February 9, 1933.

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"The Girls Reserves enjoyed a "Kid Party" recently at the Club-

House. As it was near the Valentine season decorations suggestive of Valentine were used. Marie Covington won first prize as the best dressed kid, and Helen Cooper won second. Music was furnished by Mrs. Cooper and Mary Easterling. Refreshments of sandwiches and punch were served." From the Stone County Enterprise of March 2, 1933.

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"Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Batson were hosts on last Thursday evening, entertaining at a Stag Party for Dr. J. M. Land. The party, out on the lawn, was in the form of a miscellaneous shower, witty, ridiculous and serious. After much fun and advise given by several married men as to the state he would soon enter--that of marriage--he was asked to a seat of honor and invited to open gifts of all kinds and description from his friends, most of the fellow Rotarians. Mrs. Batson served delicious refreshments of punch, cake and ice cream to about twenty-five quests." From the Stone County Enterprise, June 28, 1934.

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Quoting from the Stone County Enterprise, October 31, 1935, under the head Volunteer Firemen Given Banquet: "One of the outstanding fall events of the town was a banquet and spaghetti supper given at the Woman's Club on Tuesday evening by the Club honoring the volunteer firemen of Wiggins and a few invited quests. Wayne L. Mabry, president of Y.M.B.C. (Young Men's Business Club) presided as master of cermonies. Mrs. L. L. Coleman spoke in behalf of the Club, welcoming the men and expressing the appreciation of the Club for the service of the volunteer fire department, and the good they do towards the happiness of the community. Supper was served following her talk. Mrs. Ellis Carraway rendered piano music during the meal. This was followed by an appropriate

address by W. L. Mabry, who represented the Mayor, Mrs Andress, following this was a talk by the fire chief, C. E. Jones, speaking in behalf of his department. Mayor Andress closed the meeting with an address suggesting that this occasion be made an annual affair.

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ODD AND UNUSUAL ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

"Had you heard about that great meeting place? Well, its at Sunday School 10:00 A.M." Stone County Enterprise, February 12, 1925.

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"You are urged to attend county-wide drive for the Lord." Advertisement of Wiggins Baptist Church, Stone County Enterprise, November 19, 1925.

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"Even tough people like tender steaks." Add, Martin Brothers Meat Market, Stone County Enterprise, March 1, 1923.

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"Going out of business. Will sell baby buggy and baby bed. Phone 204." Want ad in Fulton, Mo. Sun, Stone County Enterprise, April 12, 1923.

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"Sense. Not cents. It takes a fellow with sense but not much cents to locate a good eating place. The fellow with plenty of sense will come to the place where you need no cents to get a good lunch. Ours is even money, no cents." Ad of Jitney Cafe, Wiggins Enterprise, May 24, 1919.

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"Cool off. Drop in at our fountain any day and try one of our cold drinks." Ad, Stone County Enterprise, June 21, 1919.

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EDITORIALS.

The Ship Wrecked Farmers--"If a half dozen men were marooned on a desert island they would join forces to secure food, shelter and protection. It would be folly for each to work separately. By cooperation they would achieve results obatinable in no other manner. This illustration explains the farm cooperative movement. Farmers today are in much the same postion as sailors wrecked on a desert island. Their financial existence depends on profitable and permanent markets for their produce. Each farmer working alone is powerless for he is opposed by forces far stronger than he. But, when ten thousand farmers join forces to study production figures, marketing transportaion and like problems of agriculture their situation has changed.

Cooperation is just another name for economic salvation." Stone County Enterprise, January 12, 1933.

****

Did You Know T. L. Martin, etc.--"Did you know T. L. Martin has the largest individual collection of guns in Mississippi and prove to me that it is not the largest in the South. Thad and the editor have yet to gather any information that will take away the laurels from Thad as having the largest individual collection of guns in the South." From the Stone County Enterprise, May 13, 1937.

****

"Why a Pickle Festival--As plans go forward for the Pickle Festival to be held in Wiggins, many people are asking themselves this question, "Who shall benefit from the Festival; what is its purpose?" Every man, woman and child in South Mississippi will draw dividends from the Festi-

"Cool off. Drop in at our fountain any day and try one of our cold drinks." Ad, Stone County Enterprise, June 21, 1919.

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This simple statement explains the purpose of the whole festival. Inoorder to obtain other industries for this section we must first show them the advantages to be had in this section and the success of our established industries. Here in South Mississippi we have power, transportation facilities and climatic conditions combined in such a manner to make the industiral conditions superior to any in the South land. We must advertise our section if we are to profit from these advantages which we offer. If we do not we will be as the man who "concealeth his light under a bushel". "Let our lights shine forth brightly." From the Stone County Enterprise, February 11, 1937.

"Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt visits to Mississippi--Into Mississippi on March 24th comes the First Lady of the land, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the intellectual industrious wife of the chief executive, although a part time resident of the State of Georgia, a neighbor state, this is Mrs. Roosevelt's first visit into Mississippi. She will be in Jackson for a short while arriving there at 2:30 P.M. She will speak in the interest of Charity in the city auditorium at 8:00 and will leave by plane at 11:50 P.M. for Knoxville where whe has an engagement.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. White and the entire state will do her honor on this occasion. The invitation was extended the Gracious First Lady by the Governor and his Lady, and Mayor Fred Sullens, editor of the Daily News.

This is not the first time, according to Mayor Sullens, that Mississippi has been honored by a visit from the first Lady of the Land. Mrs. William McKinley came to Vicksburg, with the President in the summer of 1909, appearing only at a reception on account of ill health. This incident took place a short while before President McKinley was

assasinated. President Taft without his First Lady was in Jackson during his tenure of office as President. Mrs. Wilson, the first wife of the War President, accompanied the president and their children to Pass Christian for a Christmas tide, while he was president.

The advent of the present First Lady into Mississippi will be thrilling and interesting. She in our opinion is as great a First Lady as has ever graced the White House. An ideal type of American Womanhood. A splendid helpmate, a wonderful mother, with a brilliant mine, clever, gifted and gracious." Stone County Enterprise, Feb. 25, 1937.

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"Wiggins Made These Things" from the December 14, 1918 issue of the Stone County Enterprise.

"Wiggins is becoming more and more each day the trading center, not only for the people of Stone County but for people living in the South end of Forrest and George Counties as well, The interest of these people who, look this way for a market for their product and come here to purchase their supplies, must be carried for. In other words, we must not let the opportunity of making Wiggins a good town and market for our friends who live in thr rural district and nearby towns. Our merchants should carry a stock from which the demands of the public can be supplied. Perhaps, they are doing this, we hope they are. All our business and public men should show to those people that their trade is appreciated.

Some accomodation should be provided for the convenience of the farmer who comes a distance and finds it necessary to spend the night in Wiggins, a suitable house with barn and lot should be maintained by the merchants for these far-off customers. Above all make them feel welcome

to our town and give them to understand that their dollars are not all we want, but we want their friendship, good will and their neighborly feeling which should exist among us all.

Now, while we are on this subject, permit us to make a few suggestions. We readily admit that the cotton industry in this section for the past five years, did not justify and investment sufficient to maintain a first class, up-to-date gin, but we believe conditions are changed. The price of cotton will be high for several years and may never go below twenty-five cents and with the prospects of much cotton being grown in the future, we shall have in Wiggins a small but good cotton gin that will give the public good satisfactory service. In connection with this gin should be a first class late model rice cleaner and a bean crusher. These things should pay a handsome profit and another season should not find us with out them.

Wiggins should have better water service and some fire protection and while we understand the present water system is a money loser yet there is no good reason why a properly equipped water system in Wiggins should not pay a good profit on the investment.

We are not writing this article to criticise any person, firm, or corporation, but merely trying to pave the way for better conditions along the lines just mentioned.

In our humble judgement Wiggins and Stone County as a whole, has a better day coming and that not far off if the proper steps are taken to prepare for them and take advantage of them as they come.

We can no longer figure and plan as we did before the war. A different condition is upon us and if we stay in the old rut, we are going to be covered up and lost sight of by those who have caught on to the new order of things.

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS. STONE COUNTY.

The beginning of a new year is facing us and no better time could be decided upon far us to start the wheels of real development and progress to turning. To make a success, we must think, act, and work together as a unit. We must know what we are going after and have a plan to go by. Community builders make a success because they pull, push and plan together, and we must do likewise if we get anywhere. Let us hear from someone for the good of the community.

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"Judge Designate/ Sidney C. Mize"--Stone County Enterprise, January 14, 1937.

From reading the papers both weekly and daily editorial comments there appears to be a mutual satisfaction over the selection of our friend "Sid Mize" of Gulfport to become Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The Hon. Sidney Mize is Senator Pat Harrison's selection from among the five body of men, competent and able to hold the postition. All his friends aspirants the selection for the Senator was a difficult one, but we feel that he has selected wisely. A practicing lawyer for twenty five years, married; he is the father of three lovely daughters. While he has held various positions with both the American Bar and State Association, this is his first public office, having friends by the thousand over his home section. Sid Mize, as he is affectionately known has poise, dignity and marked ability that will be befitting his new position in the Federal Judiciary. President Roosevelt will appoint whosoever Pat Harrison selects and the Congress will confirm it. For they know, he knows "his man"."

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Two minute sermon--the Stone County Enterprise, January 9, 1936. The Square Shooter.

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS. STONE COUNTY

"There goes a man whose word is as good as his hand, in fact, I'd rather have that fellow's word than a bond from a lot of people I know". The above remark was made in my hearing recently conderning a citizen of the community who had passed the group on his way down the street. The individual in question had lived in the community for many years. During this time he had engaged in many business transactions with others in the community. Many of these transactions involved hundreds and even thousands of dollars. If he got the short end of a deal as he sometimes did, and as any man will sometimes do who buys and sells extensively, he never whimpered or sought a loop hole by which he might back out or evade payments. He went straight through with the deal. He was what men call a square shooter--a man of his word. Such a reputation is not gained by any man over night. It it the result of years of consistent living and practice. It takes courage and high principles for a man to always be a square shooter. I would rather have that man's reputation in the community than half of main street at the cost of such a reputation."

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"Church vs Civic Pride"-- Stone County Enterprise, January 16, 1936;

"Are the churches going backward, and the social or civic clubs taking their places? Evidently something has happened to the churches in that their attendance has fallen off. It is not in the preaching, for the churches as a rule have great preachers, men who preach in power and in love. Our churches are not active enough, when a stranger comes to town or city, the churches sit still and wonder what denomination he belongs to. Not so with the civic or social club. These will contact him immediately and ask to visit or join. Recently we heard a splendid lady say whe was in Jackson for several months and

that she attended church regularly and not a welcome was given her, not a word spoken to her, but that many as four societies or social clubs sent people to see her, presenting her with flowers, ice cream or something deeply interested in her and wanted to make her stay a pleasant one. Not a church invited her, no member of any church called on her in the name of the church.

A lady moved to a nearby town;for over a month she went to a church of which her membership was in another town, but not a greeting was extended her, never a hand shake was offered, "not a glad you came". Feeling miffed she began going to another church of a different denomination and she fared about the same way and then feeling that she was not wanted stopped altogether and joined a bridge club.

The church members are seemingly not socially inclined. If they prosper or get going good, there must be a greater sociability among the members, a cordial welcome must be accorded every individual that moved to the town or city. Church fidelity must be practices, church relationship must be carried on. All too true. The churches are under a great responsibility, but, the glad hand of welcome should not be confined to the church, but should be extended in all directions. Too many church leaders and members in the church shift their responsibilities on the shoulders of the preacher inside and outside the church.

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"Masons Lost True Friend"--Stone County Enterprise, August 13, 1936.

"We regret the death of that grand figure of masonery in Mississippi, for a great number of years outstanding citizen and popular, and lovable Henry C. Yawn of Lumberton, who died in New Orleans at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Cherry, August 4, 1936, age 77 years. He was past Grand Master of Masons and Past Grand Patron of Eastern

Star. Was twice a member of the Mississippi Senate. He was beloved by the entire state, numbering his friends by the thousand."

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"Fundamental Reasons Commanding Senator Pat Harrison's Re-election"--Stone County Enterprise, August 20, 1936.

The following editorial, clean and sensible in its entirety expresses the sentiments of the people of Mississippi who will vote for Senator Pat Harrison on August 25th, re-electing him to the position of Senator, which he so/ loyally and majestically has filled, fills now and will in the next four years.

Mississippi citizens could elect somebody else to Senator Pat Harrison's seat.

Mississippi citizens could not no matter if they voted unanimously elect somebody else to Senator Harrison's post as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Many years of seniority and democratic control of Congress, would be necessary before another Mississippi Senator could take that post.

Neither could Mississippians again if they voted unanimously, confer upon a new senator, regardless of his qualifications, the official and party powers and influence Senator Harrison has earned and won during eighteen years in the senate.

Nor, could Mississippi citizens elect any man who could automatically, or even in a few years, gain Senator Harrison's experience.

Last, but not the least important, while Mississippi citizens could elect a senator to replace Harrison they could not name a man to take immediately Senator Harrison's place in President Roosevelt's plans and confidence.

All these things have been said before during this campaign, but they merit reiteration. They are fundamental and essential truths that

thoughtful Missisppian are rightly keeping in mind. They are among the prime reasons why thoughtful and non-partisan citizens, under no personal obligations to Senator Harrison and holding no animus against Sennett Conner, believe that the best interests of State and Party will be served by re-electing Senator Harrison.

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"Ten Rules for Highway Safety"--Stone County Enterprise, September 10, 1936.

"1. Never overtake a car unless you are positive there is ample space ahead: that means, never on a hill or curve.

2. Slow down when approaching all intersections, including private drive ways, and thus have your car under complete control and prepared to stop.

3. Slow down when approaching any child or pedestrian and thus be prepared for an unexpected movement.

4. Keep your brakes and lights in fact you entire car in good condition, as safe a condition as when it was new.

5. Stop on red traffic signals and stay stopped until the light has turned green. Rushing signals invites disaster.

6. Came to a dead stop at a stop sign because the other fellow has the right away.

7. If you have been drinking don't drive. Of course, you believe you are sober, but the evidence is all against sober-drivers who have been drinking.

8. Slow down to compensate for slippery streets caused by rain, snow or ice.

9. Slow down when driving at night. There is no substitute for daylight when it comes to visibility.

10. Always drive at a speed which will permit you to stop within the assured clear distance ahead. If you don't get in a jam, you won't have to get out of one.

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"Stone County Leads State Fair Display. County Agent, J. E. Snowden, Due much Praise for Splendid Work."--Stone County Enterprise, October 22, 1936.

"Stone County exhibit at the State Fair of sugar cane, the process of making syrup, etc. was the first time the county had had an exhibit in years. The exhibit visited by the editor, Monday and discussed by him with J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Ruff, State Agricultural Agent, had caused more comment and received more visitors than any other exhibit among those from most every county in the state.

County Agent, J. E. Snowden in charge of the exhibit deserves the credit for the idea and the exhibit. For says he, this product if exploited is worth more to this section than any other he knows of.

It won the first prize in the Agricultural exhibits and Grand Champion among the counties. The first time this county has ever won either in a State Fair.

It is Mr. Snowden's plan now to bring the exhibit here to show to the people which it represents, although many from here are planning to attend the fair this week.

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"Selective Draft and the Bible"--Stone County Enterprise, October 26, 1918--

"The Conscription Law and later called the Selective Draft was very unpopular when the United States was forced to enter the World Wide War, in fact, our own president and national law makers were severely

criticised by many good and patriotic people because of the enactment of this newly made law. Very few people, even the Bible students, then knew or know now, that the Bible is the authority for such a law.

The selective draft system is set fort by the Lord in the first chapter of the book of Numbers. If you will get your Bible and read this chapter, you will find where General Crowder, prevast Marshal, could have found his Biblical authority for the law. Even the date of regiseration is set: Here it is: "and the Lord spoke unto Moses in the Wilderness of Sinia, in the tabernacle of the congregation, on the first day of the second month in the second year after they came out of the land of Egypt saying: Take ye the sum of all the congregation of Israel after their families by the house of their fathers with the numbers of their names, every male by their polls from twenty-years old and upward all that are able to go forth to war in Israel, thou and Aaron shall number them by their armies, and with you shall be a man of every tribe; everyone head of the house of his fathers."

That is just like saying the Governor of every state shall have charge of the draft in his state.

There were even exemptions provided for by the Lord, for he commanded Moses to exempt the Levites, who were appointed to be in charge of the tabernacle. And he told Moses to register certain men from thirty to fifty years old, who were to be formed into a labor regiment, which is the same as our supply divisions which are the men behind the lives in France today.

With the great success the selective draft system has met with-in mobilizing one of the greatest armies the World has ever raised and with the ease and rapidity it was accomplished, we were made to feel that some great guiding hand was directing the way, but until a few days ago did we know that the system had been ordained by and put into

effect, by the Great and Wise General of the Universe."

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"Bread Upon the Water"--Stone County Enterprise, October 5, 1918.

"We have read somewhere that "bread cast upon the waters will return unto you" or words to that effect. It was during the month of September of 1915 that Mrs. B. H. Sloane, then a teacher in the Wiggins High School, but now living in Hammond, Louisiana called on a few big hearted men of Wiggins for a few dollars for the purpose of helping Miss Martha Havens, a young lady crippled from birth to enter Normal College and secure a business course. The men gladly responded and Miss Havens went away to school. Later on the Haven's family moved away from Wiggins and little if anything was thought of the transaction by those who made it possible for Miss Havens to enter college.

It now appears that it was a case of bread being cast upon the waters and the bread is now returning much sweeter than when sent out. Checks are being received by parties here from Mrs. Sloane for the amount loaned to Miss Havens. A letter accompies each check stating Miss Havens has a good position and is making a fair salary and wishes to return the money loaned her.

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"Invest With Your Eyes Shut"--"Believe it or not, there is one investment you can buy with your eyes shut and then prodeed to forget, so far as safety and permanence are cncerned. That investment is life insurance. It is from the policy holder's standpoint, immune to booms. It has behine it not glittering promises and unbound hopes, but good hard cash and the multiplication table. So long as the law of mortality holds true, and it has been holding true for an almost infinite number of years now--any honestly and capable managed life insurance company is safe. And, to make sure of that honesty and capability the state

have passed laws requiring life insurance investment to be the best on the market and requiring management practice to be on as high a plane as is humanly possible.

Life insurance never had a "new era", in the sense that the stock market had a new era along about 1929. As a consequence, it hasn't experienced the blighting effect of that new era doming to an end. For all the years of their existence, legal reserve life companieshave looked first to safety. They haven't been interested in quick and excessive profits, and the policy holders reap the benefit.

Close your eyes, buy any policy that is offered by an established life insurance company and you're safe. What other investment offers that?" Stone County Enterprise, February 9, 1933.

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"Ain't it the Truth?"--"Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a plow. Said the man to the mule: "Bill, you are a mule, the son of a Jackass, and I am a man made in the image of God. Yet, here we work, hitched up together year in and year out. I wonder if you work for me or if I work for you; Verily, I think it is a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder. Plowing or cultivating we cover the same distance, but you do it on four legs and I on two. I, therefore, do twice as much work per leg as you do. Soon we'll be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested, I give one half to the land lord for being so kind as to let me use this small speck of God's universe. One third of what is left goes to you and the balance is mine. You consume all of yours with the exception of the cobs, while I divide mine among seven children, six hens, two ducks, and a banker. If we both need shoes you get them. Bill, you are getting the best of men, and I ask you, Is it fair for a mule the son of a Jackass, to swindle a man, a Lord of

creation, out of his substance? Why you only help to plow and cultivate the ground, and I alone must cut, shock, and husk the corn, while you look over the pasture and hee-haw at me.

"All fall and most of the winter the whole family, from Granny to the baby, picks cotton to help raise the money to pay taxes and buy new harness and to pay the interest on the mortgage on you and what do you care about the mortgage? Not a darn. You onery cuss, I even have to worry about the mortgage on your tough ungrateful hide.

"About the only time I am better off than you is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. And after the election, I realize that I was fully as great a Jackass as your papa. Verily, I am prone to wonder if politics were made formen or Jackasses, or to make Jackasses of men.

"And that ain't all, Bill. When you're dead, that's supposed to be the end of you. But me: the parson tells me that when I die, I gotta go to hell forever. That is, Bill, if I don't do just as he says, and most of what he says keeps me from getting any kicks out of life.

"Tell me, will you, considering these things, now can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and solemn?" Stone County Enterprise, April 20, 1933.

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"A Fine Woman--A Stone Countian"--"Miss Alma Hickman, retiring President of the Mississippi Educational Association, a member of the State Teachers College Faculty (a very worty position, trainteachers) for twenty-five years. A Stone County product was asked for permission to reprint her speech by the editor of the Harvard College Review, Dr. Howard E. Wilson. He claims it was a good manuscript.

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS. STONE COUNTY.

A great honor for a Mississippi woman and Stone County to have been her home." Stone County Enterprise, May 6, 1937.

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References:

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Handsboro Democrat
Mrs. A. H. Blackwell
Mr. S. O. Harris
Mr. John N. Dale
Mrs. Melvin Pridgen
T. L. Martin
J. P. Clendenin
Mr. Abbie Walker
Miss Sue Waller
Oscar Stewart
C. G. Scott
W. C. Batson
Mrs. A. T. Burge
E. E. Smith
Mr. W. M. Boden
Mrs. John Reed
Mrs. John N. Dale
Mr. C. W. Burkhart
Hardee Clark
Dr. R. A. Switzer
Mrs. Floyd McHenry
O. L. Bond
L. W. Davis
Mrs. T. P. Wyatt
J. S. Byrd
Dr. J. A. Leggett
Mrs. J. H. Easterling

Historic Research Project
Stone County, Wiggins, Mississippi
June 15, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Historian.

2nd copy
3/24/39

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSER THOMAS A. CAIN

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 27

SUBJECT-- THE BAR. SUPPLEMENT TO POLITICAL and CIVIC LEADERS

1.

Prior to the organization of Stone County, there were very few lawyers located and practicing law in the county. A conference with lawyer U.B.Parker of Wiggins discloses the following:

" From the best of my recollection, R..McLendon was the first man to who located and began the practice of law in Stone County. Later, his brother, Jeff D. McLendon practiced at McHenry. About this time L.W.Saucier, (I am not positive about the initials), began the practice of law in Bond. Then H.H.Parker came to Wiggins and later U.B.Parker began to practice in Wiggins, and shortly thereafter, W.C.Batson began to practice law in Wiggins. E.R.Davis was admitted to the bar and practiced for a long time. A.W.Bond was admitted to the Bar, but never did much practice on account of the fact that his time was taken up with editing the Wiggins Enterprise, now known as the Stone County Enterprise. Lawrence Bond was later admitted and practiced for a short time at McHenry. A Mr. Nolan, who was well known on the coast, practiced law at McHenry for a while in 1906. Next, Buren Broadus was admitted and began to practice in Wiggins, and finally Levi Grantham, who had been practicing at Richton, came to Wiggins , and practiced awhile, but later moved to Hattiesburg.

At the present time (1939), Stone County has only three practicing lawyers.

Mr. W. C. Batson's complete history will be found in Assignment on Political and Civic Leaders, Chapter 13. The history of the other lawyers in the county will be found below:

U. B. Parker.

U. B. Parker was born in the year 1881 near the town of Wiggins, Mississippi, getting his education in the grammar schools of the county. He began the practice of law at Wiggins in 1906. He served as Postmaster at Wiggins for a period of nine years. Served as Attorney fo the Board of Supervisor of Stone County for a number of years. He is very much interested in the development of the county, and has a large tung oil farm near his home in Wiggins. At one time Mr. Parker had a library in his home that was worth over one thousand dollars, but in 1935 this home burned, and was replaced by a handsome structure of brick. (1)

BUREN BROADUS.

Buren Broadus was born in Covington County, Mississippi in 1882. When a young man, Mr. Broadus moved to Wiggins, attending school at Perkinston Agricultural High School where he finished his high school work. He then attended school at State Teachers' College, Hattiesburg. Mr. Broadus taught school for several years' then was elected to the position of County Superintendent of Education in 1920. He held this office for two terms. HE studied law and practiced at Wiggins for six years' making much progress as a lawyer. In 1933, Mr. Broadus was appointed Postmaster of the Wiggins Postoffice, a position that he now holds. (2).

ROBERT NEWTON.

Robert Newton, ayoung man who has just begun the practice of law in Wiggins was educated in the Perkinston Junior College, and graduated from University of Mississippi in 1937. He is in the office of Hon. U. B. Parker, assisting him in his practice. He promises to be a very successful lawyer. ($).

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(1). U.B.Parker, Wiggins, Miss.
(2). Buren Broadus, Wiggins, Miss.
(3). T.A.C. IN PERKINSTON, MISS.

We have no outstanding lawyers in the county, nor any that have lived in the county. Mr. W. C. Batson was at one time a member of the State Legislature from Stone County. He is Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of the county. His practice very wide. Mr. Batson is one of the managers of the Pickle Festival that is held in Stone County every year.

Below, I give in detail a Radio Address delivered by Mr. Batson at the anual Pickle Festival in Wiggins on June 5, 1937:

Friends:- Stone County, the Blue Ribbon County at the Mississippi State Fair of 1936, traversed from north to south by U.S. Highway 49, lies a fifty minute drive from the Gulf Coast at Gulfport. We have a number of industries developed and in prospect of development; the leading one of which is the packing of pickles by the Standard Brands, Inc., at Wiggins, the County site of Stone County.

If you ask the magnitude of this industry, - I answer that their plant is the largest single unit exclusively packing pickles in the United States. Their raw product,- cucumbers, - are grown in 23 counties of South Mississippi, delivered to 33 buying stations; stored in 15 salting stations; and as used transported to their plant in Wiggins, in their own tank cars. They have made a steady growth for ten years , and last year distributed 23,000,000 of pickles to the trade throughout the United States. This requires the use of 1600 tons of salt, - 1,630,000 lbs. of sugar,- 5,850,689 bottles,- 250,614 gallon cans,- 3,140,-45 gallon barrels,- 500 employees at the peak of the season, and used the raw products from the farms of 3,000 families throughout the 23 counties. The freight bill on the outgoing freight alone was $125,000.00. This plant now uses 1,100,000 gallon of water per month. That you may know the value of our water and its quality, the pickle plant has one boiler which has been used since 1912 and not a single new tube required during that time, and boiler

inspectors pronounce our water the best to be found. 5,500 acres of cucumbers are being grown this year for this plant, from which they expect to buy 330,000 bushels of raw stock. That you may know that this is no seasonal operation, this plant operated continuously during the depression, and at times two shifts per day were on.

Stone County took the blue ribbon at the Mississippi State Fair in 1936 upon its cane syrup alone. Stone County is the home of one of the largest naval stores manufacturing plants in the South, and it has prospect for continuous operation in the future. Our remaining saw mills have raw material to keep them going for a number of years to come. Stone County is the southern home of the Tanquary Honey Farms, inclusive, of Hallock, Minnesota. They manufacture their own supplies at their plant in Wiggins, and raise queen bees and package bees for the trade throughout the United States. There is daily loadings of pulp wood for Masonite Corporation and the Southern Paper Company. Our farmers are diversifying and the future will demonstrate the wisdom of this move. We have in immediate prospect sufficient raw material for the operation of a tung oil plant in Wiggins.

A part of the DeSota National Forest is located within Stone County. A district office of the State Forestry Commission is located at Wiggins. Their combined efforts have made reforestation possible, and their work has been so well done, we are now ready, and the territory can supply the raw material for a pulp mill, a hardwood plant as well as a plant for the utilization of low grade lumber and woods.

Our Churches and schools are the equal of any. At Perkinston we have one of the outstanding junior colleges of the South.

On behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Stone County, I extend to you a cordial invitation to be with us on June 16th. and 17th, and to help us celebrate our first annual pickle festival featuring our leading indu We will try to make your visit interesting and worth while." (1).

(1). Radio Address - Hon. C. Batson - Wiggins - 3/5/'37.

2.

We have no lawyers in Stone County who have become famous judges.

3.

Mr. W. C. Batson is the only lawyer in the county who has held a political position. That was Representative from Stone County for one term.

Below I give the Legal History of Stone County.

LEGAL HISTORY of /TONE COUNTY

Stone County, Mississippi was created by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi at its 1916 session, under Senate Bill 609 which authorized the territory now embraced in Stone County to hold an election and decide whether or not the county of Stone should be created. This was done, and resulted in the majority of the votes being cast for the creation of the county, and the Governor, on the 10th of May, 1916, issued his proclamation creating the county of Stone with Wiggins as the county seat, that fact having been fixed by the original act.

In the proclamation creating Stone County, the Governor designated the temporary officers of the county who should hold office until their successors were elected in a special election, and qualified, and these officers met at Wiggins and organized the countyi in the City Hall.

The first officers were as follows:

F.G.McQuagge, Sheriff

W.L.Curry, Circuit Clerk

W.A.Davis, Chancery Clerk

W.A.Smith, Assessor

A.W.Bond, D.J.Brown, John Fore,

S.M.O'Neal, and E.R.Smith,

M

Members of the Board of Supervisors.

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Stone County Enterprise, 1937 Edition

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STONE COUNTY

HEALTH

A ssign. 24

BOARD OF HEALTH OF STONE COUNTY

Since the creation of Stone County in 1916, a part time County Health Officer is employed. He is employed by the County Board of Supervisor. The first County Health Officer of Stone county was Dr. S. C. Cullpeper, who acted as County Health Officer for the County five years, his health began to fail and he knowing it best he resigned, then Dr. Robinson was elected County Health Officer of Stone County and served approximately five years, but due to his health he resigned and after a few months death over took him, after his resignation was accepted Dr. S. E. Dunlap our present County Health Officer was appointed and is still serving as part time County Health Officer, and also surgical doctor of the county. In 1935-36 Miss Vera Smith of Petal, Mississippi worked as part time County Nurse, but die to the lack of funds to employ her with she was released from the staff. (1)

II

The yellow fever was in this section before the organization of

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(L) Dr. S. E. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. A. Flurry, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route #A.

Yellow Fever

In 1878 when the yellow fever epidemic visited this section, "Stone County and adjoining counties, we note that there was several deaths. Dr. C.A.Sheely,of Gulfport, Miss., now, but at that time he lived in Perkinston, he treated the disease, he was treating patients all over the section, Wiggins, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, McHenry, Perkinston. It was during this time that Dr. Sheely also took the yellow fever from a lady that he was treating in Oceansprings, Mississippi, during his illness there was several deaths due to the fact that he had to give up treating the patients. Only through no association of individuals was the epidemic checked, this was done in order to prevent the spread of diseases from family to family in some section it was quartineed. Dr. Sheely also gave different treatments for these diseases, although he states that today we find different treatment used and the spread of yellow fever not very much. (1)

The cases of smallpox in Stone County in 1900-1901 was very few, although several cases were reported, but it was learned that there was only two or three cases if any among the colored people. We note that in Stone County there has never been many cases of smallpox. (2)

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(1) Dr. C. A. Sheely, Gulfport, Mississippi

(2) Mrs. W. M. Whittington told to Mrs. R. A. Flurry, Perkinston, Mississippi before her death, also MRS. J. T. A lexander, Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. # A .

We note that this disease continued on into 1919 but not very many cases reported, All business was reopening, all organizations were reopening, and by the middle of February all business was back in full force, all organizations were reopened, but several homes were sad due to the vacant chairs, that was now in them and the new mounds that had been added to different cemetarys. (1)

III

We note that through the cooperation of the citizens of Stone County with the County Health officer and the State Board of Health, in Malaria control and other diseases, that the number of cases are much smaller than they were five years ago. In 1908-19 over half of the people would have malaria fever each spring or summer, but now there is an average of about six cases each year(1935-37). (2)

Practically all of the homes are screened which was not the case five years ago, all out side garbage cans, sese pools, all out houses, and all breeding places for flies and mosquitoes are destroyed or kept in a sanitary condition to prevent the raising of disease carries.

(I) Stone County Enterprise, 1918, Dr. W. M. Shepherd, Wiggins, Miss.

(1) Dr. S. E. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi, Mrs. Hines Sharp, Perkinston, ~~Mrs. Mary Hunt, Leaf or Bendale Route, Mississippi.~~

(2) Ibid.

Different information is sent out from the State Board of Health which is circulated among the people, which most of them read and try to follow the rules for prevention of different diseases. (1)

IV

All the grocery stores sooperate with the State Board of Food in keeping the groceries in first class condition, an inspector, inspects the stores at different times to see if the groceries and the store is kept in a sanitary condition, if not they are given a notice as to what must be done at once if they are to continue in business. We note that all the merchants of Stone County are trying to cooperate in keeping their stores in a sanitary condition.(2) All the stores are cleaned up once a day at least, in the morning or late in the evening after business hours.

HOTELS

The hotels in Stone County are in first class condition, they are screened, each day they are cleaned, the bath rooms are kept clean and sanitary at all times, with water supplies and disposals. The bedding is changed regular, also different infections used for the prevention of diseases if they should be brought into one of the hotels by some visiting guest.

There are only two hotels in Stone County at the present time, The Ramsy Spring Hotel, which is extra large, also located at a

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(1) Mary Hunt, Leaf or Bendale Route, Mississippi.

(2) Jitney Jungle Store, Wiggins, Mississippi, Breland Mer. Store and Cash and Carry, Bates Mercantile Store, Wiggins, Mississippi.

summer resort, then the Miller Hotel, Wiggins, Mississippi, not a large hotel. We note that these hotels are owned and operated by brothers. (1)

INFLUENZA

In November of 1918 because of Wiggins and the surrounding country being in the grip of an influenza epidemic for at least ten days, business reached a low ebb, schools were closed down indefinitely, church services were suspended and business in general was at a standstill.

The town of Wiggins had nearly two hundred cases with no deaths, except three negroes in the Finkbine quarters, east of town. About one hundred cases were reported at Bond and east and west of Wiggins, in the rural districts. (2)

It was estimated by those in touch with the situation in Stone County that there was over four hundred cases in two weeks time, with more deaths among the white and colored.

The local Red Cross Chapter was very busy all the time securing nurses and furnishing nourishment to the patients in this section of the state. The people all responded nobly in helping to furnish the proper kind of food, which was prepared at the local Red Cross Canteen, which was located next door to the postoffice, where food is prepared and sent out to the sick. Automobile owners were

(1) Mrs. George Miller, Perkinston, Miss.
Mrs. Miller, Wiggins Hotel, Wiggins, Miss.

(2) Dr. S. E. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi; Stone County Enterprise.

willing and offered help to the call for help in delivering the food and carrying nurses to and from their work and visiting patients throughout the district. (1)

In all of the stores in the small towns of Stone County, is a meat market in some part of the building, it is done for more convient for customers. These little annex rooms or market rooms are screened and kept clean and sanitary, the man that works in these meat markets must wear clean white aprons. The meat is all kept cold by refrigdare, this is to prevent the meat from spoiling. We note that these market rooms have a small door for individuals buying meat, these doors are about ten inches square, the door is screen, this is used to prevent any flies or other insects entering the market room. The market room has one large screen door and this is used for the butcher or market man to enter into the market. (2)

We note that in Stone County there are about seven restaurants, the largest one, Dugan Restaurant, which has been in operation about sixteen years, owned and operated by Mrs. Dugan and son, Henry Dugan. The second largest restaurant in Stone County is about one mile north of Wiggins, on Highway 49, it is owned and operated by Mr. Glennis Bond, who has been in this business about twelve years, the

(1) Dr. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi: Stone County Enterprise, and Mr. J. M. Alexander, Baymenet, Ala.

(2) Breland Mercantile, Wiggins, Mississippi
Cash and Carry, Wiggins, Mississippi

name of this restaurant is, "The Rita". We find several other smaller restaurants in Stone County where on can secure a good meal at a very low cost. All these restaurants are kept in sanitary condition, all are screened and the food is fresh prepared. (1) In Stone County we find two drug stores, Wilson Drug Store owned and operated by Mr. "Pete"Wilson. The Corner Drug Store on Pine Street first owned and operated by Mr. Carrieway, Mr. Wilson who owns the Wilson Drug Store is owner of it now also, buying it over the first of the year in 1938. These Drug Stores are kept in first class condition, the workers in them are well prepared for the work as druggist.

Water Supply.

The water supply of Stone County is first class condition. The water is supplied in the county by several different sources. By dug wells, bored wells, hand pumps, pumps with small engines and by hydrants in the small towns. We find that several years ago most all the people in the rural section got their water from springs, some pure and some not, but after they found out the cause of different diseases that was caused from impure water. The springs were done away with gradually and today we find no springs used for drinking water. We also note that several homes in the rural section have water supplied in the homes at a very

(1) Mrs. Dugan, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mr. Glennis Bond, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mr. Mabry Breeland, Wiggins, Mississippi

small cost which is improving the homes as to conviences. (1)

We also find that with the cooperation of the State Board of Health of the state of Mississippi that all towns and homes of Stone County are working to have and keep good excreta disposal in order to have and keep sanitation in the county. (2)

The general sanitation of the county is in first class condition in practically all of the homes and small towns. The fly control is in operation by having all the homes screened and all out houses kept clean and all breeding places of flies destroyed. All garbage and waste material is carried to a dumping place that is provided for this purpose where it is dumped, then burned always immediately after dumping it. This was not the case several years ago as sanitation was not given much thought or the need of sanitation taught. (3)

A great improvement in child hygiene in the county has taken place in the last ten years, as people are seeing the need of it although it was not thought much about twenty years ago. We note that doctors are called to homes that fifteen years ago they were never called in to a patient, some home remedy had been being used. We also note

(1) Mrs. T. C. HICKMAN, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A
Mrs. J. H. Cain, Perkinston, Mississippi
(2) County Health Officer, Wiggins, Mississippi
(3) Mrs. Liston Alexander, Nurse, Perkinston, Mississippi
(3) County Health Items, Stone County Enterprise, Wiggins, Miss.

that in the county there are very few midwives and they are seldom ever called as times have changed and the doctors are taking their place, and by the use of well educated doctors we find less deaths in the count, also better hygiene is followed in the homes where it was not several years ago. We find that certain rules and diets for mothers to follow and the instruction can more fully be given by physicians and they can examine the mothers and this is being done in Stone County, although it was not the case fifteen years ago as the need if it was not known. By mothers following these rules and regulations we find more well born children in the county also less deaths among the mothers and infants, which is a great improvement in the county. (1)

We find that in most of the homes the Hygiene of the mouth is taught as a very important matter among individuals, the parents and children use individual drinking glasses or cups, this is also done at public gatherings, at schools if there are no hydrants in the school and also among the laboring class of people.

We find that a few of the lower class of people are not so careful about mouth hygiene as they should be, a few will laugh at

(1) Mrs. Dick Walker, Midwife, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A .
Dr. J. P. Murray, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
Mrs. Hines Sharp, Nurse, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A

these instructions althoug it is being taught the need of mouth hygiene, different diseases that are carried and the prevention of them. (1)

IV.

We note that there has been five sent to the sanitorium for Tuberculosis, in the last six years, two girls were released from the sanitorium, they went west for their health, but only stayed a short time and came back home in Perkinston,

(I) Dr. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mr. Emerson Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A

but one of them had to return to the sanitorium and is still there for treatment. (1)

There are very few accidental deaths in the county, there was one caused from drinking a bottle of "Beer" which was reported contained a spider, the individual lived several days during treatment but finally passed away.

We also note one death of a "Negro" which was caused by eating ice which happened in July, he was most to warm and eat to much of the ice.

Several deaths from accidents with guns, in the county has been reported in the last three years mostly among the O'Neals all of whom were related and being less than a year in some of their deaths, the cause general being carelessly handling a gun while out hunting with other individuals.

We note that "Little Warren Curry Hatten" four years of age fell from a tower while climbing it, he fell a distance of about thirty-five feet, he only lived a short time, he spoke a few words after he fell but he soon lost conscience.
But we find to-day that children are not allowed to climbed towers without the aid and assistance of the parents. (2)

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(1) Mr. Paul Hatten, Perkinston, Mississippi
(2) Stone County Enterprise, Clippings from this paper

We also note the death of two young men of the county which happened Christmas times in the year 1936, they were struck by a passenger train, as they had been drinking liquior and went sat on the track unthoughtly, one was killed immediately the other one lived a short time.

We note the death of J.D.Alexander and a Philips boy that was caused by a gravel pit caving in on them while loading gravel trucks from underneath an imbankment, they were killed suddenly. (1)

Doctors and Nurses.

Dr. Dunlap came to Wiggins in 1912 postive with Finkbine Lumber Company as sergent for the Company for life of company. He is now local sergent for ICRR also since 1912.
Dr. Dunlap is now President of Bank of Wiggins, and alderman, also President of the Rotary Club. He is also local sergent of Stone County along with several other doctors of the county and adjoining counties. (2)

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(1) Dr. Dunlap. Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
Mr. J.M. Alexander Baymanet, Ala.

From other page:
(2) Mr. Gavin Breland, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
Mr. Arlin Whittington, Perkinston, Mississippi and Mr. J.E. Whittington. Mr. W.P.O'Neal, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
Mr. Melton Hatten, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mr. Bill Alexander, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A
Mr. and Mrs. M.I. Harten, Wiggins, Mississippi Route # A

Dr. Annis was associated with Dr. Dulap. He enlisted as medical officer in the world war, was sent to France, served during term of war after the war he joined the regular army and served at various post, was later sent to South Caroline there he received a fall and injured his back while in active service and was given a permit of disability. (1)

Dr. C.A. Sheely one of the first physicians was located in Perkinston. Dr. Sheely attended the Medical School in Memphis in 1893-94, then in 1894, May 24, he came to Perkinston, where he was medical surgeon, at this time he also attended school. He also attends school at Tulane in New Orleans in 1896-97-98, as he saw the need of more education, new diseases that was entering the country and that there must be some way to prevent them and also cure them. We note that at the present time when Dr. Sheely was at Perkinston, that it was during the yellow fever, he was treating the sick patients and during which time he also took the yellow fever, he stated that he was treating a lady in Oceansprings and from whom he took the yellow fever, he traveled by means of horse and buggy to all section of the country. We note now that Dr. Sheely is located at Gulfport, he and two of his sons, there office at the present time being over the "Jones Brothers Drug Store", they also work at the King's Daughter Hospital in Gulfport. (2)

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(1) Dr. Dunlap, Wiggins, Mississippi
(2) Dr. C.A. Sheely, Gulfport, Mississippi

Dr. Summerall, a pioneer doctor, lived about three miles south east of Perkinston. He made his own medecine from herbs gathered from the woods. When he went to treat a patient he first gave the patient some examination not as they do today, next he would carry some of the children if any in the home, with him into the woods to gather some herbs, telling the children and explaining to them the different herbs, we note that sometimes the older individuals in the home would go with him in the woods to gather the herbs after gathering the herbs he needed he carried them to the house and prepare the medicine he thought the patient need, he would stay with the patient until he saw that he or she was better sometimes it was a week and sometimes three days. He did his traveling by horseback always carring with him a small amount of pergative medecine as all of the other medicine he used was made by him from these herbs he gathered. (1)

Dr. J. H. Horman was located in Perkinston in 1910-11-12 as company doctor for the turpentine company, which at this time was located in Perkinston.

Dr. W.H. Rown came to Wiggins and located in 1901, he soon became one of the formost practicioners in Southeast Mississippi. He was also a surgical doctor, he was also used as the medical

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(1) Mrs. J.B.Downing Perkinston, Mississippi Route
Mrs. J.T. Alexander, Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
(2) Stone County Enterprise, Clipping from paper.

doctor for typhoid fever as he was recommended the best at that time.

In 1918, he was appointed as director of sanitary work in Gautamala where he served until November when he was compelled to retire and return home owing to impaired health. Early in 1916, he was chosen by the State Board of Health to be the superintendent of the Mississippi Tuberculosis Sanitorium and entered on his duties at once. He was greatly interested in the perpetutation of this work and applied himself incessantly to every detail, including selection and location of the site at Magee, Simpson County, for the sanitorium, the building of it and details.

We note that Dr. Rowan was interested in the health situation of the country trying at all times to prevent diseases and prevent the spread of them. (deceased) (1)

Dr. G.A. McHenry, Deceased, who resided in McHenery came to this section as a pioneer doctor, he came to this section of the country in 1883, later building his own Drug Store which was operated at first by him, he later had help, we note that he like the other older doctors traveled from place by horse and buggy and sometimes by horseback. He continued to live in McHenery until his death also practiced as doctor as long as his health permitted.(2)

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(1) Stone County Enterprise, Wiggins, Mississippi
Dr. S.E. Dunlap Wiggins, Mississippi
Mrs. J. M. Alexander, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A

(2) Mr. Johnny Willis, McHenery, Mississippi
Mrs. J. B. Downing, Perkinston, Mississippi

Dr. Martin has been the physician at Perkinston for the last six years, he came to Perkinston right after Perkinston was founded. He practiced as physician in Perkinston for several years, after which he moved away, then in about 1930 he moved back to Perkinston where he is still living. Dr. Martin has an office at Wiggins over the Coner Drug Store. (1)

Dr. J.P. Murray who came to Wiggins about 1933, he located his office in the back part of the Wilson Drug Store, Wiggins. We note that his business as medical doctor is improving. He main cases seem to be phenomea in which he very seldom loses a case. (2)

Dr. Green, now located in Hattiesburg, came to Wiggins about 1934 and practiced medicine for three years. After Dr. Green left Wiggins he went to school again which prepared him better for a medical doctor, he also took training as head specialist. (3)

"Nurses"

Mrs. Hines Sharp, before her marriage was miss Grudea Mae Smylie a graduate of Nashville Baptist Hospital. Mrs. Sharp lives fifthteen miles east of Wiggins, on Highway 26. Mrs. Sharp is called an in all serious cases of sickness in different section of the county. Mrs. Florian Hickman, of Wiggins, who is an excellent nurse, but being married is only doing nursing when other nurses are not

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(1) Dr. J.P.Murray, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) Miss Priscilla Hickman, Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # B

available. She is a graduate from Turo infirmary in New Orleans.

Other nurses of Stone County are as follows:

Miss Colleta Rouse graduate at Turo Infirmary, New Orleans, La.
Miss Willie Lee Reeves, Methodist Infirmary, Hattiesburg Mississippi
Mrs. Varando, of Wiggins, Mississippi but a graduate from Turo Infirmary, New Orleans, La.
Miss Lousie Parker, Laural Hospital, Laurel Mississippi
Miss Modie Cooper of Stone County Graduated from Laural Hospital Laurel, Mississippi, she later married, Mr. Leggete from Laurel.
Miss Lottie Copper of Stone County, graduate from Laural Hospital Laufal, Mississippi. (2)

Dentists

Dr. J.A. Leggette, graduate at Medical School in New, Orleans, La in about 1905. Dr. Laggette came to McHenery first, there he practiced as dentist five years, then at Bond two years, after which he came to Wiggins, in 1932 he was struck by lighting which caused him to be and invalid and therefore he gave up dentist work, as the lighting seemed to paralize him. He is now in fairly good health but not able to do dentist work although he is still interested in the work as dentist. Dr. Leggette is still living about one-half

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(1)Mrs. Florian Hickamn, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) Stone County Enterprise, Wiggins, Mississippi.
(2) Mrs. Harmon Reeves, Wiggins, Mississippi
Mrs. Hub Parker, Wiggins, Mississippi
Miss Edna Cooper, Laural, Mississippi
Miss Moode Cooper, Leggette, Laurel Mississippi

mile north-west of Wiggins on Highway 49. (1)

Dr. J.M. Lane Dentist, has been practicing dentistry in the city of Wiggins for the past five years, coming here following the completion of his dental education at Atlanta Southern Dental College. He was born at New Hebron, Mississippi the son of Mr. and Mrs. H.C.Lane. He married Miss Elizabeth Dorsett of Wiggins in 1934 and is the father of one son, John Dorsett Lane. (2)

Dr. Ralph Morris, Dentist came to McHenery in 1904, he came from Georgia, he practiced as entist in McHenery for fifteen or twenty years, he was among the oldest dentist. (3)

Dr. L.C.Leggette Dentist, practiced dentistry in McHenery for three years, he was related to Dr. J.A.Leggette.

Dr. T.J. Walton Dentist, came to Wiggins in 1904 to practice dentistry, he was a graduate of Dental College, Birminghamm, Ala. After Dr. Walton graduated he first practiced as denistry in Hickroy 1902, for two years, then he came from Hickory to Wiggins, Mississippi. He practiced dentistry till 1914 but due to his health he had to give up the work as dentistry.

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(1) Dr. J.A.Leggette, Wiggins, Mississippi
(2) Dr. J.M. Lane, Wiggins, Mississippi
(3) Dr. J.A.Leggette, Wiggins Mississippi
(4) Dr. J.A. Leggette, Wiggins, Mississippi

In 1903 Dr. T. J. Walton married Miss Fox of Newton, Mississippi, he is the father of one son, Tom Fox Walton, Dr. Walton is now located with the Wildar Pickle Company of Wiggins, Mississippi. (1)

(k) Mrs. T.J. Walton, Wiggins, Mississippi

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Shepherd, Dr. W.M.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Sharp, Mrs. Hines	Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A
Hunt, Mrs. Marry	Wiggins, Bendale, Route
Breland, Mr. Bill	Wiggins, Mississippi
Jitney Jungle, Store	Wiggins, Mississippi
Store, Bates Mer.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Store, Cash and Carry	Wiggins, Mississippi
Miller, Mrs. George	Perkinston, Mississippi Route # A
Miller, W.A. Miller	Wiggins, Mississippi
Resturant, Dugans	Wiggins, Mississippi
Bond, Glennis	Wiggins, Mississippi
Breland, Mabry	Wiggins, Mississippi
Wilson, Mr. Pete	Wiggins, Mississippi
Murray, Dr. J.P.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Hickamm, Mrs. T.C.	Wiggins , Mississippi
Cain, Mrs. J. H.	Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A
Alexander, Mrs. Liston	Perkinston, Mississippi, Route # A
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Breland, Emerson,	Wiggins, Mississippi, Route # A
Hatten, Mr. Paul	Perkinston, Mississippi.

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Hatten, Melton,	Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. # A
Alexander, Bill	Wiggins, Mississippi, Rt. # A
Hatten, M. L.	Gulfport, Mississippi
Sheely, Dr. C. A.	Perkinston, Mississippi
Downing, Mrs. J. B.	Baymenet, Ala.
Alexander, Mrs. J. M.	McHenry,Mississippi
Willis, Johnny	Perkinston, Mississippi, Rt. # A
Hickamn, Priscilla	Wiggins, Mississippi
Hickman, Mrs. Florian	Wiggins, Mississippi
Reeves, Mrs. Harmeon	Wiggins, Mississippi
Parker, Mrs. Hub	Laural, Mississippi
Cooper, Miss Edna,	Laural, Mississippi
Leggette, Mrs. Modie	Wiggins, Mississippi
Leggette Dr. J. A.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Dane, Dr. J. M.	Wiggins, Mississippi
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FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #32

CANVASSERS----------VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A CAIN

SUBJECT PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK 1910-16

4-H Club work was organized in Stone County, which was at that time a part of Harrison County, in the fall of 1912, and continued through 1920. After that it was discontinued until 1936.

We have no record of Club work in this county between 1917 and 1935.

In 1912, 4-H Club work was organized in this section under the leadership of Miss May Quarles (who is now Mrs. J.S.Watrous) of Long Beach, and was then called the "Corring Club Agent". The promoters of this Club were the Board of Supervisors of Harrison County; Ingram-Day Lumber Company; Mr. W.H.Bousleg; MR. A.C.Johnson; and others whose names are not available.

The nature of this work was to help school boys and girls to learn to can, sew, and keep house; to farm, and how to get the most yield from their fields. For the girls the most important clubs were the poultry and tomato clubs. For the boys, the most important clubs were the corn club.

Mr. D.A.McCandliss of Gulfport was the first county agent of Harrison County, and was appointed to this position by the Board of Supervisors in 1916. (Several years' prior to this, Mr. J.J.Dewsey, who was Superintendent of Education, encouraged the boys to better ways of farming, etc.)

The Board of Supervisors paid a very small amount to these agents, which was supplemented by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. This amount is not available.

The county put on an exhibit at the State fair in 1913, winning first prize. This was the first year to put on an exhibit in Girls Club work. Another exhibit in 1914 won a prize of $100, which was first prize for the best exhibit. In 1913, the Club Agent, Miss Quarles, won a medal for the best record of County Agent in Mississippi. The year before this she had also wons prize of $50 for the best record of county agent in Mississippi. The girls won several individual prizes on their exhibits or entries.

The first Short Course for boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs was held at M.A.C. at Perkinston in June 1916 with an attendance of about 300. A regular course of instruction was pursued. The instructors included state club leaders, Miss Jula Turisen, Miss Maude Reeves, and others.

The club fair was held in Wiggins in 1918, and drew favorable comment. The year before it had been held in Gulfport.

One unusual attainment was the organization of an Egg-Selling Association at Bowers School, and the shipping of fresh eggs weekly by the women of this neighborhood to New Orleans, increased their income greatly. The poultry club work stimulated the bringing of pure bred poultry into the county, thus improving the flocks of chickens.

Harrison County ranked first in 4-H Club work from 1913-1917. We were at that time a part of Harrison County, and this history of the 4-H Club work is on that part that is now Stone County. A list of the outstanding club members and prize winners will be found below:

Outstanding club members according to schools were,

Big Level School;

Ruby Daffin, Ethel Taylor, Buerisa O'Neal, Flossie Patten,

Marcella Bond, Julia O'Neal, Gertrude O'Neal, Millie May Miles, Arbella Miles, Lucile Cruthirds, May O'Neal and Versia Hatten.

Powers School;

Bertha Bond, Frances Bond, Ruth Hickman, Brette Whittington, and Ola Alexander.

Magnolia School;

Ida Davis and Lena Davis.

McHenry School;

Laura Bond and Essie Walker.

Wiggins School;

Vivian Easterling.

Tuscolona School;

Nellie Lott.

The prize winners for best record in club work were, Ruby Daffin, Ida Davis, Essie Walker, Ethel Taylor, Marcella Bond, Millie May Miles, Lenax Davis, Vivian Easterling, Versia Hatten, Gertrude O'Neal, Burisa O'Neal and Frances Bond. (1)

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(1) Mrs. May Quarels Watrous, Long Beach, Miss.

One of the outstanding 4-H Club members of Stone County is Miss Nettie Mae Hickman of the Magnolia community who won second prize this year (1938) in the contest sponsored by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau. This contest consisted of planning and having a year round garden and canning according to the food budget needed in the family. Each of the contestants in the four Districts made an exhibit at the State Fair, Oct. 10-15, of fresh and canned vegetables. These exhibits and records were judged for State placings. (Winners are not available).

Each of the communities in Stone County have organized Home Demonstration Clubs under the leadership of the Home Agent, Miss Sara Izard, and the following projects are the outstanding ones to help the rural people: Poultry, home improvment, orchards, canning, nutrition, and gardens. Poultry is to be the major project and Nutrition the minor project.

In five communities in the county, 47 families reported an increase during 1938 of peaches 245, pears 552, plums 79, grapevines 43, apples 15 figs 73, and others 13. (1)

The Home Demonstration Agents that have served Stone County, including Miss May Quarles, who was the first agent from Harrison County, are as follows: Miss Pauline Quarles, 1917-18, Miss Edna Coyne, 18-20, Mrs. Martha Parker, 1920, Miss Velma Bryant, 1935-1937, Miss Sara Izard, 1938, and the present agent is Miss Margaret May who has just taken office (1938, November).

In the year ~~1919~~ 1919, ther was an enrollment of 101 in five Clubs in the county, and in 1920, the same number. In

the year 1936, there was an enrollment of 184 in nine clubs, and in 1937, there was an enrollment of 105 in six clubs. (1)

Reorginization of seven boy's 4-H Clubs in Stone County has been completed under the supervision of J.E.Snowden, County Agent and J.H.Hough, Assistant County Agent, who has charge of the 4-H Club work. New officers and leaders are as follows:

Bond: Marvis Fairley, President; James Danzey, Vice-President; Carlie Gibson, Secretary; Ed Jackson, Leader.

Home: Darrell Breland, President; Ardis Pace, Vice-President; Garland Moore, Secretary; C.C.Clayton, Leader.

Inda: Walter Leonard, President; Clifford Davis, Vice-President; Parnell Andersen, Secretary; F.T.Bond, Leader.

Magnolia: Herman Hickman, President; O'Conner Davis, Vice-President; Autley Smith, Secretary; S.R.Deen, Leader.

McHenry: J.C.Willis, President; Earl Hever, Vice-President; Abner Butler, Secretary; M.L.Trevillion, Leader.

Perkinston: Charles Bond, President; John Harry, Vice-President; L.A.Broadus, Secretary; W.L.Allen, Leader.

Wiggins: Billy Cook, President; Junior Lee, Vice-President; Billy Grant Miller, Secretary.

The pure bred Boland China pig club program sponsored by five members of the Wiggins Rotary Club has been highly praised by farmers and county leaders. The project has proven to be both practical and profitable to 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes students who have completed the project.

This project makes it possible for 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes students to own pure bred hogs without purchasing expense.

In 1937 to start the program, each of the five Rotary Club members purchased a registered Poland China gilt, to be given to selected 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes students, with an agreement that they give two of the choice gilts from the first litter to the sponsores in payment for their pig. The Club boy also agrees to care for the pig as outlined by the county Agent, and breed his gilt to pure bred males suggested by the county Agent.

The five 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes students who have completed the project are: Walter Davis, Magnolia School, Richard Lee, Magnolia School, Odie Moore, Home School, Garland (Pete) Moore, Home School, and J.D.Hatten, Home School.

The eight boys selected in 1938 with their projects well under way are: Edison Dale, Magnolia School; Avon Lee, Magnolia School; Alasta Davis, Magnolia School; Douglas Smith, Magnolia School; Metro Taylor, Home School; James Hatten, Home School; Lavoye Breland, Home School; and Charles Deering, Home School. Two more boys will be selected within the next two months.

In 1939 twenty boys will be selected to carry out the project. Rotary Club members sponsoring the project are Dr. S.E.Dunlap, M.E.Cooper, C.J.Derby, Dr.J.A.Leggett, and J.E. Snowden. (1)

Stone County Enterprise, Wiggins, Miss. Nov.3, 1938.

In the spring of 1935, the first 4-H Clubs were organized in Stone County under the leadership of Prof. Snowden and Mr. Hough, assistant county agent. The first rally was held in March of that year. Clubs were organized at the following schools: Magnolia, Home, McHenry, Inda, Perkinston, Bond, and Cypress Creek. There were 95 enrolled the first year. The projects were: Corn, hogs, cotton, peanuts, soy beans, and beef cattle.

In 1936, a Camp was held at Perkinston, Miss., a Fair was held in Wiggins in October, and forest improvement work was put on. In April, 1937, a 4-H rally was held at Wiggins, and that same year a fair was held there sponsored by the 4-H Clubs. In April, 1938, a 4-H Club rally was held at Camp Dantzler

Early in 1937, a pure-bred pig program was set up by the County Agent whereby 4-H club boys' could get pigs without spending money to make the purchase. This project was sponsored by the Rotary Club. The boys receiving pigs were Walter Davis, Magnolia community,; Richard Lee, Magnolia; Odis Moore, Home; and one other whose name was not given. This program hasbeen very successful. A live stock judging team was organized in 1937 for the purpose of training the boys of the club to a better idea of the type of livestock needed.

A one variety cotton and corn program was started by club members in the county. The variety adopted was Delta and Pine Land No. A., cotton and Hastings Prolific corn.

Fifty-seven exhibits were made at the county fair and winners were, Eudine Breland, cotton; John W. Walker, corn; George Lewis Denson, corn, peanuts,and pig; Coy Bond, sweet potatoes; Charles Bond, sweet potatoes; Herman Hickman, corn and pig; and Freddie Pierson, peanuts. Winners at the state fair were, George Lewis Denson, peanuts, and Coy Bond, sweet potatoes.

This year (1938) about 40 boys have a good start of pure-bred pigs in the county and all the boys have sold their pigs.

A sheep project has been set up by Herman Hickmon of Wiggins, Rt. 1. He purchased a Carriedale ram from Mississippi State College to improve his flock.

Stone County entered a general livestock judging contest at Forest, Mississippi. The team won second place and also won second place at State College. Winners were, Herman Hickman, Autley Smith, and Walter Davis. (Pictures inclosed).

Stone County entered a judging team in crops and poultry contest at Brookhaven and State College. The crops judging team placed sixth at State College. Members of this team were, Jimmie Brown, Boyce Breland, and Horace Smith.

A land utilization project was set up in the county ~~xxxx~~ as a 4-H club project. Members making the map and terracing ~~xxxxxxx~~ the land were, George Lewis Denson, Darrell Breland, and J.P.Bond. (1)

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(1) J.H.Hough, Asst. Co. Agent, Stone, Pearl River Co's. Wiggins, Miss.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
F O R M I S S I S S I P P I
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #39

CANVASSERS---------- VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
THOMAS A. CAIN

SUBJECT ORGANIZATIONS & AGENCIES

The J. L. Power Lodge Number 380 of Perkinston, Mississippi, had its origin near the town of Red Hill in Perry County, Mississippi. At that place it was organized A.D. February 8, 1876, Anno Lucis 5876, by John Y. Murry, Grand Master, and J. L. Power, Grand Secretary. The first Charter members were, Levi S. Meyers, David Walker, Jacob Ryan, W. W. Byrd, B. Mills, A.J.Thomas, J.L.Hogan, Jesse Breland, Alfred Pierce, J.D. Thomas, Thomas Miles, J.C.Fairley, and D.B.Whatley. This Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi was formed from the Grand Lodge, and was known as a Regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and given the name of the J.L.Power Lodge No. 380.

After many years, this lodge was disbanded at Red Hill, and moved to Perkinston; given a new charter; but still retained the name of J.L.Power Lodge of which the new charter number was 416. Mr. A.J.Bond was appointed Master, N.A.Gaston, Senior Warden, and Robert Cummings, Junior Warden. The first charter members were, A.J.Bond, N.A.Gaston, Robert Cummings, A.I.Hatten, George A.McHenry, E.J.Bond, Wiggins Hatten, John Perkins, J.I.Bond, Marion Bond, C.A.Herrington, F.M.Lott, Isiah Miles, E.J.O'Neal, J.L.O'Neal, and J.F.A.Bond. This Lodge could confer only the E.A., F.C., and the M.M. degrees. The date of reorganization was Anno Lucis 5892, A.D. Feb. 12, 1892, by W.A.Roane, Grand Master, and J.L.Power, Grand Secretary. (1)

(1) F.O.Parsons, Perkinston, Miss.

The Women's Club of Wiggins

The Women's Club of Wiggins, Mississippi is the owner of one of the finest and most up-to-date club houses in the south. It was formerly known as the "Finkbine Club House" where its hospitality was enjoyed by many northern people. After the Finkbine Lumber mills closed in Mississippi, the club house was sold to the Misses Emilie and Marie Stapp of Boston, Massachusetts, and their niece Mrs. Dorthy Finkbine Souers of Tucson, Arizona. It was given by them in December, 1972 to the Women's Club of Wiggins as a memorial to the late William O. Finkbine. The house has eleven acres of ground with numerous native trees and shrubs, and is ideally suited to the needs of the club for its community projects.

In connection with the Women's Club of Wiggins, the doners of the club house established a library with the assistance of the members and northern friends. It was founded for the pleasure of the club members, their families and guests. This library contains over 600 volumes and is open on Saturday afternoons. The library Committee includes Miss Marie Stapp, Mrs. Wyatt Batson, and Mrs. George Guild. (1)

The Carson J. Dale Post No. 87 of the American Legion at Wiggins, Mississippi was founded February 2, 1925 by Mr. Oscar Bond, editor of the Stone County Enterprise; Mr. Rufus Boone, and Mr. Frank Meyer. This Post had done much in the way of helping disabled veterans, their widows, and furnishing school books to needy children. It has given Wiggins and Stone County some of the leading publicity that it has had. Wiggins is one of the few towns that has its name printed

(1)

on the 40 and 8 box car on the coast which makes all the National Conventions.

The American legion Post in Wiggins also sponsors the Boy Scouts Organization of Wiggins and Stone County. (1)

The Soft Ball Club of Stone County is sponsored by the Wiggins Athletic Club and was organized in May, 1938 with Mr. Henry Davis, R. W. Gay, and J. B. Newton as its first officers. The officers for the coming year are: George White, R. W. Gay, and Preston Barrett. The plans of this club are to build a swimming pool and a tennis court in the near future. (2)

The Wiggins Rotary Club was organized in the town of Wiggins, Stone County in 1924 with the following charter members: Dr. S.E.Dunlap, S.S.Mincy, E.M.Graham, DR. S.C.Culpepper, W.C.Batson, J.P.Clendennin, M.E.Cooper, James Rosenbloom, Dr. J.A.Leggatt, Ellis Carraway, L.A.Varnado, T.J.Walton, H.V.Redfield, and Oscar Bond. This Club is of the 141 District. The object of the Rotary Club in Wiggins as else where is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of all worthy enterprise.

The original Rotary club was started in the city of Chicago on the twenty-third of February, 1905, by a lawyer, Mr. Paul P. Harris, who found himself a stranger in a large citywhere to outward appearences the chief stimulus to human activity was not the Golden Rule but the desire for gold and silver. Mr. Harris decided to, and did, found a club wherein the members might not only become acquainted with one another, but also devise means of making themselves proficient in thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to each other. Mr. Harris surrounded himself with men, each one engaged in a different form of serv ice to the public. At first the members did not meet at luncheon, but met in rotation at the offices or places of business of the various members. This method of meeting suggested the name Rotary club. Today ROTARY is a word that stands for better business practices and loftier ideald in business and professional intercourse.

The follo ing are the present members of the Wiggins chapter: M.E.Cooper, President, H.H.Price, Vice President, C.J.Darby, C.C. Hinton, Henry Davis, John Dees, Dr. Dunlap, George Guild, J.A.Leggett, J.M.Lane, J.T.May, F.C.Parsons, J.E.Snowden, T.F.Walton, W.L.Mabry, W.H.Kuhlman, S.P.Wilson, Oscar Bond, and R.W.Gay. The Club sponsors sending a student to school at Wiggins or Perkinston Junior College, and a doll and toy fund every year for the children. (3)

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(1) Oscar Bond, Wiggins, Miss.
(2) R.W.Gay, Wiggins, Miss.
(3) J.M.Lane and Mrs. W.C. Batson, Wiggins, Miss.

The Woodmen of the World organized a chapter at Wiggins about the year 1902. This lodge has continued to grow, and at the present time there are thirty-eight active members.

The following officers are present members of the Wiggins order; George McMurphy, Council Commander, Louis Campbell, Adviser Lieutenant, T.A.Delling, Banker, R.J.Watts, Financial Secretary, and L.E.Day, Sentry. (1)

The American Red Cross has a Chapter at Wiggins, of which the president is Dr. S.E.Dunlap. In time of calamity or distress, this organization does much good in the community. This chapter was organized during the World War, and has since been an active relief medium. (2)

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(1) R.J.Watts, Wiggins, Miss.
(2) T.A.Cain, Perkinston, Miss.

Organizations affiliated with the Junior College

The International Relations Club is affiliated with similar college clubs throughout the country and aims to promote the better understanding of international relationships. Membership is by invitation. Young men and women who have an interest in this work and who have a good scholastic record are eligible. This club has periodical discussions and occasionally an outstanding speaker. This club has recently been organized, but tends to be one of the best organizations in the state.

The Student Council is the first and most inclusive organization and is representative of all the students. The Council consists of a President, Vice President, and Secertary-Treasurer elected by various student groups. Groups electing Council members are: high school, college freshmen, college sophomores, Phi Theta Kappa, YMCA and YWCA.

The function of the Student Council are: To plan wholesome and entertaining recreational and social activities for the students, hold student discussions and present helpful student suggestions to the faculty and administration and act in an advisory capacity to students. The Council sponsers formal dinners, dances and other student activities.

Phi Theta Kappa is a national junior college honorary society whose aim is to promote scholorship, leadership and fellowship. Membership is limited to those students ranking in the upper 10 per cent in general scholorship.

The Language Club is composed of students who take a foreign language and who are interested in promoting language study.

The Home Economics Club is composed of women who take home economics and who have a special interest in this subject. This club holds periodical business meetings and sponsors style shows, teas, dinners and other social functions.

A Dramatic Club is organized and carried on by the students who care to receive training and practice in public speaking, dramatics and debating.

The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. do much in promoting the spiritual development of the students. A large number of students participate in the activities of these clubs. Attendance at state and southwide conferences benefits the individual as well as the school and does much toward the broadening the student's outlook upon life.

The "P" Club is composed of those boys and girls who have made letters in any of the college athletics. It fosters clean sportsmanship and student co-operation with the athletic teams. (1)

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(1) H-S-J Junior College Bulletin, 1936-37, Perkinston, Miss.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Jackson, Mississippi

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 9

May 30th, 1936

CANVASSERS--H. V. Redfield
Marshall Taylor

1. Early Inhabitants

(a) Major and Minor Tribes

In an interview with Mr. Willard Varnado of Wiggins, he stated that there was never any major tribe of Indians in Stone County. Most of the Indians who inhabited this section of the state were transient tribes, camping in Stone County only a few weeks at a time. These tribes included the Biloxi, Pascagoula and Mobiles.

(b) Customs and Characteristics

These Indians lived in tribes, headed by a leader known as Big Chief. The warriors were known as braves, and all the women were "squaws", and the babies were "little papooses". The chief occupations of the Indians were hunting, fishing and basket making. They wore the characteristic costume made of skins and feathers, adorned with many beads and trinkets. They worshiped their gods with great ceremony. Their gods included the Sun, Moon, Good Spirit, Evil Spirit, War, and many others. The war dance of the Indians is known of throughout the nation. The braves would put on their "war paint" and dance for hours and hours, believing the War God would make them successful in their conflicts.

The Biloxi tribe was more hostile and war-like than any other of the southern tribes. They were hated by all the other tribes, especially the Pascagoulas, who were the most peaceful tribe in the south.

(c) Traditions, Legends, Myths, and Romances

There is a charming old Indian legend of the Pascagoula--about the music of the waves along the shore. It is as follows:

Olustee, the son of a chief of the Pascagoula, fell in love with Miona, daughter of a chief of neighboring tribe, but her father had pledged her to Otanga, chief of the hated Biloxis. Her love, however, was stronger than her fear of Otanga and her father, and she fled with him to the Pascagoulas. They were charmed with her, and the next day they planned to have the ceremony amidst great rejoicing. But, the fierce Otanga heard of the flight of his bride, and joining her father, fell that night on the sleeping Pascagoulas. The Pascagoulas fought bravely for their beloved chief, but they were greatly outnumbered. When all hope was lost, rather than be in subjection to the Hated Biloxis, they joined hands, squaws and children leading, and marched into the river singing their song of victory. It is said that this song can still be heard along the banks of the Pascagoula.

(d) Mounds, location, present condition

There are no large mounds in Stone County.

(e) Prominent Indian Men and Women

There is no record of any prominent men or women of the Indian tribes, who made their home in this county, but it is said the Chief Bull of the Choctaw tribe often passed through this section of the country.

2. Now Living in Your County

(a) Tribe, Number, Name

There are no full-blood Indians now living in Stone County, but there is a great number of part Indians. The last known full blood Indian living in this county, was William Forbes, a choctaw. He died in 1904.

In an interview with Mr. Melvin Pridgen of Wiggins, he states that he is a great grandson of Mrs. Savol Pridgen, who was a full blood choctaw Indian. She was the daughter of a prominent Indian Chief of the Choctaw tribe, but Mr. Pridgen could not remember his name.

Mr. Pridgen further states that his grandmother signed the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit, which was an arrangement between the Choctaw Indians and the Federal government, giving the Indians some land in Oklahoma in exchange for the Indian lands in Mississippi.

(b) Education

There is nothing of special interest to write on this subject, as there are no real Indians in the county

(c) Contributions

Since the Indians were never natives of this county, they have contributed practically nothing to it's history.

REFERENCES:

Our State by Bolton
Interviews with Mr. Willard Varnado and Melvin Pridgen

Mrs Rose Reabold.
MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINSTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Thomas A. Cain

CANCASSER _ _ _ Virginia Alexander

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #

SUBJECT _ _ _ _ _ Professional and Civic Leaders.

Buren Broadus a young man of proven worth and ability, has made rapid progress in his chosen vocation and is well qualified for the important office of superintendent of education in Stone county, of which he has been the incumbent for four years. He was bron July 24, 1892, near old Williamsburg, Covington county, and in the maternal line is descended from Scot ancestry. He is a son of Rev. M. H. and Demarius (Yates) Broadus both of whom were born in Mississippi. The latter was a daughter of Basil Uates who was born in North Carolina. Eli Broadus, the grandfather in the paternal line, was a native of Mobile, Alabama, and his fatherwas born in Virginia, of Welsh parentage.

When Buren Broadus was five years old the family nmoved to Jones county, Mississippi, and there he obtained his early education, afterward attending the Wheelerville, Union and Inda Schools. He completed a course in the Agricultural high school of Harrison county and prepared for his professional career in the Mississippi Normal College at Hattiesburg. In 1912, when twenty years of age, he became principal of the Hickman Consolidated school in Harrison county, with which he was connected for two years, and then took charge of the Victory Consolidated School in Lamar county. Two years later he was made Principal of the Tuxechena Consolidated School, acting in that capacity for three and a half years, and

in 1919 was elected superintendent of education in Stone county. Under his expert administration the schools of the county have been brought up to a high standard, and appreciation of his work led to his reelection in 1923. He is most conscientious in the discharge of his duties and at all times is actuated by a spirit of progress that takes cognizance of the most advanced educational methods. He is also contributing his share toward the developement of Mississippi's great agricultural resources, owning and operating a productive , well improved farm.

On August 5, 1915, Proffessor Br oadus was married to Miss Emily Perkins , a daughter of D.V. Perkins of Wiggins. Proffessor and Mrs Broadus have and adopted child: Annie Mae Price, a pupil in the local schools. MrsBroadus is connected with the Parent-Teahcers Association and takes an active interest in the work of the Baptist Church of Wiggins, with which her husband is also affiliated. He contributes toward its support and is a Sundy School worker, teaching the Baraca Bible class. During the World war he aided his country by promoting the sale of Liberty bonds, by Red Cross Work, and by service on the various county committees. He gives his political support to the democratic party and is well informed on all matters of public moment. He is secretary of Big Level Lodge, No. 181, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to Knights of The Maccabees, the Parent Teacher Association and the Mississippi State Education Association. Mrs Broadus re regards his office as a trust given him by the people and his public spirit prompts him to put forth earnest and effective effort in behald of the cause of education. He is an able and progressive exponent of his profession and every effort he has made toward a successful career had been in the right direction.(1)

Mr. Peter Lott long numbered among the progressive merchants of Wiggins and is now devoting his attention to public affairs, serving as sheriff of Stone County one term, making a highly creditable record.

(1)Mississippi The Heart of the South----Dunbar Rowland

He was bron November 11, 1874, in Harrison county, now a part of Stone county, Mississippi, and his parents, F. W. and Mary (Hickman) Lott, were also natives of the Bayou state. The father came of Scotch ancestry and was a son of Arthur Absalom Lott, who was born in North Carolina. William Hickman, the maternal grandfather of Peter Lott, also represented an old family of Scotland. He was a native of Mississippi and sacrificed his life for the Confederate cause. His daughter, Mary (Hickman) Lott, died at the age of fifty-five and her husband's demise occured when he was about sixty-two years of age.

Peter Lott attended the rural schools mear his home and during vacation periods assisted his father in cultivating the farm. He was aslo a student at the Queen City Business College in Meridian, Mississippi, after completing his course obtained a position with a firm of lumber manufacturers, being thus employed for about five years. In 1905 he embarked in the mercantile business in Wiggins and remained at the head of the enterprise for eighteen years, building up a large trade by systematic effort and honest dealing. In 1923 he disposed of his stock, having been elected sheriff of Stone county in recognition of his excellent work as deputy sheriff, which office he had filled for five years. He is vigorous and fearless in his enforcement of the law, discharging his duties promptly and efficiently, and has won the approbation of the citizens of the county, whose lives and property are under his protection. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits, of which he has a through understanding, and is the owner of a desirable farm, situated on this locality.

On the end of May, 1902, Mr Lott was married to Miss Bertha E. O'Neal a daughter of Major O'Neal of Stone county. Three children were born to Mr, and Mrs. Lott: Olive I., the eldest, attended the Stone County Agri., high school and was also a student at Whitwroth College.

She is the wife Jack C. Hardy, deputy clerk of the chancery ~~couty~~ Court, and they reside in Brookhaven, Mississippi; Frances Wallene died at the age of sixteen months; and Celeste O., is a pupil in the Wiggins, high school.

Mr. Lott is a faithful member of the Baptist church and gives his political support to the democratic party. He is connected with the lodge, chapter , council and the Easter Star in Masonry and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has never used public office as an avenue to personal aggrandizement and a large cirlce of stanch friends attests his personal popularity.(1)

Julis Pleasant Clendenin occupies a central place on the stage of activity in Wiggins, He is serving for the third term as mayor of the munucupality, is an officer of one of its most important public utilities and fornearly twenty-three years has been local agent for the Gulf ' Ship Island Railroad Company, performing with thoraughness and efficiency every task that he had undertaken. He was born in Eatom, Tennessee May 18, 1872, and is a son of William Graham and Sarah Jane(Moore) Clendenin, both natives of Graham, North Carolina. The later was a daughter of Yancey Moore, who was also born in North Carolina, and William Clendenin, the parental grandfather, was a native of Virginia.

Junius Pleasant Clendenin was a pupil in the Walnut Grove School, taught at that time by Professor J. W. Stilwell, whose grammar is widely used as a textbook, and completed his studies in the high school in Brazil, Tennessee, under Proffessor J. W. Wirhgt, County superintendent of education

(1) Mississippi The Heart of the South---- Dunbar Rowland

At the age of ninteen he entered the service of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad as assistant to the agent at Bueatunna, Mississippi, and a year later was made agent at De Soto, in Clakke county, Mississippi. He remained with that corporation for about eleven years, acting as agent at various points, and the resigned, spending a year in St.Louis, Missouri, during the exposition. He afterwards entered the employ of the Guld & Ship Island Railroad and since June 15, 1902, has been agent at Wiggins. Mr. Clendenin owns valuable property in the town and is also secretary of the Wiggine Electric Light Company, which has benefited by his business safacity and ability.

On December 12, 1895, Mr. Clendenin was married to Miss Pearl McCoy, a daughter of W. T.McCoy, a prominent merchant and planter, residing in Shubuta, Mississipi, Mr. McCoy, has been called to public office, serving as sheriff of Perry county for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Clendeinin have five children.

During the World War Mr. Clendenin was chairman of the local food conservation sommittee and also served on other comittees, working untiringly for his country in its time of need. His breadth of view has enable him to recognize possibilities not only for his own advancement but also for the development of his community and his loyalty and public spirit have prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effecttively as the former, He was alderman for two terms, has been member of the school board, and for three terms has been retained in the office of mayor. He stands for developement and for constructive measures and the value of his service us uniformly conceded, He gives his political support to the democratic party and is a charter member of the Methodist Espiscopal church, Soutn, at Wiggins, He is keenly interest in its work and for about ten years has been a member of the board of stewarts. Mr. Clendenin is very active in fraternal affairs, belonging to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the masons. For thirty-one years he has been a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, and has never been in arrears, He is connected wih Wiggins, Lodge, No. 481. F. & A. M.; Hattiesburg Chapter, No. 114 R.A.M.; Hattiesburg

Commandery, No. 21, K. T. the Scottish Rite Consistory, No. 2, at Gulfport ; Wahabi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Jackson, Mississippi; and Miriam Chapter , No. 167, O. E. S., at Wiggins (1)

(1) Mississippi The Heart of the South----- Dunbar Rowland,

POLITICAL and CIVIC LEADERS

WILLIAM EDWARD WHITTINGTON, deceased, was born November 1, 1822 in the state of Georgia, and came to Mississippi at the age of eight. He was married to Miss Nancy Wyatt and to them were bron twelve children. Mr. Whittinfron was elected to the office of Board of Supervisprs from Beat 5 which was then a part of Harrison County, on the fifteenth day of November 1895, and held that office for twenty years! Mr. Whittington made the trip from his home to Handsboro, which was then the County seat, most of the time on horseback, but often drove thru in his buggy as there were no cars in those days. Mr. Whittington was an avocated of good roads, and always demanded the best for his county. His friends were many, for he treated everyibe with respect, rich and poor alike. He did much for his county, in good roadms, reducing taxes, and the like. He dies on August 20, 1908 at the age of 86 (1)

WTATT CLAUDE BATSON, was born February ww, 1883 at Maxie, Forest county, Mississippi. He is eldest son of Lewis Cass Baston who was born and lived at Maxie, and of his wife Melissa Sisannah(Garriway) Batson whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Garroway lived near Hattiesburg, Miss. Mr. Batson's anescters oh his father's side were of Enlgish origin; his mother's ancestors came from Ireland and Scotland. Setting first in the Carolinas in the early part of the eighteenth century, they afterward moved to Mississippi. Mr. Batson's early education was received in the public schools of Mississippi and in the Pollarville, Miss. High School. He then attended the University of Nashville from which he received the L. I.and B. S. degrees in 1905. His Professional training was received in Cumberland University where he received the L. L.B. degree in 1907. In January 1909, Mr . Batosn began the practice of law at Wiggins, and has continued to practice law until the present time.

(1) Mrs. M. C. Cain, Perkinston, Mississippi

When Stone County was organized in June, 1916, Mr. Batosn became its first Prosecuting Attorney, and served in this capacity until December 31, 1923. He was elected State Senator for the First Senatorial District for the term 1924-1928. Mr. Batosn is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodman of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. On May 8, 1912, he was married to Miss Katherine Abbott Clayton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Clayton of Bond, Mississippi: They have one son, Lewis Edwin, who was born October 31, 1918.(1)

(1) W. C. Batson, Wiggins, Mississippi

POLITICAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

JAMES ELMER SNOWDEN, County Agent for Stone County, was born December 30, 1897 at Hickory, Newton County, Miss. His fathers ancestors came from England, and his mothers ancestors came orm Ireland and settled in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, thence moving to Jickory in Newton County. After finishing grammer school at Hickory, Mr. Snowden got his high school diploma from Decatur Agricultural High School in 1919, He attended Mississippi State Sollegefor four yesrs' receiving his degree from there in 1923. Mr. Snowden taught in the Madison County A.H. S. from 1923 to 1928, one year in Neshoba County, and came to Stone County in July 1930. He was Superintendent of the Home Vocational High School for four years' and since that time has been County Agricultural Agent. Mr. Snowden feels that the organizing of miscellaneous farm products has been among the outstanding things that he has done for the dounty since being its agent. In 1935-36, Stone County won first prize in county exhibits at the State Fair at Jackson, Miss. All Agricultural adjustment work is handled thru the County Agent.(1)

SIMON P. WILOSM, one of the outstanding civic leaders of Stone County, was bron at Vaughn, Mississippi October 16, 1900 of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the elementary schools of that city, later attending the University of Mississippi and receiving a in 1924 a Ph. D. in Pharmancy. Moving to Wiggins, Mr. Wilson has since been in the drug business, being the owner of Wilson's Pharmacy, and owning half interest in the Wiggins Drug Company. he is constantly doing things for the advancement of the county at large, and takes a leading part in all political and civicinterests. (2)

(1) J. E. Snowden, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) S. P. Wilson, Wiggins, Mississippi

HOLLIE THOMAS BOND, was bron June 19, 1905 near Perkinston, Mississippi. He is the son of the late Alfred H. Bond and his wife, Kizzie Miles Bondd. After completing his grammar school education in the local schools, Mr. Bond attended the Agricultural High School and Junior College at Perkinston, receiving his diploma form there about 1927. He was assistant to the Postmaster in Wiggins Postoffice for about one year, then acting Postmaster for another year.In 1936, he was elected to the office of Chancery Clerk. Mr. Bond believes in the upbuilding of the County, and does all that is possible for him to do for the promotion of every interest of the county (1)

(1) H. T. Bond, Wiggins, Mississippi

EDUCATORS

Jefferson Lee Denson, leading educator of thestate, was bron at Lake Como, Jasper County, Mississippi. After completing his elementary school work in his home county, he attended Clark College and graduated from that institution in 1912. In July 24, 1924, he was elected Superintendent of the Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College at Perkinston, a position that he held for fice years. Sotne County feels that Mr. Denson is one if its sons, because he did so much for the county at large in the development of its boys and girls. During his administration, and owning to this untiring efforts for the betterment of humanity, there were erected on the College campus two new dormitories and an administration building, besides a powerhouse and laundry. Mr. Denson is an Odd Fellow, and a Mason, is married andhasfourrchildre. At the present time he is a successful Insurance man in Jackson, Mississippi (1)

W. F.Bond, who for seventeen years' was Superintendent of Education of the Stte, was born near Maxie, Forest County Februart 22, 1876. He was educated in thegrammer schools of Perry and Forest Counties, graduating from Peabody College in Nashcille, Tennessee in 1902.For thirty-five years' Mr. Bond taught school and held only three positions during that time.He was for ten years' Principal of the Wiggins High School, part of the time serving as ity clerk. For four years he was head of the Department of History and Latin at State Teachers' College. Mr. Bond helped to put the backbone in Stone County, and therefore deserves a place on her history. He is a loyal Baptist, and belongs to the fraternal order of W. O. W. (")

(1) Enterprise Office, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) Enterprise Office, Wiggine, Mississippi

BENNIE PLUNKETT RUSSUM, was born near Flora, Madison County, Mississippi. He did his elementary school work in Flora High School, then attended Mississippi College, graduating from there in 1913 with a B. S. degree. Mr.Russum did Postgraduate work in Tulane University, taking charge of the Pascagoula City schools in 1927. He is a Rorarian, part in all civic and political interests in the county. Mr Russum has been at the Junior College since September, 1931.(1)

DOWEY D O'NEAL' educator and teacher , was born near the little town of Perkinston on October 3, 1904, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After finishing grammer and high school at Perkinston, Mr O'Neal taught for some years. Then in 1928-1929 he entered schoolat Mississippi College, receiving his A. B.degree from there on 1929. Again in 1929-30-31, he taught in the shciils of the county. In the fall of 1931 he entered the University of Mississippi, receiving his M. A. degree from that college in 1932. In the summer of 1932 he did research work in the University of Alabama. Since 1932 he has been Professor of History at the Harrison-Stone-Jackson Agriculutral High School and Junior College. During the session of 1935-36, he won the College medal for making the greatest contribution to the Junior College of any former student. In 1930-31 he was President of the County Teachers' Association in 1934-35 he was President of the Mississippi Atheletic Association, and in 1935- 36 he was a member of the Championship Committee of Southern A. A. U. Mr. O'Neal is outstanding in the Political and Viciv interests of the county.(2)

COOPER J. DARBY, Perkinston, Mississippi, President of Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College, was born in Purvis Mississippi on Januray 24, 1896. He was reared in Harrison and attended the schools of that county and did his undergraduate work at the State Teachers College, Hattiesburg; form which he received his B. S. degree. He had done work in his M. A. degree at Tulane University and the University of Alabama.Mr. Darby has taught in Harrison and Green Counties for six years; as elected County Superintendent of Education

of Harrison County and served in this capacity for six years, resigning to accept his present position as head of the tri-county Junior College. Mr. Darby holds membership in the Wiggins Rotary Club; is a Mason and a Maccabee: is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and by virture of his service in the World holds membership inthe American Legion.Mr. Darby had done outstanding work since his connection with the Junior College at Perkinston. Several new buildings, including a well equipped girls dormiroty has been built. Only select faculty members especially chosen for their line of work are accepted as teachers. The College has come practically out of debt, owing to his splendid ability to supervise and manage institutions of that type. In 1930 Mr Darby was married to Miss Grace Quarles of Long Beach, a native of Harrison County. They have one child, Helen Joyce, Mr Darby's hobby is hunting and fishing.(3)

(1) Enterprise Office, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) D. D. O'Neal , Perkinston, Mississippi

(3) C.J. Darby, Perkinston, Mississippi

EDUCATORS

JOHN EDWARD ROBERSON, was bron at Richton, Perry County, Mississippi December 29, 1897, of English origin. He received his elementary school education in the schools ofMount Olive, Miss., and his High School work was done at WayneCounty A. H. S. and at Perkinston, Junior College. His college work was done at Mississippi College graduating from there with A. B. S. degree. Mr Roberson taught for several years in the schools of the syaye, and the state of Georgia, and was elected County Superintendent of Education of Stone County in 1932. He is a Baptist Minister. Mr Roberson has done a great deal for the county in helping to build up the school system , in consolidation, and e efficient teachers.(1)

HERBERT H. PRICE, son of the late J. T. Price of Ruth, Mississippi, was graduated at Southwest ,ossosso[illegible]o Junior College and at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg. After completing his course at State Teachers College, he served for two years' as Principal of the Poplarville High School. He was elected Superintendent of the school at Wiggins for the 1936-37 session, which place he since held. Mr. Price has dome much for the advancement of the Wiggins High School and for the schools of the county at large.(2)

THOMAS P. WYATT, veteran mail carrier on Route a. Perkinston, was born on October 10, 1876 at Lake Como, Jasper County, Mississippi, later moving with his parents to Williamsburg in Covington County, Mississippi. He was married in 1898 to Miss. S. D. Walker. Mr Wyatt is a Baptist and a Mason. On June 1, 1918 he entered the Postal Service as Rural Carrier, a position that he has held faithfully for the past twenty years.(3)

(1) J. E. Roberson, Wiggins, Mississippi

(2) Sonte County Enterprise, Wiggins, Mississippi

(3) T.P. Wyatt, Perkinston, Mississippi

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O'Neal, D. D.	Perkinston, Mississippi
Darby, C. J.	Perkinston, Mississippi
Roberson, J. E.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Wyatt, T. P.	Perkinston, Mississippi
Cain, Mrs. M. C.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Snowden, J. E.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Wilson S.P.	Wiggins, Mississippi
Bond, H. T.	Wiggins, Mississippi

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS - H. V. Redfield
Marshall Taylor

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 13

SUBJECT -- INTERVIEWS

1. Banking History

An interview with Mr. M.E. Cooper, Vice-President and cashier of the Bank of Wiggins, Wiggins, Mississippi gave the following information regarding the banking history and development in Stone County.

The early banks of this county, included a bank organized at McHenry, Mississippi about 1900. It continued in business for several years and was known as State Bank of McHenry. It closed in 1910. Soon afterwards, about 1912, another bank was organized at McHenry, known as the Citizens Bank of McHenry. This bank prospered for several years. It was largely patronized, not only by citizens of Stone County, but also carried considerable deposits from citizens of other counties . It was, at one time, the depository of Stone County, handling all the funds of the county treasury. This bank closed its doors in 1930, along with many others that failed because of the depression.

Another of the early banks of Stone County was located at Bond, and called Bank of Bond. It was established about 1900. It prospered during the flourishing period of the sawmill and lumber industry of this section. But, when the mills closed down and business decreased, the bank failed. It went into the hands of receivers in 1910.

A bank was established in Wiggins in 1900 and called the

People's Bank. It operated for several years, but failed in 1915. In December, 1916, the bank which is now in operation in Wiggins was established and named the Bank of Wiggins. It opened with a paid-in capital stock of $11,000. It has continued in operation since that date, never having to close its doors to its customers.

The original board of directors of this bank were as follows: F.W. Foote, George J. Houenstein, W.P. Jones, Dr. S.E. Dunlap, J.B. Dorsett, Dr. S.C. Culpepper, and U.B. Parker. The first officers of this bank were: Dr. S.E. Dunlap, President, F.W. Foote, Vice-President and M. E. Cooper, Cashier.

The present Board of Directors of the Bank of Wiggins are: Dr. S.E. Dunlap, George J. Houenstein, W. P. Jones, U.B. Parker and M.E. Cooper. The present officers are: Dr. S.E. Dunlap, President, George J. Houenstein, 1st Vice-President, and M.E. Cooper, 2nd Vice-President and Cashier.

This bank has prospered under its conservative management during its period of operation. More than $50,000 have been paid in dividends to its stockholders. Its present total resources are $425,000, and its capital assets in excess of $500,000. This bank has always served a large patronage, not only from Stone County, but from concerns and individuals from all over south Mississippi. It has shown a profit all through the depression, and is now considered one of the strongest banks in the state. It is, at present, the only bank in Stone County.

This bank has been held up twice and robbed, during the past few years, but with no casualties. The funds taken, were fully covered with insurance.

Mr. Cooper has been the efficient cashier of the Bank of Wiggins since its opening in 1916. Because of his congenial personality; the courtesy with which he greets his customers; and his conservative management, he is due much credit for the prosperous condition of this bank.

Mr. Cooper had his first banking experience with the old State Bank of McHenry in 1911. He later accepted a position with the First National Bank of Hattiesburg, remaining with that institution for five years. Then, he became cashier of the Bank of Wiggins, where he has remained since its opening.

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2. History of Oil Distribution

An interview with Mr. Horace Redfield, Wiggins, Mississippi, former oil agent and distributor of Stone County, gave the following information concerning his experience with the oil industry. The following is his interview in his own words.

"When one considers the enormous amount of gasoline that is consumed to-day, it is difficult to realize that just a few years ago, or about 1912, that gasoline was of very little consequent. If 100 gallons was consumed in this county in one months time, it was considered good business by the oil dealers. Yet, such was the case.

I can recall that when an occasional order was received for a barrel of gasoline, the order had to be forwarded to the nearest gasoline Supply depot, which was either Birmingham, Alabama or New Orleans, Louisiana. It would take from ten days to two weeks for the delivery to be made.

Of course, that was before the day of automobile in this community. Later, as the number of automobiles increased and the demand for gasoline was greater, a Bulk Station for gasoline was established at Hattiesburg, which became the supply station for South Mississippi. Later, a Bulk Station was established at Gulfport and Biloxi. Then, gasoline was shipped into this county in barrels.

The Standard Oil Company was the first oil company to establish a wholesale Bulk Station in this territory. It was established in 1908 with a Mr. J. N. Ward as its first agent. He was succeeded by J. J. Fletcher, who was in turn, succeeded by me, Horace Redfield. The plant was erected at McHenry ,Mississippi. Kerosene was the only petroleum product that was handled. Deliveries were made by horse drown tank-wagons. This conveyance did not last long, because the roads at that time was so bad, the deliveries were always delayed. This was replaced with a system known as the milk can deliveries; that is, farm wagons carrying milk cans filled with gasoline.

The first curb gasoline station in Stone County was established by Dr. G.A. McHenry, in fromt of his Drug Store in McHenry, Mississippi. This was an old Blind type tank, dispencing one gallon of oil directly into the auto tank.

The first curb gasoline tank established in Wiggins was installed by the Cavers Drug Store, now the Wiggins Drug Compnay. This tank was also the blind type, and dispenced only one gallon to the crank stroke. The first drive-in service station established in Stone County was erected by Mr. J. P. Clendenin. Mr. Clendenin soon after, sold this station to W.J. Millirons who operated it for many years.

The first auto tank vehicle to be used for oil delivery in Stone County was put into operation by me, Horace Redfield. I put a 130 gallon tank on the rear of T-model Ford roadster.

I might also state that the first motor driven vehicle of any kind used for oil delivery, in this part of the state, or perhaps, in part of the whole state, was put into use by my brother, R.E. (Bob) Redfield, about 1915. He conceived the idea of quick delivery service, by constructing a light trailer and attaching it to his motorcycle. He was at that time, agent, for the oil company operating on the coast.

The first wholesale Bulk Station established in Stone County was erected by the Standard Oil Company in 1916 at Wiggins, and I was put in charge. I claim to be the first to sell gasoline for automobile consumption in Stone County. I sold Dr. G.A. McHenry a barrel of gasoline for his old Sears, Roebuck car back in 1912. Dr. McHenry was the first to own an automobile in Stone County.

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3. History of Chicken Raising

An interview with Mr. John Verplough, prominent chicken raiser of Stone County, gave the following information concerning his experience in raising chickens for the market. Mr. Verplough came to Stone County from Iowa in 1925, and located five miles southeast of Wiggins on a 10 acre tract of land. He erected him a home and began his chicken business with 100 white leghorn hens.

Mr. Verplough has all modern equipment and facilities for his poultry farm. He hatches his own chickens and has different pens for his breeders and laying hens. He markets about 6,000 broilers and 10,500 dozen eggs annually. His broilers are grown in battery brooders until they are seven to nine weeks of age. They are fed on a special mash that gives them a distinct flavor.

Mr. Verplough's lovely farm home and all his chicken houses are equipped with a Delco lighting system. He uses electric lights to make the days longer for his laying hens and broilers. He says this increases production.

This little business, started with 100 hens, has grown to a capacity of 900 layers and 3000 broilers. He markets his broilers dressed to hotels on the gulf coast. Due to their deliciousness, the demand for them is very great.

Mr. Verplough has landscaped the grounds around his home, making it very attractive. He also does a small amount of intensive farming and fruit growing, in addition to his chicken raising. His annual income averages from $1200 to $1500. This shows what good management and work on a farm in Stone County can accomplish.

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4. History of Pickle Industry.

An interview with Mr. T. J. Walton, Superintendant of the large pickle plant located in Wiggins, and known as Standard Brands, Incorporated, gives the following history of the pickle industry in this county.

The factory was originally founded by Finkbine Lumber Company, Wiggins and D'Lo, Mississippi in 1912. The idea was to take care of cut over lands after the timber was exhausted. The beginning was very small, but grew very rapidly. About 1915, the first plant burned, but was replaced immediately and re-opened under management of Mr. W.E. Guild, with Mr. J.D. Roberts, plant manager. From about 1918 to 1925, the factory branched out and canned beans, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes, with an additional factory started at Hattiesburg,

Mississippi, which did not pack pickles at all. Both plants operated under the name of "American Pickle & Canning Company" with general offices at Wiggins. Mr. Willis T. Guild was the succeeding manager, with Mr. L. L. Coleman as plant superintendant, and Mr. George A. Klumb, as acreage manager.

In 1926, the plant was sold to the "Widlar Company", Cleveland, Ohio, who changed the name of the local plant to "American Pickle Company". A few months later, the named was changed again to The Widlar Company. Mr. F.O. Green was manager for a few months until he was succeeded by Mr. W. G. Wormley. The plant at Hattiesburg was discontinued, and the packing of beans, tomatoes and sweet potatoes was also discontinued. However, the packing of pickles of all kinds was increased tremendously and the company began taking its place among the larger packers of the entire United States. In October, 1928 Standard, Incorporated took over all properties of the Widlar Company and has operated the pickle plant since. When Standard Brands, Incorporated took over the plant, its output was 9,000,000 pounds of finished product per year, and now the output is approximately 20,000,000 pounds finished product per year with an annual payroll of over $100,000 to employees alone. About $60,000 is paid annually to farmers for green products. The Wiggins factory also operates fifteen salting stations and four hauling stations at various communities in south Mississippi, where pickles are bought and later brought to Wiggins for manufacture into finished product.

The factory now packs pickles of all descriptions, pepper sauce, red bell pepper, onions and dill weed. The plant is now operated under the name, Standard Brands, Incorporated, Widlar Division" and

is a direct sub division of Standard Brands, Incorporated of New York.

During the summer months, when the green produce is being brought to the factory, the payroll increases, as extra help must be employed. When cucumbers and pepper are both ready for the factory, there are usually three shifts of workers employed. One crew works from 6:00 A.M to 1:00 P.M.; another from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.; and the regular crew from 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. In the fall, the extra crews are laid off, and the working hours are from 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The average number of employees the year around is about 175.

Mr. Walton has been employed by this firm since 1925. He was promoted to his present position, as general superintendant in 1930. Mr. H.F. Carson of Cleveland, Ohio is general manager of the Wiggins and Cleveland plants. Mr. L. L. Coleman, formerly of Wiggins, has recently been transferred to Cleveland as general supervisor of all acreage work of the Widlar Division, which includes the Wiggins area. Mr. J.R. Calhoun, of Wiggins, is the manager of the Mississippi acreage/.

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5. History of Agriculture

An interview with Mr. J.E. Snowden, County Agent of Stone County, gives the following interesting hisotry on the development of agriculture in Stone County.

The first farming done in Stone County that we have any record of was near Black Creek on John Alexander's place, about 115 years ago. This method of cultivation, as we see it to-day, seems very crude, but the people in that day, thought it very modern. Most of the cultivation was done with grubbing hoes and home made garden hoes. The principal crops were corn and tobacco. As years went by, home made

Georgia stock plows were made to help cultivate the land. As more people settled in this country, new crops were added, such as Irish potatoes, cotton, sugar cane and various vegetable crops. Very few of these crops were put on the market.

During the early part of the twentieth century, sawmills were located in this county, and as the timber was cut out, farming followed. During the early part of this century, almost all kinds of crops were grown. Most of the people received their cash from public work, so only grew enough crops for home consumption. It was not until about 1914 that farmers organized and shipped any farm products. Several organizations were organized for the purpose of buying and selling farm products.

It was not until the late twenties that the farmers in Stone County realized that the sawmills and timber would soon be gone, and they would have no cash income, so they began to take more interest in farming. They saw the need of growing more cash crops and conserving the soil. In 1912, an agriculture High School was organized and built in Perkinston, Mississippi, then agricultural subjects were taught. Through the Extension Department in the Smith-Lever Act, county agricultural agents were put on in the counties. In 1927, Home Vocational School and Magnolia Vocational School ~~xxxx~~ put in an agricultural department.

It seems that Stone County's agriculture system developed very slowly, but the sawmills held on until 1930. And by that time, the depression had exhausted almost everyone's resources. The results of the organizations for farmers were very discouraging. Most of them were failures, dus to several reasons--lack of cooperation among the armers, lack of competent leaders and the lack of knowledge

of farming. On numerous occasions, farmers of the early days shipped produce, and instead of getting pay, they received duns for the freight. This taught the people that they must educate themselves along the lines of agriculture, if they expected to compete with other labor organizations. They must perfect an organization that would handle their business in a safe and prosperous way, and then they must be loyal to that organization. In other words, their slogan to their organization became--"Make it strong, and demand the right of the farmers."

The first farmers union in Stone County was organized with ten charter members. It made very little progress. In 1933, the bureau of agriculture, which is known by almost every one now, first came to Stone County. Then the people began to realize that they needed a competent agent to represent them. On December 1, 1934 the Board of Supervisors passed an act to cooperate with the Extension Department to put on a farm agent. J. E. Snowden was then elected.

Since that time, much prgress has been made. In fact, progress is now being made for the first time. The Stone County Cooperative was organized. They have a warehouse from which the farmers produce is shipped, and fertilizer is sold to the farmers for a minnemun price. Three large power mills are being installed this year, to take care of the syrup in this county. This is to make the syrup uniform in density, and keep it from sugaring. Each mill will have a capacity for 250 gallons of syrup per day.

Plans are under way for maketing through one of the largest slaes agencies in in the United States. Watermelons have been grown and shipped for the past two years, which have netted the farmers a nice profit. Irish potatoes have also been improved and shipped in car load lots. Practically all of the miscellaneous crops this year have been sold through the Stone County Cooperatives.

Stone County also has a Home Demonostration Agent, Miss Velma Bryant, who is doing much work in the homes of the citizens. She has organized 4-H Clubs ~~s~~ for the girls and young women, which teaches them many useful things about the home and farms.

Mr. Snowden states that he believes the outlook for Stone County is very optimistic. If it continues to progress as swiftly as it has in the past two years, since he has been County Agent, that in a few years, we will have taken our place beside the larger counties in the state.

The following are the present agricultural leaders in the County: J.E. Snowden, County Agent, J. H. Hough, Assistant County Agent, Velma Bryant, County Home Demonstration Agent, Jeannette Hunter, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, C. G. Clayton, Agriculturist, Home Vocational High School, C.E. Simmons, Agriculturist, Magnolia Vocational High School, F. O. Parsons, Agriculturist, Perkinston Junior College, H. B. Vanderford, Assistant Agriculturist, Perkinston Junior College.

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6. Legal History

An interview with Mr. U. B. Parker, a well-known and prominent attorney of South Mississippi and a lifelong resident of Wiggins, gave us the following information concerning the legal history and his experience in the law profession in this county.

Stone County, Mississippi was created by the legislature of the state at its 1916 session, which authorized the territory, now Stone County, to hold an election and decide whether or not the county would be created. This was done, a majority vote was cast for the creation of the county, and the Governor issued his proclamation

during all the time they had withheld them from Stone County. Stone County succeded in getting a judgment and decree for in excess of $6,000.00 interest, if not more interest than principal was credited against its account with Harrison County.

This suit was finally settled in the early part of 1936, and Stone County balanced its accounts with Harrison County, as will be shown by the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Stone County.

Prior to the organization of Stone County, all the legal business for what is now Stone County, was transacted in the courts of Harrison County. The county seat was originally at Mississippi City. This was changed to Gulfport in 1904, where the business of Stone County was transacted with all other business in Harrison County.

It can be well remembered by the older citizens of Stone County when the Gufl & Ship Island Railroad was being graded through Stone County by the convicts of the State, which had been leased for that purpose. It also can be better remembered when the trains on The Gulf & Ship Island finally reached Stone County, and the Town of McHenry sprung up and came into full bloom. Then came Ten Mile, Perkinston, Inda, Wiggins, and Bond, in their turn, began to enjoy the benefit of transportation by rail.

Before transportation was established over the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, the people in Stone County had marketed what little produce they had for sale in the wool market at Pass Christian. In the earlier days, Hillsdale and Purvis were the principal markets.

Mr. Parker states that since he began to practice law in 1906, there has been a great deal of important litigation, both in Harrison and Stone County. The principal litigation that was of the most

on May 10th,1916, creating the county of Stone and designating Wiggins as the county seat, that having been fixed by the original Act.

The authoritites in Harrison County were very much disappointed with the outcome of the litigation, so much that they refused to pay over to Stone County its share of the money and funds on hand, and the Board of Supervisors of Stone County employed U. B. Parker to file, a mandamus suit in the Circuit court of Harrison County to force the officers to compy with the law and turn over to Stone County its proper share of the funds. This suit resulted in an order on October 16th, 1916, requiring the officers of Harrison County to comply with law and pay over the funds due the new county. Then the officers of Harrison County pretended to comply with this law, and paid part of the money out of different funds over to Stone County, but they soon fell into neglect, and finally refused to pay over the funds as they came into the county. In 1934, Harrison County decided to sue Stone County for its pro rata share of the bonded indebtedness of Harrison County, which it had paid when Stone County had employed U. B. Parker to defend the action brought by Harrison County. Harrison County claimed not only a right to recover the amount they had paid on the bonded indebtedness, which should have been paid by Stone County, but they demanded interest on the deferred, or delayed payments.

The Circuit Court of Stone County, transferred this case to the Chancery Court, and after the pleadings were settled, the Court held, first: that Harrison County could not recover a judgment for interest on the amounts paid out by it. Stone County had plead that Harrison County was still due Stone County a large amount of township funds, together with the income which Harrison County had collected on these funds

interest to the public, was the litigation over the timber on the Sixteenth Sections of land. The Sixteenth Section land was originally donated to the states for the benefit of the schools, with the understanding that the principal should not be destroyed. The timber was sold to the log men for small sums. Soon, everyone began to think that the timber on the Sixteenth Sections was free to anyone who wanted it. This caused quite a bit of confusion and later much litigation as who could cut timber, and who couldn't, and who had the right to say what should be done about the revenue from the land.

Prior to the organization of Stone County, there were very few lawyers located and practicing law in this section. From the best records available, R. L. McLendon was the first man who located and began to practice law in Stone County. Later, Jeff D. McLendon, his brother practiced at McHenry. About this time, L.W. Saucier began to practice at Bond. Then H.H. Parker came to Wiggins, and later U.B. Parker ,brother began to practice in Wiggins. E.R. Davis and A.W. Brown was admitted to the bar, but did not practice long. Some others were: Lawrence Bond, a Mr. Nolan, Buren Broadus and Levi Grantham and W. C. Batson. Mr. U.B. Parker and W. C. Batson are the only practicing lawyers in Stone County at present.

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Mrs Rose Reabold

MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISORK
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT # 2983

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Stone County

Bulletin HR-#3

April 7th, 1936

CANVASSERS - MARSHALL TAYLOR & H. V. REDFIELD

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements -

In an interview with Mr. G. W. Taylor, an old pioneer citizen of Stone County, I obtained the following information regarding old settlements in this county: The Madison Hatten place was settled in 1886, was a homestead located where the town of Wiggins in now located. Wiggins Hatten, Major O'neal, Jim Price also settled here about this time, ~~or a little later~~. Major O'neal still lives near the old homestead, and is 94 years old. Mr. Taylor also gave the information concerning the two pioneer preachers, Jimmie Johnson and Thomas Price, both Baptist preachers that established the first religious institutions in this county.

(b) Antibellum homes

None

(c) Historica Art

None

(d) Antiques, etc.

In interviewing Miss Emilie Blackmore Stapp, who resides two miles east of Wiggins, Mississippi, she gave me some very interesting information regarding herself, her home and her antique collections. Miss Stapp formally resided in Boston, Massachusetts, moving to her present home about two years ago. It is a charming

conception of a Cape Cod architect. It is known as the "Dolls House" due to Miss Stapp's collection of over 200 dolls from all parts of the world in native costumes. The home is also furnished with lovely antique furniture, some pieces of which, are over 150 years old.

Miss Stapp and her sister, Miss Marie Stapp, who lives with her, and who is also an interesting and charming personality, keep "open house" every Thursday afternoon from two o'clock to five for tourists and any others who are interested in viewing their collections.

Both the Stapp sisters are writers, and Miss Emilie Stapp has had the following books published:

The Trail of the Go-Hawks Uncle Peter: Heathen The Squaw Lady	Publishers David McKay Company Philadelphia, Pa.
Fairy Grotto Plays	Houghton Mifflin Pub. Co. Boston, Mass.
Little Billy Bowlegs	George H. Doran Company New York City
Little Streets of Beacon Hill Ill with Etchings	Olson Art Galleries Cambridge, Mass
Penny Wise	The Winslow Press Winchester, Mass

In a interview with Mrs. J.F.P. Bond and Mrs. Steve Berry, residents of Stone County, I obtained information concerning two bedspreads, one in the possesion of Mrs. Bond which is approximately one hundred years old. The other is in the possession of Mrs. Berry. It is over 175 years. These spreads have been carefully preserved, and are still in perfect condition.

Mrs. F. C. Reabold, ~~during an interview~~, informed me of ~~an~~ a spinning wheel belonging to Mrs. D. F. Smith. This spinning wheel

has been in the Smith family for more than 100 yeers. Mrs. Smith makes quite a little income from garments she knits from the yarn spun on this wheel. Mrs. Reabold has seen this wheel in operation, and she states it is a very interesting sight, to see how dexterous Mrs. Smith is with it.

In search of other antiques, I interviewed Mr. T.L. Martin of Wiggins, Mississippi, in regard to his collection of antique guns. These firearms consist of more than 225 items, and represent seven different countries. Among the collection, there are Percussion guns used in the Civil War. There is a Kentucky Ram Rod Rifle and an old combination native rifle and shot gun of the Percussion type. One very old gun is a Spencer Buffalo Rifle, and another rifle of the Spanish War type. There are also in this collection, Colts, Remmington, Star and Cooper pistols of the old cap and ball type; a pistol of the French Pin Fire type; a British cap and ball pistol made in London; an old Horse pistol, and western tupe single action Colts.

Mr. Martin also showed the interviewer his collection of powder, hunting horns, Indian hair rope and beads of bones, dating back over a peiod of 100 years, also a pair of swords of the Revolutionery War and Civil War periods.

2. Hitorians

(a) Land Grants

Mrs. W. C. Batson, who has been very closely associated with the study of Stone County's early history, gives the following information on land grants and historical land marks:

About 100,000 acres of land, part of which is located in Stone County, and known as "University Land" was once owned by the

Federal Government from about 1815 to 1886. The timber on this land was used during that period for the purpose of building ships for government use. In later years, when iron and steel replaced wood as building material for ships, this land became of no material value to the Federal Government. So, in 1886, it was deeded to the University of Mississippi, who now holds all titles.

(b) Historic Land Marks

Mrs. Batson also informed her interviewer of a historical land mark, known as the hom e of the late Preston J. Bond, located near Bond, Mississippi on highway 49. This is an old homestead in Stone County, and is considered a landmark of interest. Mr. Bond settled on this place in 1878 and his home, built the same year still stands, It is in good condition, and is still used as a home to the late generations of the Bond family. The materials used in the construction of this house is hand sawed and hand planed. The interior has many artistic and interesting features.

An interview with Mr. Noah Walker, an old pioneer citizen, informed me of an historical land mark in Stone County known as the "Old Wire Road" built during the Civil War period, and used as a means of travel between Mobile, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana. A telegraph line was installed along this road and was the first wire of communication in this section of the country between these two cities. The road derived it's name from the wire, hence the name "Wire Road". It is still used for travel to some extent.

From an Interview with Mr. B. H. Breland, one of the first settlers of Stone County, we obtained some very interesting information regarding a dirt road running through Big Level territory in Stone County.

This road was built in 1856 by slave labor, and for many years was the only road leading to the Mississippi coast through this section. It had as its destination, the town of Mississippi City, and from this fact, it derived its name "City Road". This road is still being used, and is considered one of Stone County's land marks.

Mr. Noah Walker, during an interview, informed canvasser some very interesting facts in regard to the history of Ramsay Springs, located in southeast Stone County. These springs were discovered approximately 80 years ago, but for many years were little known. About thirty years ago, the late Dr. G. A. McHenry of Stone County visited these springs and saw the possiblities of the medical value of this water. He immediately began taking steps towards their development. To-day, these springs are very largely patronized.

(c) Indian Mounds

An interview with Mr. Willard Varnado, a young man of Wiggins, who has made a careful study of Iddian history in Stone County, gave the following information regarding Indian mounds and inhabitation in this section. Mr. Varnado states that, while there are no mounds in Stone County, there has been found several Indian Camp grounds, and large numbers of arrowheads and tomahawks, which show that Indians once inhabited parts of this County.

(d) Unusual Geological Formation

During the interview with Mr. Willard Varnado of Wiggins, he also informed canvasser that a clay deposit of a possible significance has been found about three miles southwest of Wiggins, Mississippi. This is a very substantial clay and is easily molded. It contains a mixture of several attractive colors.

An interview with Mr. George Davis of Wiggins, informed us of a lime deposit that has been found near the farms of Arthur Hickman and Henry Davis in west Stone County. This discovery, made by Mr. Davis himself, while drilling for water about three years ago. A sample of this deposit was sent off for analysis and found to be ninety per cent lime.

(e) County Seat or Seats, etc.

An interview with Mr. J. N. Dale, Circuit Clerk of Stone County gives us the following information regarding the County Seat of Stone County. Wiggins is the County Seat, and is a town of approximately 1000 people. It is located on Highway 49 and 26. Because these highways cross here, because it is centrally located in the county, Wiggins is the trade center of this section. Its location made it the logical location for the county courthouse, which is a modern brick building, which cost approximately $40,000.

3. Officials and Ex-Officials

(a) County Records

In an interview with Mr. Hollie Bond, Chancery Clerk of Stone County, canvasser obtained the following information regarding the County records. Mr. Bond states that the records of the Board of Supervisors together with that of the Chancery Clerks and Chancery Courts which includes land titles and so on, are kept in his office. The records of the Circuit Clerk and Circuit Court are kept in the Circuit Clerk's office. All tax records are kept in the Sheriff's

office, and all records of the county schools are kept in the office of the Superintendant of Education.

(b) Manuscripts

Mr. Hollie Bond also informed canvassers that there is on file in his office, a manuscript covering the incorporation and the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen for the towns of McHenry and Bond. These manuscripts are dated 1906 and 1902, and the minutes of proceedings cover the period of years until 1917.

An interview with Mr. W. C. Batson, Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Stone County, informed us of a historical manuscript showing the charter and incorporation of the Wiggins High School. This manuscript is dated September 23rd, 1899 and is signed by the late governor A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi. The incorporators of this document are H.C. Clark, E.R. Davis, W. R. Dale, C. C. Hammac and G. G. Hendriz. This manuscript is on file in Mr. Batson's office.

(c) Other Historic documents of note, etc.

I had no narrative on this topic.

4. Any Other Interesting Interesting.

In our interview with Mr. B. H. Breland, we obtained some interesting facts relative to his personal life. Mr. Breland was born in Perry County in 1861, and while an infant his family moved to what is now Stone County. Mr. Breland, having lived in this section every since, is one of our first settlers. Although he attended school but very little, he has by careful study, become a well learned man. He is a great lover of books and is a constant reader, and this is the way he has acquired his education.

Mr. Breland is a well known writer, and has since a very young man, been a correspondent for several Mississippi newspapers. He is at present, writing under exclusive contract for the Gulfport-Biloxi Daily Herald, under the pen name of "Crab". In addition to his newspaper articles, Mr. Breland has composed a most interesting manuscript of his life and the history of this and nearby communities. He expects some day to publish this manuscript in book form.

Mr. Breland is now 75 years old, and is generally known as Stone County's oldest citizen.

Mrs Rose Reabold

Mrs. Rose Reabold, Supervisor
Historical Research Project # 2272
Stone County, Mississippi

Original returned with letter on Ass. 3. K Copy 4-16

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

April 14th, 1936

Stone County

Assignment III

CANASSERS-- MARSHALL TAYLOR
H. V. REDFIELD

COUNTY SEAT, SEATS, ETC.

Wiggins, the present county seat of Stone County, was a small village between the year of 1890-98. The first store was erected in 1894 by Milton Robertson. In the year 1896, a long cherished dream of the people became a reality. A railroad was built through the county and village. It was financed by Captain J. T. Jones of Buffalo, N. Y., and extended from Hattiesburg to Gulfport. It was called the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

The year of 1898, the village was named Nile City in honor of Judge H. C. Niles. A post office was attempted under the name Nile City, but being a duplicate, it was secured under the name, Wiggins in honor Wiggins Hatten, a prominent pioneer citizen. The same year, J. M. Hatten, E. W. Bond, J.F.P. Bond and Wiggins Hatten, together with other prominent, citizens subscribed funds to build a graded school, and later a dormitory was built to accomodate boarding students. In 1902, Finkbine Lumber Company from Des Moines, Iowa erected the largest saw mill in south Mississippi.

Wiggins became an incorporated town in 1904, through a petition signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors residing within the limits of the proposed territory. Then under the laws of the state and power of James K. Vardaman, then governor, a proclamation was issued incorporating the municipality of Wiggins in the

county of Harrison. Attorney Jef. D. McLendon was paid a fee of $15.00 for drawing up the incorporation papers.

The first meeting of the incorporated town was held April 25th, 1904 in the office of E. R. Davis. The meeting was called to order by Mayor and the following officers were appointed: W. R. Barber, Mayor, J. A. Simpson, Marshall, C. B. O'neal, Treasurer, W. H. Rowan, E. I. Bailey, J. M. Price, J. Klumb and W. F. Bond, Aldermen.

The oath of office having been administered by E.R. Davis, Justice of Peace, E.R. Davis was elected temporary Clerk. W. F. Bond was elected permanent Clerk at regular meeting of town board on May 3rd of same year.

A new county was created in 1916 through a bill sponsored by late Senator A. W. Bond, voted on by two-thirds of the qualified electors of said territory and approved by Mississippi legislature. This bill was approved, and passed January 6, 1916. The county was named Stone in honor of John M. Stone, governor of Mississippi during Reconstruction period.

In this bill, it was stipulated that Wiggins would be the county seat, however, this was not approved and passed without a bitter political fight, but the issued was finally carried through, and Wiggins was named the county seat of Stone County, and it has never been changed up to present date.

Mrs Rose Reabold

MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2272

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Stone County Assignment III

April 20th, 1936

CANVASSERS - - MARSHALL TAYLOR
H. V. REDFIELD

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #3 ON COUNTY SEAT, SEATS, ETC.

In an interview with Mr. John N. Dale, Circuit Clerk And Mr. D. N. Miles, Town Marshall, we obtained the following information, part of which is taken from the Minute Books of the Town of Wiggins.

Wiggins, the present county seat of Stone County, was a small village between the years of 1890-98. The first store was erected in 1894 by Milton Robertson. In the year 1896, a long cherished dream of the people became a reality. A railroad was built through the county and village. It was financed by Captain J. T. Jones of Buffalo, New York and extended from Hattiesburg to Gulfport. It was called the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

In the year 1898, the village was named Nile City in honor of Judge H. C. Niles. A post office was attempted under the name, Nile City, but being a duplicate, it was secured under the name, Wiggins, in honor of Wiggins Hatten, a prominent pioneer citizen. The same year, J. M. Hatten, E. W. Bond, J.F.P. Bond and Wiggins Hatten, together with several other prominent citizens, subscribed funds to build a graded school, and a later a dormitory was built to accomodate boarding students. In 1902, Finkbine Lumber Company from Des Moines, Iowa erected the largest sawmill in south Mississippi.

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The oath of office having been administered by E.R.Davis, Justice of Peace, E. R. Davis, was elected temporary Clerk. W.F. Bond was elected permanent clerk at regular meeting of the Town Board on May 3rd of same year.

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Mrs Rose Reabold.
MRS ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR, PROJECT # 2272

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT # 3

April 22nd, 1936

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #3 ON EARLY SETTLEMENTS

(a). Old Settlements

An interview with Mr. John N. Dale gives the following information: McHenry is one of the oldest settlements in Stone County. It is located in the southern part of the County, and is twenty-five miles north of the city of Gulfport on highway 49, and G. &. S. I. railroad. At one time, McHenry had a population of approximately 1200. It's chief industries were two small sawmills and a large planing mill, employing about 500 men. Other industries were the Turpentine still owned and operated by Mr, J. A. Leggett, also another Turpentine still operated near McHenry and owned by Mr. J. C. Carr. Including in its commercial enterprises, were also several large mercantile businesses, a bank, a weekly newspaper, and a number of small shops.

Dr. G. A. McHenry, K.O. McDonald, and J. F. Kuntzman were the first settlers of the town of McHenry, and it obtained its name in honor of Dr. McHenry. The first developments of the town began with the building of the railroad through this section. However, this town has lost all its gx glamour within the last few years. The mills and Turpentine stills have all closed out, and the population has decreased until there are only about 200 people living in the vicinity of McHenry.

(2)

In the same interview with Mr. John N. Dale, we also learned the following facts about the little settlement called Perryville. It is located about two miles north of McHenry, and was first settled by Mr. ~~Jewel~~ Joel Perry, who homesteaded in that section. Mr. Perry came from the state of Michigan, and he with a group of others who also came from Michigan, first called the place Michigan Settlement. Later, a large sawmill was erected at this place, known as the Fartheree Lumber Company, and the name of the settlement was changed to Perryville in honor of its first settle, Mr. ~~Jewel~~ Joel Perry. There followed a period of swift progress due to the lumber industry. A large number of beautiful and comfortable homes sprang up, and business flourished for a period of years, but when the mills cut out, the place began to "fade out".

There is nothing left to-day of McHenry or the first "Michigan Settlement" but a residential section known as "Parker Town" due to the fact that it is largely inhabited by people bearing the name of Parker.

Many years ago, at this place there was organized ~~xx~~ a religious organization known as Methodist Camp Meeting, using these grounds as camp grounds. For the past forty years, it has been used each year as a gathering place for a ten-day religious service. A large tabernacle and several small houses are maintained on the grounds for the patrons of this organization.

about 1897

(3) In an interview with Mr. Buren Broadus of Wiggins, the following information was obtained. Bond, an early settlement in Stone County, is located in the northern part of the county, about three miles north of Wiggins. Included in its first setters, were

J. Preston Bond, for whom the village was named. He homesteaded in the vicinity in 1878. Mr. J. H. North and Mr. L. N. Dantzler later settled there. Due to a large sawmill erected there, known as the Bond Lumber Company, the town flourished for a period with business activties, including several merchandise stores, a post office, bank, and numerous other smaller businesses; also two churches. The mill burned several years ago, leaving nothing except the residential section which had grown to be a good sized, well-planned section with good comfortable homes. But, with the main industry gone, the town began to depreciate, and to-day it is just a flag station with a few delapidated dwellings, a post office, school, and one small store.

(4) An interview with Mrs. C. C. Sweatman, wife of one of the first settlers of Perkinston, gave the following information. The town of Perkinston is the oldest settlement in Stone County, and is in the central part, about six miles south of Wiggins. It first settlers included, John Perkins for whom it was named, C. C. Sweatman and John McCormack. It is located on the G. & S. I. railroad and is part of the original homestead of John Perkins. Its growth began with the development of lumber and turpentine industry, owned and operated by the late John McCormack. Mr. C.C. Sweatman was post master there for a great number of years, and it was through his ambition and tireless efforts that Perkinston became a town and the location of the Tri-County Junior College in 1912. This Junior College is to-day one of the most progressive colleges of its type in Mississippi and has students enrolled from all parts of the United States, and some foreign countries. All the buildings are modern and equipped with modern furnishings. The grounds are beautiful and well-kept, making a very picturesque school town.

(5) Interview with Mr. Marshall Taylor, resident of Big Level Community, gave the following information. There are two other old settlements in Stone County, which were mostly logging camp cites in about the year 1902, which were owned and operated by the Finkbine Lumber Company. One of these settlements was located about 12 miles southeast of Wiggins, known as Powers. The other was located about 12 miles west of Wiggins, known as Stillmore. Both had railroad connections from Wiggins, and the population was great enough to require a post office in both places. As the lumber and turpentine businesses closed out, the residents of these settlements moved on to other industrial sections, and to-day, there are three old homes and one small farm at the old Powers Settlement. The Stillmore settlement of Stillmore is completely demolished, not even a dwelling remains on the cite.

Mrs Rose Reabold

MRS. ROSE REABOLD, SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT #2272

STONE COUNTY

This is one of the recently created counties of the State, located in its southeast corner in the gulf region. It was organized from the northern portion of Harrison by an act approved January 6, 1916, and was named in honor of John M. Stone, one of the ablest and most constructive governors following the reconstruction period. It has a land area of 443 square miles, and is bounded north by Forrest and Perry counties, east by George and Jackson, south by Harrison County, and west by Pearl River County.

Dunbar Rowland, A History of Mississippi, the Heart of the South, II, 826.

According to the 1940 census, Stone County has a land area of 448 square miles, and a total population of 6, 155. This population, according to the census, was entirely rural.

Wiggins is the county seat of Stone County, and in 1940 had a population of 1,141.

Stone County is part of the area originally ceded to the United States by the Choctaw Indians at the Treaty of Mount Dexter, in 1805.

The town of McHenry was founded by Dr. George A. McHenry in 1889. It was first called Niles City, but in 1902 changed to McHenry. It is situated near the southern boundry of Stone County in the long leaf pine section of the state. The town, like others of this section, was built around the existence of great pine forests, and all the kindred industries incident to the lumber business were in operation--sawmills, planing mills, and turpentine stills. Sincethhe closing of the mills farmers have turned their attention to farming, and a number of pecan orchards are located in the vicinity.

Tradition has it that Perry Bond took out the first homestead in this section. The home which he built is still standing, but has been remodeled and is now (1939) a modern bungalow. A newspaper, "The McHenry News," was published at one time during the early days. Among the fireside tales told by the older people in this section is that near the Bond home was the old "Gum Spring," where the Copeland Gang, notorious robbers, came to water their horses and rest enroute to their hide-out on Pearl River in Hancock County. Mr. Bond is said to have entertained them at one time, unaware of the real character of his guests. Among other members of this gang were said to be two men who posed as evangelist and singer, respectively and engaged in community revivals while the other members of the Gang stole horses.

McHenry was incorporated in 1900 when it was then in Harrison County. It is stated by older citizens that the incorporation was for the purpose of getting saloons out of the town. When the saloons were closed the charter was revoked.

Facts as to a tribe of Indians roaming this section is hazy, but they were generally presumed to be Choctaws. They were gone long before the time of the oldest settler, but the country abounds in Indian arrow heads picked up in numbers by school children.

McHenry was settled by Americans, either from North Mississippi from other Southern states or from farther North, with the usual percentage of negroes, much smaller since the closing out of public works.

McHenry is under the County government of Stone County. It was incorporated, however, at one time, from 1903 to 1919, according to the best memory of old citizens. Documents not available in the town.

The incorporation was solely for the purpose of getting saloons out of the town. It was sponsored by one element and bitterly opposed by the other. McHenry being incorporated for the purpose of getting them in, and its neighbor, Saucier, below, being incorporated for the purpose of keeping them out. After the saloons were compelled to close out, the town charter was surrendered since it reduced taxes.

- Federal Writers' Project. Stone County History. (Unpublished)

eferences

rs. Missouri Bond Andress	Wiggins, Miss.
Mr. T.S.Andress	Wiggins, Miss.
Mr. John L. Bond	Wiggins, Miss.
Mr. Oscar Bond	Wiggins, Miss.
Dr. N.B.Bond	Wiggins, Miss.
Mrs. J.A.Simpson	Wiggins, Miss.
Mr. H.V.Redfield	Wiggins, Miss.
Miss Virginia Alexander	Wiggins Rte.A.
Mr. Hines Sharp	Perkinston, Miss. Rt. A.
Mrs. M.C. Cain	Perkinston, Miss. RT.A.
Mr. C. L. Dees	Perkinston, Miss.

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Date of May 21, 1921.

Mississippi Historical Publications Vol. VI.

Final copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINSTRATION
F O R M I S S I S S I P P I

STATE- WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY--------ASSIGNMENT # 14

CANVASSER----- ------Virginia Alexander
Thomas A Cain.

JAMES COPELAND

James Copeland, was born near Pascagoula river, in Jackson county, Miss., on the 18th day of January, 1823. He was the son of Isham Copeland and Rebecca Copeland, his wife formerly Rebecca Wells. The parents had resided for many years near Pascagoula river.

When James Copeland was about ten or eleven years of age, his father sent him to school, and he went at intervals from time to time, to several good teachers. His father often insisted, and urged it upon him to study andtry to obtain a good education, and often told him that he would send him to school as long as he wished to go. But being misled by his associations with bad company, he was engaged, instead, in studying mischief and other things no way profitable to himself or advantageous to youghs. It washis misfortune, that his disposition led him on to study how to cheat, defraud, and swindle his comrades and school-mates, out of their pocket-knives their money or anything they might have, which he wanted, and he was generally successful in his undertaking. If he could not effect his object in one way, he would resort to some other, and finally obtain it before he stopped. Indulging in this rude and mischievous disposition, he naturally became more hardened, and when at school it was his delight to see scholars whipped or otherwise punished, and he would often tell lies on any of them that would displease him, so as to cause them to get a flogging; and very often he would tell a lie on an innocent scholar, so asto clear a favorite

and guilty one, and have the innocent one punished. It most generally happened, however that sometimes he got punished,This he did not care for any longer than the punishment lasted, So soon as he was released, he would connit a worse misdeed than the one he was chastised for, and any of his school-mates that were the cause of his punishment, he was certain to wreak his vengeance on, by having them punished some way. From his bad conduct in school there was no teacher that would permit him to go to his school long at a time, and whenever he had any difficulty with his teachers, his mother would always protect and indulge him in wh at he would do; and being so indulged and protected, this excited him to commit crimes of greater magnitude.

His statement, "When I was about the age of twelve years, my mother one day sent me with a sack to a neighbor's house (Mrs.Helverson's) to procure some vegetables or greens. I communicated my errand to Mrs. H., who told me to go to the garden and take what I wanted. I had no knife with me. I asked Mrs. H. to loan me a knife, which I knew she had, and she pulled out a very pretty little knife from her work-pocket, and told me not to lose or break it, for it was a present made to her by a friend. This listened to and promised her that I would be careful. Now, while I was in the garden procuring vegetables or greens, my whole mind and wits were employed in devising some mode by which I could cheat the lady out of her knife. Rinally, after I had procured my vegetables and placed them in the sack, I put the knife in the botton of the sack; I then returned to the house, and told the lady that I had laid the knife down in the garden, and had forgot the place and could not find it; I asked her to go with me and help me hunt for it. which she accordingly did, and we both hunted

diligently, but to no effect. The lady was very anxious about her knife and much regretted its loss, while I was all the time laughing in my sleeve to know how completely I had swindled her. This trick of mine passed off well for a time. It was, however, found out that I had the knife, and that created some noise and trouble. I was accused of stealing the knife. But denied all accusations and stated that I had bought the knife I had , in Mobile, and proved it by my mother, who always upheld me in my rascality. This may be said to be my first successfu; fear in stealing, although I was in the habit of stealing little frivolous things from school boys before that time."

James' father living a very close neighbor to Mr. Helverson, and whose family was related, their stock ran together in the same range. So the next onset in stealing was from Mr. Helverson again; he had a lot of very fi ne fat pigs, and these were at that time selling at a high price in Mobile. His brother Isham (nicknamed Whinn) and James geared up a horse in a cart and started, pretending for a camp hunt to kill deer and haul to Mobile. They only went a short distance thatnight nad camped. During the night they went to Halverson's hog bed, and stole a cart lead of his finest pigs, fifteen in number, hauled them to Mobile and sold them at two dollars each. Although Mr. Halverson was satisfied in his own mind that the Copeland boys had stolen his pigs, yet he could not prove it; and they escaped again. They were stimulated with their success. andbeing still nore encouraged and upheld by their mother. and not exceeding fourteen years of age , James believed that he could make an independent fortune by thieving, and became insensible of the danger which awaited him. A short time after the incident just related had transpired, James made his second adventure, he was not so fortunate as in the first. for Mr. Helverson rather got him that

time. The proff was sufficiently strong, and he wasprosecuted, forthe first time, for pig stealing. James wasarrested by thesheriff of Jackson county, and had to give bond to appear at the Circuit Court of Jackson county, to answer an indictment preferred aganist him by the State of Mississippi, for the crime of larceny. The bond required him to attend the court from term to term, and from day to day, until discharged by due course of law. His poor old father employed the best counsel to defend him, that could be obtained in all the country.This cost the poor old man a large sum of money.

Fully sensible of his situation, young as he was at that time, it became necessary for him to devise some plan to get out of the scrape , and he reflected for weeks how to manage this matter. One day, in conversation with his mother and some other confidential friends, she and they advised him to consult, GALE H. WAGES ; and his mother said she would send for Wages and see him herself, as he was a particular friend of hers. This she accordingly did, and he came to their houde. There were several of the clan at Copeland's house thenthough James did not know them at that time as such; but afterwards found it out when he joined them. Among the many plans proposed by the clan, none seemed to suit my mother or Wages. Some were for one thing and some for another. Finally Wages made known his plan, which was seconded by James' mother. This was the proposition James had been waiting to hear, for his mother told him that whatever plan Wages would pursue, hewould be dertain to get James clear. The plan was, that they should in some way or other endeavor to have the Court house and all the records destroyed, and so destroy the indictment against James. By that means therewouldd be nothing against James, and he should be acquitted, as no charge would arest him.

With this plan James was highly pleased, and much elated with the idea that he had a friend fully able and conpetent to bear him out, and who would stand up to him at any and all hazards, and bring him our clear. Wages pledged himself to James in private to this and was as good as his word. They set a time for the accomplishment of their desigh. and they accordingly met. It was a dry time, and a dark night, with a strong breeze from the north. After procuring sufficient dry combustibles ,inthe Sub red the Court-house, went up stairs, and placed their combustibles in the roof on the windward side of the house. Wages went down stairs to patrol around. After reconnoitering around sufficiently. Wages gave James the signal, by a rap or knock on the wall; he immediately sprung open the door or the room, applied the match, and made his escape down stairs, and Wages and James Copland left the place in double quick time. They halted on an eninence some five or six humdred the yards to the southeast of the Court-house, to watch the conflagration. Such a sight James had never seen before. After the Court-house, records and all were completely consumed, and the flames had abated and died away, they took their departure for home, rejoicing at their success in the acconplishment of destroying the papers; so he again gor clear of a crime of which he was guilty.

After the burning of the Court House, the intercrouse between Wages and James Copeland became more frequent. They became strongly sllied to each other, and confidence was fully established between them. Wages one day made a proposition to James; to join jim and go with him, alleging that he could make money without work, and live in ease and genteel style; that there were a great many persons concernedwith him, in different parts of the country some of them men of wealth and in good standing in the community in which they lived; that they had an organized Band that would stand up to

each other at all hazard; they had a Wig-wam in the city of Mobile, where they held occasional meetings; and that they had many confederates there whom the public little suspected. To this proposition James acceded ; it coresponded with his disposition and idea of things, and them being the age he was, and stimulated by his past success, he feared nothing.

James went to Mobile with Wages, and ther he became a member of the clan. They held a meeting at the Wig-wam, and James was introduced as a canidate for membership, where he was finally admitted. He was given the oath. The oath was administered on the Holy Bible. The form of the oath was: "You sliemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelist of Almight God, that you will never divulge, and always condeal and never reveal any of the signs or pass-words of our order; that you will not invent any sign, token or device by which the secret musteries of our order may be made known; that you will not in any way betray or cause to be betrayed any member of this order--the whole under pain of having your head severed from your body--so help you God ."

After he was thus initiated, and invested with all the signs, words and tokens, and fully instructed in the mysteries of the Clan, he was taught their mode of secret correspondence, by means of an alphabet or key, invented by the notorious Murrell, of Tennessee. He was furnished with the alphabet and key, and in that mystic writing he was furnished with a list of all names that belonged to their clan, and a list of several other Clans ,

After James had been fully initiated and had become identified with with the Clan, Wagesand McGrath, knowing his ability, and that he was a keen, shrewd and cunning lad, took him under their immediate special charge. They ranged that eason from one place to another, and someitmes in town, stealing any and every thing they could. Sometimes killing beef, hogs and sheep, hauling them to town and selling them ; sometimes stealing a fine horse or a mule and conveying it to sone of our conrades to conceal; and occasionally a negro would disappear. All this while, theyprtchdedotbe be engaged in making shingles, burning charcoal, and getting laths and pickets, each for himself.

On one of their trips from Mobile to Texas, they heard of some negroes that they wanted, they also learned tha the owner and his family were strict members of the Methodist Church. Now it was that one of them had to turn preacher, so as to reconnoiter around the place. Wages and James Copeland put that on McGrath, who from then own would preache at different places while the rest of the clan stole what ever they thought valuable, negroes, horses and etc.

On one of thier trips from New Orleans to Mobile, they took a passage on a wood freighting schooner to the Bay of St. Louis, andup Wolf river to a landing in the piney woods. They had provided themselves with some biscuits, cheese and meat. They landed the second night at Allen Brown's on Red creek, very tired. McGrath, when they returned,wasoven theBlack creek at Daniel Smith's hard up courting his daughter, Mary Smith, whom he married the next June following.

They remained at Brown's and in the vicinity until after the middle

of August, and it was then that Wages commenced courting old Brown's daughter, whom he afterward married.

Well they rusticated at Brown's their time out, and all of them fully satiated to their heart's content, and now the time had arrived for them to leave for Mobile. McGrath was now a member of the church preaching here and there so he was to go by way of Biloxi, while Wages and James Copeland went another route.

It became necessary to get rid of Brown, who was a member of the Clan, the only way to do this was to lie to him and frighten him to leave, which Wages , McGrath and James Copeland did. Their next plan was to get their money from Cathhoula and deposit it in another place. Wages and McGrath was to attend to that matter while James assisted Brown over the Mississippi . Wages went to Brown and told him that there was a reward for both of them, hedimmediately made prepara tion to leave, with James Copeland to assist him, they crossed Dog River at Ward's bridge , while Wages andMcGrath by way of Harvey's, andcrossed at Fairley's; Copeland and Brown crossed Black creek at Green Court house near where Fairley Bridge now stands. Copeland wasgone four weeks, on his way back at Black Creek he learned of the death of Wages and McGrath. They had got into some difficulty with Harvey about forty dollars, he shot and killed them both. Later there was a reward out for tho Harveys Scalp, a one thousand Dollar reward.

On Sunday morning, the 8th of July, 1858 they all set out from Wages place on Big Creek, where they had assembled for that purpose. They had not traveled far before Thomas Copeland was taken sick and turned back, The rest then traveled on by way of Fairley's Ferry, the O'Neal settlement and by James Batson's to Harvey's place. They traveled leisurlely and camped out every night, they reached Harvey's place on the following Saturday, the house was empty, but from the apperance some one lived there as there was footseps about the house and yard, from which was sign that

of his coming around and about the place daily. Their next business was to prepare for him. They went into the house and made many port-holes on every side, so that they could shoot Harvey let him approach which ever side he would. They next examined around thepremises for his path, and place a sentinel there in ambush for his arrival.

In the after noon they began to get hungry; James proposed to the balance to go over to Daniel Brown's about a mile and get some bread and meat for them all. But Pool and Stoughton, two of the Clan objected, and said, "there is plenty of green corn in the field; let us make a fire and roast some of the ears and eat here; let us make them fab-jected and told them that if Harvey discovered a smoke he would take the hint, and give the alarm and that they should have the whole of Black and Red Creek downupon them. They still persisted, and Stoughton went into the field, gathered about twenty ears of the best of the greenest corn and brought in a load of wood and made a large fire and they roasted their corn.

That was precisely what betrayed them -- the smoke issuing from the chimney of the house.

After the corn was roasted, they all ate heartily; John Copeland was on guard; Pool took his place, and John came in and ate. A little before sunset it was proposed to Stoughton to let him relieve Pool. My brother, John proposed to Stoughton to let him relieve Pool, and for Stoughton to take thenext watch around the house. so it was a-greed, and Pool came to the house . It was during this release that Pool was warned of his death although the others laughed at him, but as he had stated to the others he lost his life the next day as Harvey kill-

ed him.

During the fall and winter og 1848, John and James Copeland made two trips from Big Cree to Catahoula to hunt for some money , and the last trip they made, James prepared to leave. John had left the principal part of his money at home, and had to go back after it, and he prevailed on James to go with him, therefore they returned to the vicinity of Mobile, when James loitered awasy his time for some month or two, and it seemed thathis mind in some way became confused and impaired, and he took to drinking to much spirituous liquors. One day, some time in thespring of 1849, John, Thomas, Isham or Whin and(James as at that time they all belonged to the Clan,), were at a little grocery store near Dog river, about twelve miles from Mobile. James drank to much spirits andbecame intoxicated, and in that situaton he imagined every man he saw was trying to arrest him. He fell in with a man by the name of Smith, and Irishman, and a difficulty accured between them; James concluded that he intended to arrest him. James drew his double-barrel shot gun upon him and intended to kill him. He was to quick for James; he threw up James gun, drew his dirk and stabbed James just above the collar bone. This later caused the arrest of James, he was later sent to the penitentiary of Alabama for four years.

He accordingly served out his four years at Wetumpka, Ala., and all to avoid going to Mississippi to be tried for the murder of Harvey.

However, he did not evade the rigor of the laws of Mississippi. The vigilance of the Sheriff of Perry county threw a guard around him, that secured to himthe possession of James person at the expiration of his time in the penitentiary of Alabama, and he immediately transferred him to the county jail of Perry county, Mississippi.

He remained in the jail of Perry and Covington counties upward of two

years before he had a trial. He was found guilty of murder; and the sentence of death was passed upon him, as he was found guilty of murder. The day appointed for execution also. With in eight days of the time the Sheriff informed him that his time was only eight days. and that his rope, shroud and burial chothes were allready, He then read to him the death warrant. Although there was an appeal to higher court which supersedeas his execution. This continued for two years about, but he was finally sentenced and hanged the thirieth day of October, 1857.

We note that following this other membersof the Clan were tried and hanged.

Mrs. Josphine Wilkerson, Bendale, Mississippi

Mrs. Jane whittington, (deceased) Wiggins, Mississippi

Mrs Maranda Cain, Perkinston, Mississippi

Mrs J,T, Alexander, Wiggins, Mississippi

Writings of Dr. J.R.S.Pitts, Author.

COPELANDS LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

LETTER OF JAMES COPELAND TO HIS MOTHER
(Written the night before his execution)

AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI, October 29, 1857

MRS. REBECCA COPELAND:

My dear Mother_: It is withpainful 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 wile here on earth. It is long and much that I have suffered while inprimon since my first confinenment in Mobile county, and yet it seems as though 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 to-day, that to-morrow 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 could be otherwise; 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 father's advice when I was young, and repented a thousand times over, with sorrow and regret, that I have failed to receive it as good, counsel and advice. If such a course I had taken, I have no doubt, but what I would be doing well at this time. But it is too late now to talk of things past and gone. The time has come when I shall have to take mydeparture from this world, and it pains my heart, to know that I have to leave you and my brothers and sisters; and much am I mortified to think how distantly you have treated me while here in

prison. Not the first time have you been to see me; but I can freely excuse you for all this, and I do hope 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 and 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, bur 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 say: "he that calls upon the Lord in the last hours shall be saved." If so, I feel some spark of hope, but I tell you this hope is hanging upon a slender thread.

Dear Mother. it makes the tears trickle down my cold cheeks to have to pen this statement to you. Dear Mother, I have to close this letter. My heart is overfolwed already, so when you receive this you can keep it as a 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 COMELAND.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY — MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLE

RESEARCH WORKERS (Mrs. Idell S. Skinner, (Horace V. Redfield, (Ethel Ladner

SUBJECT: HISTORY, TOWN OF WIGGINS.

Wiggins, Mississippi is the largest town in Stone County and is the county seat. It is the gate-way to the Gulf Coast, being located on Illinois Central Railroad thirty-eight miles north of Gulfport and the same distance south of Hattiesburg. United States highways 49 and 26 intersect here.

In the year 1886 Madison Hatten homesteaded 160 acres of land in Harrison County and the town of Wiggins is located on a portion of same. It might be stated here that he donated the first burying ground to the town, which consisted of one acre to the east of his dwelling and same is still being used and is known as the old part of the new cemetery, and another fact concerning this matter is that Mr. Hatten was the first person to be buried in the cemetery for which he donated the land.

This little village was called Niles City, in honor of Judge H. C. Niles, in the year, 1896. The freight and express was so billed and marked. The depot was just across the track from where the Log Cabin Filling Station is now located. An attempt was made to secure a post office under the name of Niles City. When this application was sent in the Post Office Department advised there was a Niles City, Michigan and suggested another name be furnished. The name, Wiggins, was then chosen in honor of Wiggins Hatten, a pioneer citizen of the community, and father of a large family including Madi-

son Hatten.

In the same year, (1896), a long cherished dream of the people became a reality and a railroad was built through the center of the county. Captain J. T. Jones of Buffalo, New York, built the road from Hattiesburg to Gulfport, being called the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The road was graded through to somewhere about Saucier and track was laid some miles to a point about Lyman. The railroad was completed to Bond about the year, 1896 and A. W. Bond was the first railroad agent at Wiggins and held this position January 1, 1898. In 1900 this railroad was completed to Jackson.

The first store was opened in Wiggins in 1894 by Milton Robertson, a relative of Mrs. Wiggins Hatten. This was located in northern part of town about where Frank Roberson, another family, now lives.

The first saw-mill to be erected in that part of Harrison County, now Stone, was built by J. F. P. Bond and Columbus Breland, and this mill cut the material with which the railroad was built. The first whistle was blown March 2, 1896. After the railroad was built J. F. P. Bond, Columbus Breland, E. J. Bond, known as "Big Lish" and Preston Bond built a larger saw mill on the same site, which mill they later sold to Blacksher and Swanson of Brenton, Alabama and same was sold by them to J. S. Blackburn of Tennessee; about the same time this sale was made, John McMullin (formerly described as McMellon) built a mill across the railroad and after operating for about a year, both these mills were sold to John H. Gary, who in the year 1902 sold them both to the Finkbine Lumber Company, composed of a group of Iowa business men. This mill was

operated while the new mill was being built, about one mile east of the railroad, thus securing the needed lumber for its erection. The first engineer on the log train was Lumm Carroll and Dad Fale, known to everyone as Dad, was the first engineer to run for the Finkbine Lumber Company. The material used to build the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, cut by the first saw-mill, was hauled by oxen and cart and Wade H. Hatten, now a prominent citizen of Harrison County was one of the drivers and when there was not sufficient work to be done at the mill to keep the oxen and men busy, they went to the J. F. P. Bond farm, now the King Bee Ranch, and plowed.

Wiggins became an incorporated town in March, 1904, by a petition signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors residing within the limits of the proposed territory. Then under the laws of the state and power of James K. Vardaman, then governor, a proclamation was signed March 26, 1904 incorporating the municipality of Wiggins in the County of Harrison. A new county, Stone, was created in 1916, through a bill that was approved and passed January 6, 1916. In this bill it was stipulated that Wiggins would be the county seat, however, this was not approved and passed without a bitter political fight, but the issue was finally carried and Wiggins became the county seat of Stone County, and has so remained until the present time.

The first meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Wiggins, Mississippi was held April 25, 1904 at 7:30 p.m. at the office of E. R. Davis, Justice of Peace, for the purpose of organizing. The following officers and members were present:

W. R. Barber--Mayor
J. A. Simpson--Marshal
C. B. ONeal--Treasurer

SUBJECT: HISTORY, TOWN OF WIGGINS STONE COUNTY.

W. H. Rowan)
E. I. Bailey)
J. M. Price) Aldermen
J. Klumb)
W. F. Bond)

At this meeting the Governor's proclamation and Town Charter were adopted and spread upon the minutes.

The following is a list of those serving as Mayor of the Town of Wiggins: W. R. Barber, J. E. Lord, Jacob Klumb, T. L. Martin, J. P. Clendenin, F. H. Robertson, W. T. Guild, C. E. Jones, and T. S. Andress, who is serving at the present time.

The building for the town jail was proposed at the first regular meeting of the Town Council May 3, 1904; a short time afterwards it was built. This jail was twelverfeet in width, twenty feet in length, and ten feet in height with two rooms. Later it was decided to build a new Town Jail. J. M. Price and O. L. Stewart were appointed January 18, 1909 to select a new site for the town jail and on March 2, 1909 W. I. McCoy and L. L. Magee were appointed to examine plans and specifications for same. This committee reported and the Board authorized March 15, 1909 to advertise for bids. A meeting was called to receive and consider bids on the jail building. The Board concluded it was best to move and repair the old jail, hence a committee composed of J. M. Price, L. L. Magee and W. I. McCoy was appointed April 19, 1909 to have the jail moved and repaired. This jail was West of the Railroad and somewhere near where the Virgil Campbell residence is now located.

The first Town Hall, used as Mayor's and Marshal 's office, was the rear room of the second floor of the old City Drug Store Building, which was rented from E. R. Davis June 28, 1904. The meeting place was changed May 2, 1905 to a room in the rear of the Citizens' Bank Building,

SUBJECT: HISTORY, TOWN OF WIGGINS STONE COUNTY

on the first floor, formerly occupied by T. J. Walton, Dentist. A lot for the Town Hall was obtained later, for the sum of $100.00.

On January 21, 1910 fire destroyed all the business part and a few residences on the east side of the railroad. The meeting place of the Town Council was moved January 24, 1910 to a room located in the southwest corner of the school building. In Ordiance 62, February 7, 1910, the fire limits of the town were fixed. The town was gradually rebuilt with modern, brick buildings and has a population of 1,075 at present.

Wiggins purchased a fire truck April 8, 1929. The truck is equipped with two large chemical tanks, two small chemical tanks, one extension ladder and adequate water and chemical hose. The Chassis is a Ford 1929 model purchased from local Ford dealer, costing $600.00. The chemical and other fire fighting equipment for the Chassis was purchased from The American LaFrance Fire Engine Company of Atlanta, Georgia at a cost of $1,800. The equipment was mounted on the Chassis by Mr. Eaton, their agent in Hattiesburg.

The grocery and meat market, owned and operated by Mr. T. L. Martin, is the oldest mercantile business in Stone County and is located in Wiggins. Mr. Martin has been in business since 1902 but it was in 1908 that he began his business ownership career.

The business and professional firms in Wiggins at present are--six general mercantile stores, seven grocery stores, seven combination grocery and gasoline stations, one meat market and grocery, two grist mills, one pressing shop and one theatre, two hardware stores, two clothing and dry good stores, one bank, one variety store, one ladies' ready-to-wear shop, two drug stores, one jewelry store and gift shop, three restaurants, two soft drink and sandwich shops, one retail lum-

SUBJECT: HISTORY, TOWN OF WIGGINS STONE COUNTY.

ber yard, seven drive-in gasoline stations, one machine shop, three garages and repair shops, one auto slaes company, one shoe repair shop, one Farmers' Cooperative Store, four wholesale oil stations, two Beauty Parlors, three barber shops, one Dental office, three Physician offices, two lawyers offices and one funeral home.

The Pickle Factory, the most outstanding industry in this county, is located in Wiggins.

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
April 28, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Supervisor.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKERS (Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
(Horace V. Redfield
(Ethel Ladner

SUBJECT: RAMSEY SPRINGS.

Ramsey Springs is located on Red Creek in Stone County, Mississippi, twenty miles east of Wiggins and thirty miles north of Biloxi.

It was about 1864 that Rev. Abner and George Walker, brothers, who lived on the old Melton Bond place, discovered on the old Ramsey homestead nearby, springs bubbling up among the cypress knees along the banks of Red Creek. The brothers made repeated trips to the springs because they thought the water had a decided mineral flavor. One of the brothers, George, was suffering from stomach trouble and the constant drinking of the water was the means of his complete recovery, and this fact was so recorded in writing, the cure being attributed to the medicinal qualities of the water. It is possible that previous to this time Indians knew of the great healing properties of these waters and brought their sick to drink and bathe in the healing waters of the magic springs. As this water not only had properties for curing of stomach trouble but skin diseases as well, it is possible that Ramsey Springs as a health resort was famed even before the coming of the Spaniards to Biloxi.

The discovery of these springs was spread by word of mouth, in those early days. Others came--were cured--and went home spreading their story of these springs. So, long before any effort at development began, the springs were noted throughout South Mississippi.

The first development of this property was started by Andrew Ramsey and Mr. A. Baldwin. When Mr. Baldwin died the property passed

into the hands of the heirs and in settlement of the estate was sold to Dr. George McHenry and George R. Burton. They made further developments and its famous reputation continued to spread.

In 1920 the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Miller, purchased the property. At that time there were four log cabins on the hill south of the springs; these were built by Mr. Andrew Ramsey and Mr. A. Baldwin when the springs belonged to them and development of the property first started. These cabins are over fifty years old and in good state of preservation today with some repairing the cabins are being used now. Mr. and Mrs. Miller continued the development by erecting a large rustic hotel, twelve cottages, installing water and electric lights and improving the spring sites for the use of guests of the hotel.

The interior of the hotel is of rustic finish; it is decorated with pine cones, curious timber and rock formations which have been found in the vicinity, mounted fish and game. The lobby of the hotel furnishes a gathering place for guests throughout the day where matters of noted interest are discussed, particularly that of hunting and fishing. A large cobble stone fireplace and cypress logs forming support for the upper stories of hotel, lend attraction to the lobby--this is our Ramsey Springs of today.

Chicken dinners, served at the hotel, attract guests in numbers from coast towns, New Orleans and the county towns, and cities to the north.

As a place of restfulness Ramsey Springs has no peer--as a sportsman's paradise the surrounding county is coming back with the destruction of forests through lumbering and annual burning of woods, game, turkey, fox, cat, squirrel, quail and fish become more and more scarce

but with all these facts in mind this section of the state remains a better hunting and fishing area than many other sections. Protection is now being given by the United States Forest Service which has established a unit that completely envelopes the Ramsey Springs section. The Game Commission has planted turkey, quail, deer, and other wild life within this area also--so another paradise for sportsmen is in the making and this time better protection shall be given.

The depression had its effect upon patronage of the springs, this year being the best in several years, but Ramsey Springs is on its way back again with game, fish, and the forest to its former position as leading recreational area in the state and as a place of recuperation for those who may be physically ill.

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
April 28, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Supervisor.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORIC RESEARCH

STONE COUNTY

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLE

RESEARCH WORKERS--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
Horace V. Redfield

SUBJECT: WOOD--ENGLISH AIRPLANE

Mr. Noel English, an enterprising young man of Stone County who resides about three miles west of Wiggins, has perfected a two place open cock-pit monoplane which is powered by LeBlond 60 Horse Power Motor of Conventional Type.

This plane has been given every known test as to efficiency and durability and has been pronounced by experts to be most successful in every possible test.

Associated with Mr. English in the construction of this plane is Mr. Thomas W. Wood; both of these young men are electricians and mechanics, Mr. English having had more experience than Mr. Wood. Since early childhood, Mr. English has given much study to the designing and constructing of airplanes, which study led him, several years ago, to plan and construct a machine of this kind, and later he constructed two others. The first plane he built crashed in a test flight and was demolished--the next one built was flown successfully and later sold to a citizen of Biloxi. The third plane successfully completed and flown, is now at the Gulfport Airport, where it is frequently used for short flights. This plane has been in successful operation since 1935.

Mr. English is very much encouraged over his success as an airplane designer and builder and he plans to begin the constuction of airplanes commercially within the near future, or as soon as it is possible to complete his financial program for that purpose. In the meantime he is engaged in developing a new type of airplane motor which will be the one that he will utilize in his future airplane construction. Mr. English states that his future model will be of the low wing conventional type monoplane, a two passenger with a convertable type cover.

This plane, he states, will consume about thirty gallons of gas for every five hundred miles and the cruising speed will be approximately ninety miles per hour. He states that he proposed to construct an airplane that will sell for about $1,200 and will be equal in design and construction to airplanes now selling around $2,000 and in addition to this the airplane that he expects to construct will develop considerable more power because it will carry a sixty horse power motor of his own design and construction.

This young man has resided in am near Wiggins since boyhood; he is a graduate of the Wiggins High School. It is believed by those who have had the privilege of going into detail with Mr. English in regard to construction of airplanes, that he has a real progressive future and it is the desire of everyone that he may put over his program in full. Wiggins and Stone County needs and wants more industries and it is to be hoped sufficient inducement can be offered the Wood-English Airplane Manufacturing Company to cause that prospective plant to be located in this community. Mr. English states that a plant capable of a production of one to three airplanes a day could be erected for from $15,000 to $25,000 and would employ between twenty-five and fifty mechanics. The market, according to Mr. English, is unlimited for the type of airplane he prpposes to construct, as it will be the only low priced plane of its

SUBJECT: WOOD--ENGLISH AIRPLANE. STONE COUNTY.

kind on the market.

Two other young men of this community, Thomas W. Wood, who has already been mentioned and O. E. Batson, Jr. have been and are now working with Mr. English in the development, of this plane from a mechanical standpoint and will continue to be associated with him in the development of his future plans.

References:

N. L. English.

Historic Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
June 2, 1937

Sue Waller
Sue Waller, Historian.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKERS--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner
Miss Sue Waller
Horace V. Redfield

SUBJECT: FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT IN WIGGINS.

Several citizens of Wiggins, led by Post Master U. B. Parker, who had witnessed an airplane flight on the coast, took up the matter of having the plane brought to Wiggins for exhibition and flight.

The merchants and business men of the town and community made up a purse for the purpose and at the time of the flight, a free-will offering was taken. The pilot had asked for $500.00 for the trip but this amount was not raised and he took what was collected which amounted to between $125.00 and $150.00.

The plane was shipped to Wiggins, by Express, in crates, and was assembled, or put together, on the ground from which the flight was made which was the large open space north of where Bethel Church now stands.

To prove he flew as far as Bond, Mississippi (three miles away), he took packages of merchandise and dropped them there; one man, Mr. M. J. Bethune, paid him $5.00 to make a delivery to his home in Bond, and in order not to weight the plane down by taking on too much of a load, the package contained--one pair of silk hose. He, Mr. Bethune, took the pilot to Bond the day before the flight to show him the house he lived in so there would be no mistake as to place the package was to be dropped from the plane.

This flight was made latter part of March, 1914; the plane was a

SUBJECT: FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT IN WIGGINS. STONE COUNTY.

Curtis, the pilot's name and place of residence, T. T. Maroney, Biloxi, Mississippi

The stores were closed and people came from far and near to witness the flight which had been well advertised; the crowd has been variously estimated from 100 to 3,500. There being no count made, however, of course, there is no means of checking this item, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that there were not more than 200 or 300 people.present. It is said there was a sleeping space underneath this plane, which could be used when needed.

The plane was one seated and of course, no passengers were carried. When preparing to take off, after the motor had been cranked, the plane had to be held by man power. Sixteen men were required to hold the plane and they let go at the command of the pilot. The plane ascended immediately into the air without traveling on the ground at all. When ready to land, an iron hook which dangled from the plane, would catch on sand bags to check the spped--there were no brakes on the plane. The propellor on the plane was behind the aviator and was propelled by a sprocket and chain from gas engine.

Some of those who witnessed the take-off say now that their thought at that time was, "he will never get back alive". But, they were mistaken for a successful flight and safe landing was made.

References:

Mrs. J. C. Locke, Sr.
J. O. Locke
Mrs. S. M. Bond
Mrs. Aurthur Brown
Mrs. Hallie Rogers
J. H. Easterling
Mrs. J. H. Easterling
Sidney Byrd
Mrs. Bethune
Mrs. W. C. Batson
Dr. J. A. Leggett
J. P. Clendenin

Historic Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
May 26, 1937

Sue Waller

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR - - - - - MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKER--Miss Sue Waller

SUBJECT: FIRST AUTOMOBILES IN STONE COUNTY.

It is stated by some of the older inhabitants, that the very first automoblie in the community was owned by J. E. Tate, who was then conducting a bakery buwiness. It was the first gasoline propelled vehicle in Wiggins and was called Gasoline Buggy. It had wooden wheels, like a buggy, and rubber tires; it was propelled by a gas engine and sprocket wheel--a Sears Roebuck product.

The next was owned by a man named Hendricks who was a traveling photographer. This was a Haynes, which was the first car manufactured in this country. This particular car was a two seated one and red in color. Mr. Hendricks was here in late 1904 or 1905. In the year, 1905 Mr. U. B. Parker was the cynosure of all eyes when he drove about town in a one cylinder brush car.

Mr. Wilmer Griffin of Wiggins and Dr. G. A. McHenry of McHenry were early owners of cars also, the former a Cadillac, the latter a Sears Roebuck; the last named coming into the possession of J. P. Clendenin and E. M. Graham when they had the agency for the Wyllis-Knight cars, after they built filling station described herein. It is not known what finally became

SUBJECT: FIRST AUTOMOBILES IN STONE COUNTY. STONE COUNTY.

of this machine, which no doubt would be a prized relic now, as well as the others herein before mentioned, if it had been kept. Dr. McHenry owned this car in 1912, it is stated.

Mr. C. E. Pratt made a trip from Kemsas to Wiggins in 1912, using an Overland at that time, and Mr. W.E. Guild was operating two Cadillac touring cars about the same time which was used to show the lands of the Mississippi Farms Company and later fell into the possession of T. L. Martin and was the first automobile owned by him. Henry Wolcott, better known as Hiney, run these cars, one was usually being worked on while other was in operation. In the spring of 1916, not known how much earlier, J. E. Tate again owned a car and run it, at times, for hire, but, by that time, there were a large number of cars being operated in the town and county.

The first bulk retail drive-in filling station in Wiggins was built by J. P. Clendenin and E. M. Graham, and was called "The Central Filling Station", and is the same station, with additions and improvements, as is now being used as Whites' Super Service No. 2. They (Clendenin and Graham) sold this station to W. J. Millirons who operated same until his death when it passed into the possession of others, and asstated above, is now run as Whites Super Service Station No. 2. When it was first built both ladies and gents rest rooms were installed and it is said, by a salesman of the Standard Oil Company, whose products they handled, that this was the very first of its kind to be built South of Louisville, Kentucky, the headquarters of that company.

Historical Research Project, Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
~~Sue Waller~~, Historian, May 4, 1937.
Sue Waller

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR - - - - - MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKER--Miss Sue Waller

SUBJECT: FINKBINE LOGGING ROAD, SAW-MILL TO G. & S.I. RAILROAD.

After Gary Lumber Company sold to Finkbine Lumber Company the mill continued to be operated by the latter concern, cutting material for the erection of the large and up-to-date mill they were building about one mile east of the railroad. They chose this site for their mill with the expectations, if not positive promise, that the site would not be included in the corporate limits of the town, which were set forth in the minutes of the first meeting of the Town Council held April 25, 1904.

The Gary Lumber Company had tracks to their timber but as the Finkbine mill was a mile or more from railroad station, they put down another track from the mill to G. & S.I. Railroad, there being a "Y" for turning.

In clearing ground for right of way for this road from the mill to town, on ground where the Kew Mercantile Company's Store was later built, a dead heart pine tree was cut down. From this tree four cross ties were made and used on the railroad then being built; these were not hewn on all four sides but only on two sides. The cross ties along this road had to be replaced by new ones, from time to time, but these four remained in perfect condition during the thirty-four years the road was in use; were

SUBJECT: FINKBINE LOGGING ROAD, SAW-MILL TO G. & S.I. RAILROAD. STONE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

never replaced at any time, and were in good shape when the track was taken up.

In addition to the lumber industry, this company also operated a Naval Store Plant and from one to a dozen or more cars were shipped out daily during the life of the organization and in the peak of its prosperity the mill was operated both day and night.

As the timber supply diminished, less freight was handled and on April 15, 1936 the rails were taken up and this right of way has since been fenced in some places, and Tung Oil trees planted. The Stone County Enterprise of 4/23/36 contained the following:

Gone But Not Forgotten

The last rail of the Finkbine Lumber Company's track from the mill to the main line of the IC was taken up last week, and the engine, which for many years was a familiar sight to the residents along the track and to the boys of the town, and called by many of them by the name of the famous engine of old time songs has been junked, and many long-time residents, who have a tender feeling for her, are sad to think that her work is done and she is no more. But time moves on and trucks can be operated at a greater saving and with less trouble than the locomotive and so they go--but we leave this to her memory, from the boys to whom her familiar whistle was an early thrill.

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Historian, May 4, 1937 Wiggins, Mississippi Project

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FOR MISSISSIPPI

STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKER--Miss Sue Waller

SUBJECT: POSTOFFICE, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI

According to Mr. W. M. Davis, of Perkinston, and a number of others who were living in this community at that time, Mr. Davis was the first person to serve as postmaster at Wiggins. However, at that time the town was not called by that name but was known as Niles City. The railroad had been completed innplaces, but not all the way through from Jackson to Gulfport as planned, and Niles City was the name of the railroad station, the freight and express being so marked and billed.

In sending in an application for postoffice, in the summer of 1896, the name Niles City was sent in, but, it was suggested by the Post Office Department that as there was a Niles City, Michigan, that in order to avoid possible confusion another name be chosen. Mr. Wiggins Hatten, a highly respected pioneer citizen of the community was consulted and his given name, Wiggins, was submitted and accepted.

Mr. W. M. Davis resided at Perkinston where a postoffice had previously been opened up and which served the people of this section who drove down once or twice each week, horse and buggy being the mode of travel, for the mail, hence, he could not serve the Wiggins postoffice as postmaster so he resigned after being in the office for several months, perhaps a year, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. R. Davis, who had been his assistant. Mr. E. R. Davis wanted the place as postmaster but on account of being an officer of the law, Justice of Peace, he was not eligible, hence, the appointment went to Mrs. Davis. The postoffice was

SUBJECT: POSTOFFICE, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI STONE COUNTY

then in a building on the corner just north of where Breland Mercantile Company now stands, where the E. R. Davis family resided and run a small store, also livery stable.

It is known that Mrs. Davis held this position March, 1898 when the first doctor settled in the community, (This was Dr. J. A. Cherry, father of our fellow townsman, J. A. Cherry and Mrs. Eugene L. Martin, as well as Mrs. Hardy Clark mentioned elsewhere in this history), but she kept it only a short while, perhaps not more than a month after that date.

Mr. H. A. Quarles was the next postmaster and his assistant was H. Y. Quarles, who is now residing in Wiggins although, he has not lived here continuously since he worked in the postoffice. The postoffice had been in his store building which was situated between the presnet location of the Enterprise office and the City Hall. He sold his business here in the fall of 1899 to Dawson & Martin and Mr. George L. Martin soon afterwards became postmaster, and Mr. Quarles moved back to the Coast; they moved across the railroad to a two-story building between Miller Hotel and Dr. Dunlap's residence. It is known that Mr. George L. Martin, assisted by his brother, Eugene, had the postoffice in the summer of 1902 and the fall of 1904. Mr. Henry Davis, was the next postmaster, his assitants being Mr. Will Jenkins and Miss Katie Brown. The latter died March 22, 1907 while working in the postoffice with Mr. Davis and Mr. Davis died January 28, 1908. It is not known just when he took over the office or how long he kept it but Mr. U. B. Parker was appointed the latter part of 1907 to fill out his unexpired time. During Mr. Davis' tenure of office the postoffice was in a frame building near corner where Wiggins Drug Company is now, perhaps where Hiney & Company are now located. The postoffice

SUBJECT: POSTOFFICE, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI STONE COUNTY

was in this location for about a year after Mr. Parker became postmaster when a move was again made across the railroad into a building erected by Kennedy & Company where it remained until November, 1917 when it was moved to its present location on Pine Street in building owned by T. L. Martin. Mr. Parker finished out Mr. Davis' term and was appointed by the next two presidents, so that he served altogether about nine years. The move having been made to Kennedy & Company about a year after Mr. Parker took over the office, would place the date as latter part of 1908, and as the town burned January 21, 1910, the postoffice was not in the path of the fire. Mr. E. L. Martin served as assistant during Mr. Parker's entire term of office, and for six years Miss Alice Covington, (now Mrs. Lamar Eldridge) served as Stamp and Window Clerk, and the other three years Mr. Rufus Boone held this position. Mr. Parker was followed by Mr. E. E. Martin as postmaster whose term was from 1916 to 1922. June 22, 1922 to September 1, 1923 Mr. W. L. Boen was postmaster. September 1, 1923 to April 1, 1925 Mr. Rufus Boone was postmaster. April 1, 1925 to May 13, 1926 James Chamberlain as postmaster with Miss Edna Yancy as assistant. May 13, 1926 to April 14, 1927 Rufus Boone was postmaster; April 14, to August 1, 1928 W. A. Miller, August 1, 1928 to October 19, 1929 Hollie T. Bond with Luther Breland as assistnat; October 24, 1929 to November 1933 Mrs. J. D. Covington with Luther Breland and Roscoe O'Neal as assistants; November 1933 to present time, May, 1937 Buren Broadus as postmaster and Myrtle Davis Baker and Paul Knight as assistants.

References:

H. Y. Quarles
W. M. Davis

SUBJECT: POSTOFFICE, WIGGINS, MISSISSIPPI STONE COUNTY

Mrs. J. H. Easterlingm
O. L. Bond
O. L. Stewart
E. L. Martin
U. B. Parker
Mrs. Idalzie Davis Redfield
T. L. Martin
Mrs. Mabel Bass
Hardy Clark
Mrs. Hardy Clark

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
May 6, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Historian

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKER--Miss Sue Waller

SUBJECT: STORES.

The first store to be opened in what is now Wiggins, was owned by Mr. Milton Robertson, perhaps as early as 1894--no one found who can state date positively-- and was located about one mile north of where the Illinois Central depot is now, and the store was on the public road from Wiggins to Hattiesburg, and was about where J.E. Roberson now lives (this another family altogether). Mr. Robertson was a brother of Eugene Robertson of Collins, Mississippi and an uncle of Stokes V. Robertson and also of Mrs. Wiggins Hatten, who had been reared in the Collins community, moving to Harrison, now Stone, County when she and Mr. Wiggins Hatten were married. This was a rather large and long building and a large stock of general merchandise was handled. He got his goods from Mississippi City, by ox carts as there were no trains through the territory at that time.

The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and two children and they left here shortly after March 2, 1896. Mr. Hardy Clark came to Wiggins, from McHenry, latter part of March 1896, but did not move his family till late summer of 1896. The Milton Robertsons were here when Mr. Clark came but were not doing business then and soon afterwards moved away. Mr. Clark opened up a mercantile business in the same building the Milton Robertson store had been in, getting his supplies from Woolmarket and Back Bay, Biloxi, by horse and wagon, as the railroad was not then completed but they were get-

SUBJECT: STORES. STONE COUNTY

ting ready to lay the rails at that time. After being in that location for about two years, he purchased the store and stock of goods of Maddox Brothers which building was on ground where Bank of Wiggins now stands. This business was carried on by Mr. Clark until latter part of 1902 or early part of 1903 when he sold to Kennedy & Company and moved to Bond, Mississippi. J. F. P. Bond of Wiggins and Henry Foote, now living in Gulfport, came into possession of this store building and M. T. Bond, son of J. F. P. Bond and a brother of Mrs. J. A. Simpson, was operating same at the time of the disastrous fire which occurred January 21, 1910. Mr. J. F. P. Bond had bought this mercantile business for one son, M. T., and a livery stable for another sone, Oscar, which business was likewise destroyed by the above named fire.

During the life of the Gary Lumber Company near where Trenton Supply Company is now located, a store, or commissary was owned by the said Gary Lumber Company and operated by J. M. Hatten. This was later sold to a man from Mobile by name of Collie, or Collier. This store was being operated by Mr. Hatten August 12, 1896 when Mr. O. L. Stewart says he came to Wiggins and his first meal was purchased in that store.

References:
Mr. & Mrs. Hardy Clark
Mrs. J. H. Easterling (who was Mrs. J. M. Hatten)
J. P. Clendenin
Mrs. J. A. Simpson
O. L. Stewart
Mrs. S. M. Bond (sister of J. M. Hatten)

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
May 6, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Historian.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR - - - - - MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

STONE COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

RESEARCH WORKER--Mrs. Idell S. Skinner

FIRST RADIO IN STONE COUNTY.

From the Stone County Enterprise under date of September 22, 1922, October 12 and 26, 1922, we obtain the following facts pertaining to the first radio in Stone County.

A radio for Wiggins is practically assured, sufficient funds are being raised by donation to purchase and install the phone.

In the anticipation of buying this phone brought about the organization of a Radio Club. Those elegible for membership are the ones donating the necessary funds for the radio phone. Mayor Clendenin is manager for the Club in collecting the contributions.

Stone County's first radio has arrived and is being installed in the Court House. It is a three tube Westinghouse bought from Western Electric Company and first installment of $10.00 was given by the town. Remaining payments are to be paid by donations of the members of the Radio Club. Concerts are going to be given and samll admission charged to reumburse the contributors.

The first raddio broadcast was a tremendous success, fifty or more people were out to hear the program. About 7 o'clock October 26, 1922 a good crowd had gathered in the Court House auditorium and "tuning in" began. Mr. Bartlett of Western Electric Company directed the "tuning in". The first station picked up was East Pittsburg where nightly bed time stories are broadcasted. Follow-

SUBJECT: FIRST RADIO IN STONE COUNTY. STONE COUNTY

ing East Pittsburg the following stations were picked up: Atlanta, Detroit, Rochester, Kansas City, New Port, Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, St. Louis, Fort Worth and Dallas.

It was about 8 o'clock that the best concerts were secured and as evening passed on clearer and more distinct were the concert. By 10 o'clock violin and vocal solos, lectures and musical concerts were coming in as perfect as one could wish for.

The Fort Worth Star Telegram rendered a splendid concert beginning at 10 o'clock, the first number was a violin solo "Mighty Like a Rose", next was "Kiss Me", both were enjoyed immensely. For forty-five minutes the Fort Worth paper entertained the group of interested persons who were in the Court House and the several persons who heard the music at their homes arrived after 10 o'clock, at their conclusion the Atlanta Journal began.

The Fort Worth Star Telegram consisted of Hawaiian numbers, opera numbers, violin and vocal solos. The Atlanta Journal broadcasted Hawaiian duet and solo "The Sweetest Story ever Told", Dallas News gave two vocal solos, "The Swallow" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie".

At 8:58 Louisville, Kentucky came in with time report asking everyone to get their timekpieces out as he was ready to give the correct time. He first counted off the minutes and then the seconds and at exactly nine o'clock distinct bells were heard. It was stated that every night this report would come from Louisville.

As a whole, the evenings entertainment was very satisfactory. The best programs came after 9 o'clock because other stations do not "break in" so often.

SUBJECT: FIRST RADIO IN STONE COUNTY. STONE COUNTY.

With the radio phone concerts, speeches, cotton markets and stock reports will be available in Wiggins at time they are first broadcasted through the county, in fact, with the installation of the phone Wiggins will be in position to enjoy many things that would be impossible to hear or many miles would have to be covered in order to enjoy it.

This radio remained in the Court House for about a year when Mr. U. B. Parker bought it and installed it in his home. The next radio was purchased by Mayor J. P. Clendenin. It was an At-Water Kent model; he kept it for a while then Mr. Pat Blaylock bought it and it wasn't long until a good many phones were installed in the town and community.

Historical Research Project
Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi
May 3, 1937

Sue Waller

Sue Waller, Historian