

HISTORY

Of

CHARLTON COUNTY

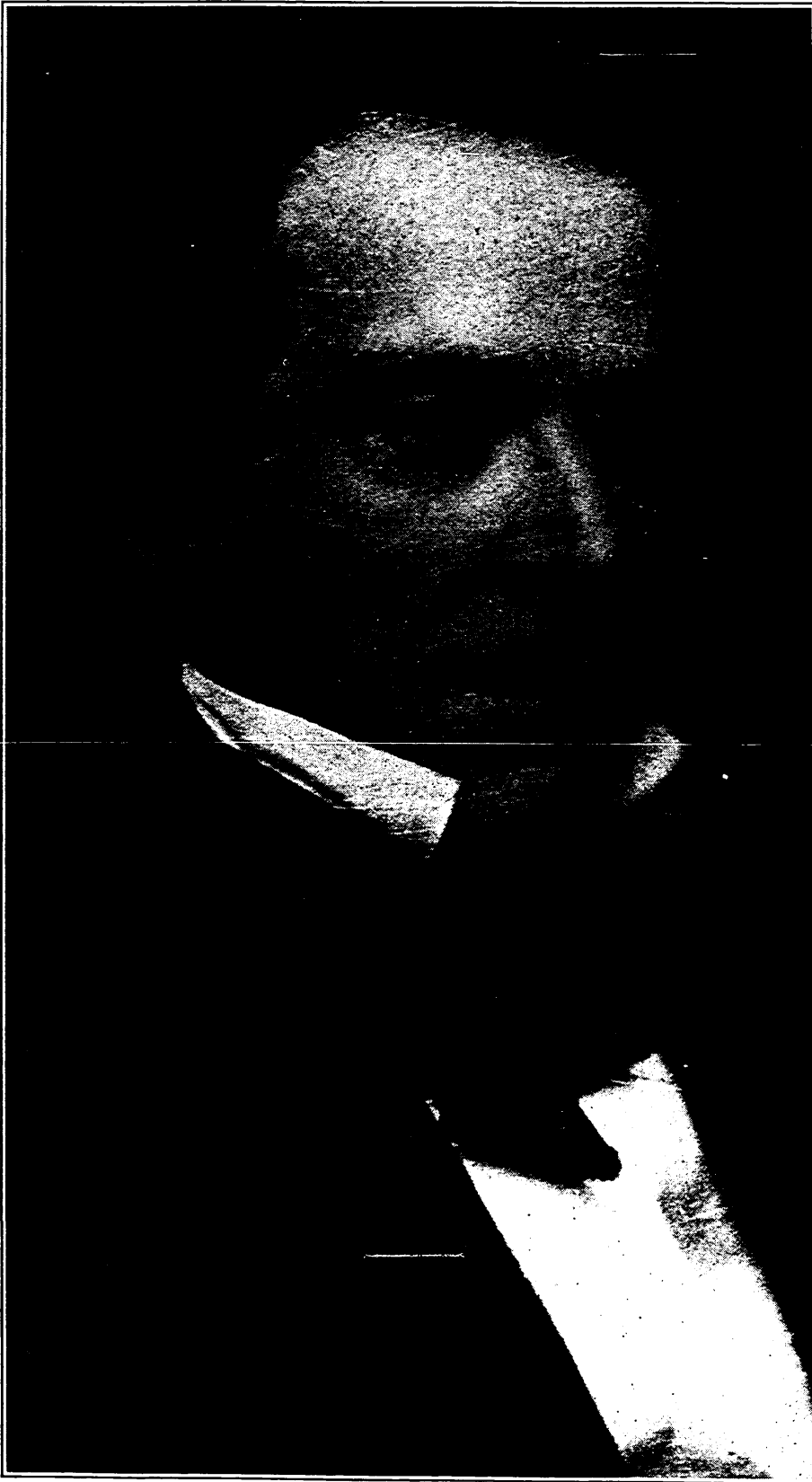
By
ALEX. S. McQUEEN



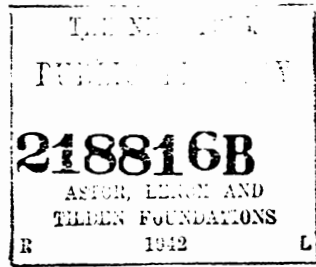
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MRS



Judge Robert M. Charlton, one of Georgia's foremost jurists, and the man in whose honor Charlton county was named.



TO THE MEMORY OF:

"LITTLE 'GENE"

A DAUGHTER OF CHARLTON

"WHERE THERE IS NO VISION, THE PEOPLE PERISH"

INTRODUCTION

At the 1929 session of the General Assembly of Georgia an Act was introduced and passed both houses of the Legislature providing for the preparation of histories of the several counties of Georgia, copies of same to be deposited in the State Department of Archives and History before the year 1933. The preamble to the Act calls attention to the fact that the State Government had made no provision for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Colony of Georgia, and also recites that "there is not in existence today any comprehensive and contemporaneous history of the State," and provides that "some competent person in each county prepare, between now and February 12, 1933, being Georgia Day, as nearly a complete history of the formation, development, and progress of said county from its creation to that date, together with accounts of such persons, families, and public events as has given character and fame to the county, State and Nation."

Acting upon the authority of this Act of the Legislature, the Grand Jury of Charlton county, sitting at the October Term, 1929, of Charlton Superior Court, designated and appointed the undersigned to prepare a History of Charlton county. I considered this designation a distinguished honor conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens, and to show my appreciation I have spent many weary hours poring over old records, interviewing old citizens, and reading old histories in order that I might, in some degree, be able to prepare a creditable record of the historical events of my adopted county. I have spent considerable time, moments stolen from my regular work, and have throughout been subjected to all kinds of interruptions. I have spent many hours, but very few consecutive moments without interruptions and as a consequence there have been several repetitions.

No attempt has been made for any kind of literary style; I have sought to use every day language for every day people to read, for, thank God, we have only a few professional "high brows" in the good county of Charlton. This book is written about the great mass of our people, and about the common, plain, Anglo-Saxon pioneers, who were so common that they achieved nobility—the only real nobility, that of honest service and achievement.

Americans.
Book Co.
12 Dec. 1942

The book is also written for the mass to read—the descendants of the trail-blazers of this favored section—and as the book is written about the pioneers it is written for their descendants to read.

Many errors have appeared, but most of these mistakes have been in style and composition, and not as to the facts I have written about.

While much time has been devoted to research work and to the actual writing of the History, it has, nevertheless, been hurriedly done, and as a result many grammatical errors appear. I did not have the time nor the inclination to re-write my manuscript so as to eliminate many of these errors, for I know that most of my readers will read for facts recorded and not for an intellectual feast of English Composition. I am indebted to many people for valuable aid rendered in furnishing historical facts, and especially family histories, and to all who have so kindly lent their aid I wish to express my profound gratitude. I am especially grateful to those who have so kindly encouraged me in this great task, and if I have failed it will not be because I did not try. I will not say that I did my best, for none of us really do our best, but I did make an honest, sincere effort to truthfully record the main historical events of Charlton county. It is my home, and I love it. Within its borders have been spent the happiest days of my life, and since we “must have a thorn with every rose” I have spent some of the most miserable here also. I came to Charlton county in young manhood; I married a Charlton county girl and am rearing my children as “natives.” I am, therefore, bound to old Charlton by the strongest ties.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Hon. Richard M. Charlton, grandson of Judge Robert M. Charlton, the man in whose honor the county was named, for furnishing me a copy of the only photograph in existence of his distinguished grand-sire. Mr. Charlton is City Editor of the Savannah Morning News, the prayer-book of South Georgia, and has shown a commendable interest in the county named in honor of his grandfather.

It is a trite saying, but will do to repeat: “If I have made errors, they have been of the head and not the heart.” My heart is right with Charlton county, for “my heart is right here.”

Respectfully,

ALEX S. McQUEEN.

THE LAND OF GAULE

The first name applied to the territory now embraced in Charlton county was "Gaule" in honor of an Indian chief by this name.

According to Herbert E. Bolton, historian, the first Spanish settlement along the Georgia coast was made on Santa Catalina (St. Catherines) Island in 1566, and that when Menendez, Spanish explorer and colonizer, landed on this island he was received in a most friendly manner by Gaule, the Indian chief, and his name was at first specifically applied to the island, but gradually extended down the entire Georgia coast islands and mainland and the entire country between the Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers was known as Gaule and was carried on all the early Spanish maps under this name.

This was the beginning of more than a century's continuous occupation of the land of Gaule by the Spanish and the ruins of the old missions are still to be found all along the Georgia coast country. These missions were protected by small garrisons of Spanish soldiers, and the early priests labored long and earnestly to convert the "heathens" and faced many hardships and even death in order to carry the gospel to the Indians. The ruins of one of these early Spanish missions—Santa Maria—near the little city of St. Mary's, Ga., is still in a wonderful state of preservation and is the object of much interest among those interested in the early history of this country. This mission was abandoned by the Spanish in 1682, but is still in such an excellent state of preservation that its walls and massive outlines show it to have been a rather large building. It is located in a rather large hammock surrounded by a dense forest of trees and undergrowth, but it is plain to any casual observer that he is beholding an ancient Catholic mission.

Recently, Herbert E. Bolton issued from the University of California Press an interesting history of the territory between the St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers under the title of "The Debatable Land," in which is given a graphic history of these old missions and the country generally.

(It is remarkably strange that the early history of this immediate section had to be compiled by a man from the Pacific

coast, but until the publication of this little book, clearly the result of much earnest labor and research work, nothing much was known of the first settlers of this territory; the people who live near this old mission in Camden county knew absolutely nothing about its history and referred to it as the "Old Sugar House.")

While it is not generally known, the territory of the land of Gaule, called by Bolton the "Debatable Land," was the subject of bitter diplomatic controversy between Spain and England which raged for a full century. A tacit agreement was finally entered into whereby the territory between the St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers was to be neutral territory and was not to be occupied by either the Spanish or English, for England felt the need of a buffer territory between the English Colonies on the north and the Spanish settlements in Florida.

According to Bolton, England "nursed the idea of a neutral ground unoccupied by either contestant" and then she would "make a solitude and call it peace."

As a matter of true history England had no moral or legal claim to this territory, for it is a matter of proof that Spain had planted her missions all along the Georgia coast from the St. Mary's river on the south to Port Royal, S. C., on the north a full century before England did anything toward colonizing the territory.

England, however, by diplomacy and by the force of arms, finally obtained full control of the land of Gaule, the Spanish receding south of the St. Mary's river into Florida, but it is a matter of true recorded history that during the time this country was to be regarded as "neutral territory" neither Spain or England actually respected this neutrality. It was during this time that "Gray's Gang" had the almost undisputed sway over the territory, even if Spain and England did make weak attempts to remove them. Gray, a renegade Englishman, who was the head of a notorious band of criminals, pretended to the English officials on the north that he was occupying the territory as an Englishman while at the same time was forming an alliance with the Spanish Governor of Florida.

The first white man to explore this country was a Frenchman, Captain John Ribault, but he only explored the country and made no attempt to establish a colony on the Georgia coast. He did, however, explore the entire Georgia coast country and rivers; he sounded the harbors and gave French names to all the principal rivers. The St. Mary's was called the Seine, and the Satilla (St. Illa) was named the Somme. Ribault, while charmed with the country, finally planted his colony further to the north on the spot where Port Royal, S. C., now stands. He was followed by another Frenchman, Laudonniere, but his colony on the St. John's river was brutally murdered by the Spanish garrison from St. Augustine.

After the territory between the St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers came under the undisputed ownership and control of England it was organized into four Parishes, and the territory now embraced by the counties of Camden and Charlton was in the St. Mary's and St. Thomas' Parishes.

After the Revolutionary War and the consequent freedom of the Colonies from the yoke of England the St. Mary's and St. Thomas' Parishes were, in 1777, included in the county of Camden.

Camden county was named in honor of the Earl of Camden who, notwithstanding the fact that he was an Englishman and belonged to the nobility, opposed the attitude of the English ministry toward the American Colonies, which provoked the Revolutionary War.

The present territory of Charlton county remained in Camden county until the year 1854, just a few years before the outbreak of the Civil War. That portion of Camden which is now Charlton county was very sparsely settled until a few years before the creation of Charlton county, when immigrants began to come into the wild territory from the upper Georgia counties and from the Carolinas. A great many of these early settlers came from the counties of Wayne, Pierce, Appling, Tattnall, and Bulloch, and the old towns of Center Village and Trader's Hill were important trade centers.

There was more trade and commerce carried on in the old town of Center Village than possibly any other trade center in the entire Southeast Georgia section.

While Charlton was a young and sparsely settled county at the outbreak of the great Civil War she furnished her full quota of brave soldiers for the armies of the Confederacy.

The "Okefenokee Rifles," being Co. "F," 26th. Regt. of Georgia Infantry, was mustered into service at old Trader's Hill under Captain William C. Dasher and fought with honor and distinction throughout the four years of this bitter struggle. It was composed of the cream of the young manhood of Charlton county, and many of those enlisting when the company was first formed failed to return, and those who did escape the perils of four years of terrible conflict returned to their native county and became the leaders during the "Reconstruction Period" and their descendants are still the leaders of Charlton county today. A roster of the famous "Okefenokee Rifles" will be given in another chapter.

CHARLTON COUNTY CREATED IN 1854

Charlton county was created by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia by an Act approved February 18, 1854. The General Assembly at that time, as now, convened in biennial sessions, but at a different time of the year. The Legislature that created Charlton county was in session during the months of November and December, 1853, and in the months of January and February, 1854, which proves that the Georgia Legislature has ever been a slow, deliberate body; and if there is criticism of what is accomplished now in 60 days one can imagine the criticism heaped upon the law-makers for what they accomplished in four months during the session of 1853-1854.

There is one notable difference, however, in the Acts of 1854 and those of present times, and that is in the number of words required to pass a valid Act of the General Assembly, and while, in personal correspondence and other writings, the people of old times were most verbose they did not use many words in Legislative Enactments.

The Act creating Charlton county is as follows: (No. 220).
"AN ACT TO LAY OUT, FORM AND ORGANIZE THE

COUNTY OF CHARLTON, FROM THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN, AND TO PERMIT CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS IN NEW COUNTIES, CREATED AT THE PRESENT SESSION TO QUALIFY BEFORE ANY PERSON AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO ADMINISTER OATHS."

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act a new county shall be laid out and formed from the county of Camden, which shall be named the county of Charlton, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows, viz: Commencing at Coleraine, on St. Mary's river, thence running a direct line to Burnt Fort, on the Satilla river, thence running up said river to the line of Wayne county, thence running on said line to the line of Ware county, thence running on said line to the line of the State of Florida, on the St. Mary's river, thence running on said line to the place of commencement at Coleraine aforesaid: and that immediately after the passage of this Act, the line between the said counties of Camden and Charlton, shall be run and marked, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners hereinafter appointed for superintending the same, to have said line recorded in the clerk's office of said counties, and that the said Commissioners shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, and to pay the surveyor, they may employ to run said line from the fund of the county of Charlton, and that Thomas Hilliard, A. J. Bessant, Thomas D. Hawkins, and Robert King, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for said purpose.

"Section 2. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an election shall be held at the several precincts of said county, on the second Monday in April next, for county officers, who shall from thence hold their respective offices until their successors in office shall be duly qualified and commissioned after the next regular election for said county, as is by law now made: Provided, that one of the managers of said election from each precinct meet at Trader's Hill, on the day succeeding said election, consolidate the returns and forward them under certificate to his Excellency, the Governor, who is

hereby authorized to commission the persons elected to said several offices; and the voters of the county of Charlton aforesaid at said election, shall vote for some central location in said county for the county site, and the place receiving a majority of votes, shall be and it is hereby declared to be the county site for said county, and as soon thereafter as practicable, the justices of the inferior court of said county shall proceed to erect thereat a suitable court house and jail.

“Section 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following county officers shall give bond and good security in the following sums, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, to-wit: Sheriff in the sum of eight thousand dollars, tax receiver and tax collector, each in the sum of five thousand dollars, ordinary, clerk of the superior and clerk of the inferior court and surveyor, each in the sum of two thousand dollars, and coroner in the sum of five hundred dollars.

“Section 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after the justices of the inferior court for said county are qualified, they shall proceed to arrange the grand and petit juries of said county, and shall draw juries for the terms of the superior and inferior courts thence next following, and that the juries in said court receive for each verdict they may render, the sum of three dollars, to be taxed in the bill of costs.

“Section 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said county of Charlton shall be in the first Congressional District, and be added to the Southern Judicial Circuit, and that the terms of superior courts shall be held on Wednesdays in June and Thursdays in December, after courts in Appling county, and that the terms of the inferior courts shall be held on the first Monday in May, and second Monday in October of each year.

“Section 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Trader’s Hill, from and after the passage of this Act, shall be and is hereby made an election precinct in said county.

“Section 7. And be it further enacted, That all Civil and Military officers elected in any and all new counties, created

during the present session, may take the usual oath of office before any person qualified by law to administer an oath.

“Section 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

“Approved, February 18, 1854.”

During the session of the General Assembly of 1855-1856 territory was added from Ware county and to the line between the counties of Camden and Charlton changed in the following language: “Be it enacted that the line dividing the counties of Camden and Charlton shall commence at Oak Landing, the lower end of the upper Coleraine Bluff, on the St. Mary’s river, and run thence a straight line to Gorman’s Bluff, on the Satilla river.” In this Act the following citizens were named to run the line, viz: Stephen McCall, C. J. Patterson, and J. E. Mizell. Stephen McCall was a prominent citizen at that time, residing at Center Village for several years, and removing to Coleraine where he operated a large cotton plantation and a general store. The early history of this section records him as “the only teetotaler in Center Village,” and while he tabooed whisky he sold everything from “a hoop skirt to a trace-chain” while in business at Center Village, and very probably sold whisky to those who did drink, for, in those days, every well regulated general store handled whisky.

Stephen McCall was the father of several children, one of whom, Elizabeth, became the wife of Hon. Jackson Mizell. Stephen McCall was the grandfather of Hon. Everett Mizell, now President of the First National Bank of Fernandina, Fla., and Frank Mizell, prominent civil and construction engineer. We have been unable to secure much data about C. J. Patterson, but he was a prominent citizen, a farmer and stock-raiser and lived near Gorman’s Bluff, but remained in Camden county, as did Stephen McCall. Stephen McCall remarked that “he wanted to run the line so that he would remain in Camden as he did not want to be a citizen of such a poor county as Charlton, in his opinion, would be.”

The other named commissioner, J. E. Mizell, was born in Camden county in 1801 and lived to reach the ripe old age of 90.

He was the father of seven children as follows: Jackson Mizell, now deceased; Kate, who married James C. Smith, prominent citizen of Charlton in his day; Martha, who became the wife of Hon. Felder Lang (and mother of Mrs. B. G. McDonald); Lucy, who became Mrs. Gary Lang; William Mizell, Sr., and Joseph P. Mizell, both deceased, prominent citizens of Charlton at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Felder Lang now resides at Miami, Fla., and Mrs. Gary Lang is a resident of Waycross, Ga. (A history of these families is given in a later chapter.)

The session of the Legislature that created Charlton was apparently dedicated to the task of creating new counties, for no fewer than 13 new counties were created at this biennial session, to-wit: Catoosa, Dougherty, Fulton, Hart, Kinchafonee (now Webster), Pickens, Worth, Calhoun, Charlton, Chattahoochee, Clay, Coffee, and Fannin.

In the original Act the county of Charlton was created entirely from Camden county, and the member of the House of Representatives from Camden was C. J. Smith and the Senator was N. J. Patterson. From 1853 to 1860 each county elected a State Senator.

At the time Charlton county was created the State Capital was at Milledgeville. It was an age of really "big men" in Georgia, and these men freely gave of their time and talents for the State. This patriotism was so intense and sincere that the big men of the State were often content to serve Georgia in minor offices rather than serve her in the National Congress.

This love of "State's Rights" had its inception in the repealing of the famous "Yazoo Fraud" when James Jackson actually resigned his seat in the United States Senate to accept a seat in the Georgia Legislature to lead the fight in repealing this huge fraud and swindle.

It was he, after the repealing of this huge land swindle, who used a sun-glass to "bring down the fires of Heaven to consume these damnable documents." One writer states that "the consuming flames were kindled by drawing fire from the sun to make Heaven aid in the purifying sacrifice."

The successful defeat of this gigantic swindle cemented the entire population of Georgia into one body of patriots, and some

of those responsible for the attempted graft were forced to flee the State. A few years thereafter, and just a decade before the creation of Charlton county, another incident occurred to further intensify and solidify the local patriotism of the citizens of Georgia.

This was the bold and successful defiance of Governor George Michael Troup to the Federal Government, growing out of the settlement of the Indian affairs in the State. Governor Troup openly and boldly defied President Adams, who attempted to use force and coercion, and the climax came when Governor Troup wrote to the Secretary of War, in part, as follows: "You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the government of the United States shall think proper to make upon the territory, the people or the sovereignty of Georgia, and all means necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility you will be considered and treated a public enemy, and with less repugnance because you, to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defense against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and, what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages whose cause you have adopted.' "

Such a letter from the Governor of Georgia to the Federal Government sounds foolish now, in the light of present times and conditions, but it really meant something at that time, and the sovereign State of Georgia went forward with preparations to resist with force the encroachments of the Federal Government, and this defiance was entirely successful, even though civil war was narrowly averted. This era of patriotism and sincere belief in the "Sovereign Right of the State" followed in Georgia to the unhappy culmination in the great Civil War.

When Charlton county was created one of the most brilliant Georgians ever produced by the State was Governor—Herschel V. Johnson.

Charlton county was named in honor of Hon. Robert M. Charlton, of Savannah, one of the leaders in Georgia in his day.

"Robert Milledge Charlton was a man of varied and splendid gifts. He was not only a statesman of high rank, but a scholar

and poet. His father, T. U. P. Charlton, was one of the foremost men of his day in Georgia. He served six terms as Mayor of Savannah; when Savannah was the leading city of the State, and was also Judge of the Eastern Circuit of Superior Court. He also wrote a life of Major-General James Jackson."

"The younger Charlton followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father. At the age of 23 he was appointed District Attorney by President Andrew Jackson. He later became Judge of the Eastern Circuit and was also Mayor of Savannah for two terms. As a lawyer he encountered no superior at the Bar during a period famed for great intellects.

In 1844 he succeeded John McPherson Berrien in the Senate of the United States. While holding this position he was made Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Georgia Historical Society.

The literary tastes of Judge Charlton bore fruit in a number of contributions to the press. As a writer his style was felicitous and forceful. He contributed articles to the Knickerbocker Magazine entitled, "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgia Lawyer." In 1839 he published a volume of poems, some of which are characterized by a rare beauty of finish. His most distinguished service to the State was the compiling of his own and the decisions of other judges of the Eastern Circuit. His father, T. U. P. Charlton, also compiled his decisions, and the judicial decisions of the two Charltons were treated as authority, as this was before the creation of our supreme court, and the superior courts in those days were not only the highest trial courts, but were the courts of last resort.

These decisions of the Charltons are yet regarded as authority, in some things, in the courts of this State, and are often cited in the trial of cases in the Georgia courts today. The bound volumes of the decisions of the Charltons are to be found in almost every law office in the State of Georgia.

Judge Robert Milledge Charlton was born in Savannah, January 19, 1807, and died January 18, 1854, just one month to the day before Charlton county was created and named in his

honor, and this circumstance was the probable cause of the naming of Charlton county.

His son, the late Judge Walter G. Charlton, was also an eminent jurist and scholar, and like his grandfather and father, he filled, with honor and distinction, the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern Circuit of Georgia.

A son of Judge Walter G. Charlton, grandson of Robert M. Charlton and great-grandson of T. U. P. Charlton, Richard M. Charlton, lives in Savannah and is connected with the Savannah Morning News.

Acknowledgment is made to Hon. Richard M. Charlton for the furnishing of portrait of his grandfather, Robert M. Charlton, which is the frontispiece of this little book, and for other valuable aid and information about the Charlton family. He has been most kind and courteous to the author.

As the reader will observe, it will be seen that Charlton county was created just a few years prior to the outbreak of our disastrous Civil War, and the cream of the young manhood of the new county took up arms in behalf of the Confederate States. Many of these young men did not return having sacrificed their young lives on the bloody battlefields of Virginia and other places.

Charlton, therefore, had to go through the awful "reconstruction period" shortly after beginning to function, and while there was much suffering and privation among the citizens during and just after the Civil War very little trouble was encountered by the citizens in dealing with the emancipated slaves. There were few negroes in the county as has been the record throughout its history, and the embarrassment and humiliation suffered by the people of our mother county, Camden, of having civil and military negro officers over them during the reconstruction period was spared the citizens of this county.

During the Civil War the greatest losses, besides lives on the battlefields, were occasioned by the stealing of horses, mules and cattle from our people by Union sympathizers and deserters, who sold these animals to the Federal troops encamped at Fernandina, Florida.

HISTORIC SAINT MARY'S RIVER

A history of Charlton county would not be near complete without a reference to the St. Mary's river, for this river played an important part in the affairs of the early settlers and was a vital factor in the development of the country.

Although the St. Mary's river played an important part in the early history of this country, it is regarded by many of our people as having no historic value and is known simply as the dividing line between the States of Georgia and Florida.

Long before the Revolutionary War and the consequent independence of the United States, the territory adjacent to this river was the cause of an acrimonious dispute and much bitter strife between Spain and England. Before the coming of the English, Spain planted several missions along the Atlantic coast, one of these being the Santa Maria Mission, the ruins of which are still in an excellent state of preservation near the old town of St. Mary's, Georgia.

This dispute was settled, in a measure, by an agreement between the two countries that the territory between the Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers be treated as "neutral territory" and was to be left unsettled by either party to the controversy. This neutrality was, as a matter of course, violated by both countries and it continued to be the subject of much diplomatic dispute, which was finally settled by a treaty between the United States (which was inherited from England) and Spain, concluded October 20, 1795. (See first chapter for this history.)

Possibly the first white man to visit the St. Mary's river was Capt. John Ribault, a distinguished French explorer, who, in the year 1562, explored the Georgia coast—gave names to its rivers and sounded its harbors. It is quite natural that he should give them French names, and the St. Mary's river must have impressed him very much, for he named it the Seine, in honor of the famous French river by the same name. Later, when the Spaniards came, with soldiers and priests, they called this river the Santa Maria, and when the English took possession they called it the St. Mary's. An old map made by Thomas Wright, an Englishman, gives also the Indian name for this



A view of St. Mary's river. This river has its source in the Okefenokee swamp and is the deepest river to its width on the American Continent.

river—which was “Phlaphlagaphgaw”—thus it is seen that, with the Indian name, this beautiful river has had four different names.

But very little has been said or written about this historic river in modern times, for since Andrew Ellicott set up his almost forgotten “mound” at the “head-waters” of the St. Mary’s river in the year 1800, thereby fixing the line between Spain and the United States to follow the meanderings of this river to the sea, which is now the dividing line between Georgia and Florida, it has been distinguished only as a dividing line.

Despite the fact that modern historians ignore it, upon this river have transpired some important historical events, among which might be mentioned the signing of the treaty of peace between the kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians with the Commissioners on the part of the United States, which was concluded after a heated discussion lasting from early May until June 29, 1796, near the old Indian village of Coleraine on the banks of the St. Mary’s river. (A description of this event is given in another chapter under title of “Coleraine”.)

Another important and most interesting incident was the defeat, by Capt. William Cone with a company of only 28 men, of twenty-three barges loaded with British soldiers who attempted to ascend the St. Mary’s river during the War of 1812.

Capt. Cone and his men, by hiding behind Palmetto “thicks” along the banks of the river, and by secreting themselves behind trees, were able to defeat this large body of British troops, who were ascending the St. Mary’s river for the purpose of destroying the mill of Major Archibald Clarke, located near the river on Spanish creek, a small tributary. Capt. Cone and his small band of hardy pioneers, by firing a volley from cover and then running on ahead to the next bend of the river for another volley, forced this pretentious British expedition to return to the town of St. Mary’s after suffering casualties to the number of 180 men killed and as many wounded. Capt. Cone did not lose a single man. Major Clarke’s saw-mill was thus saved for many years. The ruins of this old mill, which was abandoned after steam power came in vogue, is near Folkston, and the

public road from Folkston to St. George passes through this old, abandoned mill pond.

During the war between the States a Federal gunboat came up the St. Mary's river for the purpose of destroying property. It was also given a warm reception by the Confederate soldiers, who lined themselves along the banks of the river similar to the method used by Capt. Cone against the English. This gunboat was also forced to return to the town of St. Mary's, where the Federals retaliated by destroying a portion of the old town by fire. Among the Confederate soldiers participating in this skirmish was Hon. John Vickery, one of the two surviving veterans of the Civil War remaining in Charlton county, who is still living at the age of 92 on the old place where he was born in 1839.

The source of the St. Mary's river has been the cause of much bitter controversy, and is still a subject of discussion, but there is no doubt that it has its real origin in the Okefenokee swamp. This fact was recognized by Explorer Thomas Wright, for his map of 1763 before referred to, shows the "Great Owaguaphongaw Swamp" (now the Okefenokee) and states from hence derives "Phlaphlagaphgaw river (now St. Mary's) which is navigable with the tide 40 miles up from the mouth."

Then, too, the source of the St. Mary's river was determined by Andrew Ellicott, commissioner on the part of the United States, when he erected his famous "mound" on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp, at the head of the river.

The judgment of Andrew Ellicott in designating the "head" of the St. Mary's river and erecting his famous mound at the spot selected, was accepted until the year 1817, when Capt. William Cone, the same man who made it so hot for the British in 1812 and who was then a member of the Legislature from Camden county, arose in the Legislature at Milledgeville, and charged upon the floor of the House that, to his own knowledge, Andrew Ellicott had made a mistake in placing the mound where he did as a boundary and had been mistaken in the true source of the St. Mary's river, and that the true source of this river was about 20 miles south of the spot designated by Ellicott.

Upon the strength of this statement, for Capt. Cone, although unable to read and write, was a man of considerable ability and of unquestioned honesty, the Legislature directed the Governor to appoint three commissioners to visit the country and ascertain the truth of the statements made by Capt. Cone. The Governor appointed three military men: Major Generals John Floyd and Wiley Thompson, and Brigadier-General David Blackshear. These men, judging from their report, made a most elaborate and careful investigation and confirmed the judgment of Andrew Ellicott. The report, which is given in the succeeding chapter, also tended to confirm the statements made by Capt. Cone. But even this did not settle the dispute, and there are yet arguments pro and con about the true source of the St. Mary's river. Capt. Cone, and he has many followers, contended that what is now known as the "Little St. Mary's river (which rises in Florida) was the true source of the St. Mary's, and had his contention been upheld Georgia would have secured a great deal more territory which went to Florida.

The writer, becoming interested in this age-old dispute, has made an investigation by a personal visit, and, while it is true that most of the excess waters of the Okefenokee swamp empty into the Suwannee river, there can be no doubt that the source of the St. Mary's river is also from this great swamp. Its real source is in the "River Styx," being seven small "sloughs;" these sloughs run through the edge of the swamp and form the head of the St. Mary's river.

Thus it is seen that the St. Mary's river rises in the southern portion of the Okefenokee swamp, flows southwest for a distance, then flows east, and finally empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the historic old town of St. Mary's, Ga. It is one of the most crooked rivers in the world, and is said to be the deepest river to its width on the American continent. It is about 175 miles from its source to its mouth, and a straight line would be only about 65 miles.

While nothing has ever been written about one significant feature of this river, it was known all over the world by the old order of sea-faring men as a source of pure drinking water that would remain fresh longer than any other known water. It is a well known fact among the old residents that the old sailing

vessels known as "Tramps," would come hundreds of miles off their course to procure St. Mary's river water to provide pure, healthful drinking water for a long voyage.

While, so far as we know, no chemist has ever gone to the trouble to analyze this water, the old sailors knew it contained properties that preserved it fresh and pure for months. They possibly did not know the reason for it, but knew it to be a fact that the water from the beautiful St. Mary's river would remain pure and fresh longer than any other water in the world and acted accordingly. There is no record of the individual making this discovery, and it is probable that the discovery was made by chance. It is possible that some sailing vessel years ago was driven to the mouth of this river by a storm, or by necessity for drinking water, but whatever the reason, it was one of the things known to the hardy race of men who manned the old sailing vessels, and was handed down from generation to generation until it became known all over the world.

An old citizen who lived on the banks of this river for 40 years, tells the writer that water from the St. Mary's was for years transported to Fernandina and sold to the vessels in the harbor there at the rate of one cent per gallon. The better informed old settlers think, and probably there is reason for it, that the lasting quality of this water is derived from an acid from the Palmetto roots and other shrubs found in the Okefenokee swamp and along the river banks. The river flows entirely through a white sand country, and the bottom is mostly rock. The water is bright yellow in color and shows no trace of sediment or mud, and it is a remarkable fact that those who drink it regularly are robust and healthy, for malaria is unknown on the St. Mary's river. There are no sewers emptying into this river, and it is free from any kind of pollution.

The St. Mary's, like its sister river, the Suwannee, is noted for its scenic beauty; the banks are lined with bending willow trees, and along the banks in the spring and summer blooms the wild Cherokee rose (Georgia State Flower), and when these beautiful flowers are in bloom the river does, indeed, present a magnificent sight, for there are few rivers—except in fables—whose banks are lined with beautiful, fragrant roses.

Coming to the prosaic, the St. Mary's river is justly famous for the shad fish caught by the hundreds during the legal netting season. The epicures say that shad fish caught in muddy rivers do not have the incomparable flavor of the "St. Mary's river shad," and this, too, is attributed to the pure, clear water of this famous river. The same thing is true of other fish, such as bass, trout, bream, red-breast perch, etc.

During the storm of 1928, when the St. Mary's went on a rampage, going far out of its usual bounds (and in one place the waters of the St. Mary's and Satilla actually met) some young men fishing with set hooks for cat-fish, caught two cat-fish that weighed a total of 110 pounds. One of these fish had a full grown squirrel in him, and another was found to contain two fully grown squirrels. This story was given to the press, and much levity resulted therefrom, for people in other sections of the State put it down as just "another fish story." It is absolutely true, however, and can be verified by several most reliable witnesses. Only recently a lone fisherman caught fifty-two trout in this river in one day's fishing. This fact can also be abundantly verified.

Another incident occurred on the St. Mary's river about eight years ago that is still clouded in mystery. Two young fishermen from Folkston, while fishing on the river one summer day, discovered the body of an unknown—and yet unidentified—young white man floating peacefully down the river toward the sea.

These boys fastened the body to a tree with a rope and hurriedly came to Folkston to report their gruesome find. A coroner's jury was empanelled, but nothing was ever brought to light touching the identity of the young man, or how he met his death. He was evidently murdered and his body thrown into the river, but nothing was ever found out about it, although several people came from distant points seeking information about the young man. He did not fit the description of any of those seeking lost friends or relatives. After the inquest the body of the young man was given a decent burial at the expense of Charlton county, and his body now lies—unknown and in an unmarked grave—on the banks of the St. Mary's river, near the spot where the old King's Road crossed the river in pioneer

days. There is no one to care for his grave, but no more beautiful spot could have been selected as the last resting place of the dead than this spot where the unknown young man lies peacefully sleeping; and nature, usually cruel, is kind in this instance, for near his grave each spring and summer the wild and fragrant Cherokee roses bloom, and constantly flitting to and fro over the lonely grave are the sweet-voiced song birds.

The St. Mary's river is now spanned by two magnificent concrete bridges, one on the Coastal Highway, near Kingsland, and the other on the Central Dixie Highway near Folkston. Both these bridges are jointly owned by the States of Georgia and Florida, and free of toll charges.

The middle of the channel of the St. Mary's river is the dividing line between the States of Georgia and Florida.

THREE DEAD TOWNS ALONG HISTORIC ST. MARY'S RIVER

In the early days of this country all towns and large settlements were located along the banks of navigable rivers, or near some navigable stream, for transportation was then entirely by water.

The coming of steam power and the development of the steam locomotive has caused a complete reversal of the old order, and as a result of the development of railroads, some of the old towns that flourished a hundred years ago are completely "dead," and live only in the history and tradition of the sections where located.

In this connection, it is well to observe that the recent great strides made in the pavement of highways and the use of motor transportation for both freight and passenger traffic presages the supplanting of railroads and steam power by paved highways and motor power.

The St. Mary's river now is known simply as the dividing line between the States of Georgia and Florida, but this stream, as has been shown, played an important part in the early history

of Georgia and Charlton county, and even before the Revolutionary War it was an important factor in the various controversies between England and Spain.

The St. Mary's river was a navigable stream at this time, and is, indeed, a navigable stream today, but its utility for transportation has been made negligible by the trunk line railroads of the section.

There were, however, three important towns along the St. Mary's that were centers of commerce and social activity, but are now only memories. The three most important towns were Coleraine, Center Village and Trader's Hill, and we will give a brief history of these three towns, now "dead," but which were important centers in their day:

COLERAINE

Possibly the most famous town along the St. Mary's river, and especially as to its importance in the history of Georgia and the nation, was Coleraine, an Indian trading post in the early days.

From information furnished by students and local historians, and gleaned from old records, it appears that Coleraine was already an Indian village before a grant was made by the State of Georgia to James Armstrong and James Seagroves, two traders from St. Thomas (now St. Mary's and Camden). These grants were dated December 1, 1786, and granted 2,300 acres of land to Armstrong and 2,000 acres to Seagroves.

It seems that the entry of these traders upon these tracts of land caused dissention among the Indians, and the United States government had to take a hand, and, later, during the year 1795 established a Government trading post at Coleraine which, however, survived only two years.

Possibly the most important historical event during the entire life of Coleraine village was the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians.

This important event was concluded June 29, 1796, and the Indians, after much smoking of the pipe of peace and drinking the white man's rum and wine, pledged to abide the New York treaty, and pledged themselves to aid in the running of the line between Spain and the United States; but they positively refused to cede any of the territory between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee rivers to Georgia.

The commissioners on the part of the United States were Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina; George Clymer, of Pennsylvania; and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina. Georgia also sent agents in the persons of James Jackson, James Simms, and James Hendricks. The parley, according to an early historian, commenced in May, 1796, and was attended by twenty kings, seventy-five chiefs, and three hundred and forty warriors, representing the Creek Indians. The commissioners on the part of the United States were also attended by soldiers.

The result of the parley was highly displeasing to the Georgians, and when the treaty was completed General James Jackson of Georgia arose and made a lengthy speech, in which he pointed out the faithless observance of their treaties with his State by the Creeks, and exhibited two schedules of the property which they had stolen. This amounted to one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and General Jackson demanded that this sum be restored to the Georgians.

The Indians listened with profound attention, and when he had concluded his long speech they adjourned for the day. The "Big Warrior," who had lately become a prominent chief, facetiously remarked: "I can fill up more paper than Jackson has done with the list of similar outrages of the Georgians upon my people."

The agents representing Georgia became highly offended with Seagrove, the Indian agent, with the Indians and with the Federal commissioners, and the last named were charged—and truthfully—with disregarding the interests of Georgia in this parley. The Georgians did not gain anything in these deliberations, but it was the beginning of a bitter controversy between Georgia and the Federal government which terminated several years later with the sovereign State of Georgia winning



HON. L. KNABB, MONIAC, GA., State Senator, Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia.



HON. L. E. MALLARD, Representative in General Assembly, Charlton county.

out by open and threatening defiance to the general government.

Coleraine struggled along for years as a small trading post, but the Indians gradually deserted it for Fort Alert (Trader's Hill), several miles farther up the St. Mary's river, and later Center Village (or Centerville) eclipsed Coleraine as a trading post for the whites.

The old landing, and beautiful grounds surrounding, with large, moss-draped oaks dotting the old deserted village streets, is still a spot of beauty, for the same beautiful St. Mary's river continues to flow peacefully toward the Atlantic, and from the very spot where this historic treaty was concluded—an incident which changed the course of history of our nation, for it was the beginning of the end of the power of the proud Castillians to the south in Spanish Florida—a clear view of the historic St. Mary's can still be seen.

This beauty spot has not been entirely neglected, for on the 30th day of April, 1912, the Lyman Hall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Waycross, Ga., erected upon the very spot where the peace treaty was signed, and under the same moss-draped oak trees that sheltered the kings and chiefs of the Creeks and the commissioners of the United States on that memorable June day in 1796, when the course of history of this great nation was altered, a giant granite boulder commemorating this great event.

This boulder was given to the Daughters by Hon. Sam Tate, of Tate, Georgia, who recently served a term as chairman of the State Highway Board of Georgia. Upon one side of this magnificent boulder is the following inscription: "This boulder marks the site of the old Town of Coleraine, where the treaty of peace and friendship was made on the 29th of June, 1796, between the President of the United States and the kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians. Ratified March 18, 1797. The commissioners on the part of the United States were Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer, and Andrew Pickens." On the other side of the boulder is the following inscription: "Erected April 30, 1912, Lyman Hall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Waycross, Georgia;

donated by Sam Tate, Tate, Ga." The site of this old, deserted village is the dividing line between Charlton and Camden counties, and the Coleraine tract is now owned by Mr. D. L. Hebard of Philadelphia, Pa., and a portion of the original tract is owned by Mr. M. G. White, Folkston, Ga. Only recently Mr. D. L. Hebard, or Mr. Dan Hebard, (as he is better known among the natives) erected a handsome winter home within a few feet of the granite boulder which marks the spot of the signing of the peace treaty. It is, without a doubt, the finest and most expensive home to be found in this section of Southeast Georgia. It is constructed entirely of wood, mostly cypress lumber. Mr. Hebard owns the greater portion of the Okefenokee swamp, and is a wealthy, retired lumberman. He is an ardent sportsman and an excellent gentleman, and has many warm, personal friends in Charlton county.

(Note: We found one early history differing slightly with all other data found on the subject of the signing of the peace treaty and about the village of Coleraine. We have an old Georgia history published in 1856 which states that after the council met at Coleraine for a few days, the entire assembly moved a short distance away to Muskogee. This history gives it as follows: "At the suggestion of Seagrove, the Indian Agent, the council was removed from Coleraine to Muskogee, a short distance off. Here a considerable time was spent in listening to the speeches of the commissioners, and in subsequent deliberations." If this is true the actual signing of the pact was made on the high bluff at the present home of Mr. M. G. White. After reading this account we interviewed old settlers and found that Muskogee bluff is a short distance up the river from Coleraine and is the spot where Mr. M. G. White's home now stands, and if the above account is true then the actual signing of the treaty of peace occurred in Charlton County.)

CENTER VILLAGE (OR CENTERVILLE)

From the best information obtainable, Center Village was settled about the year 1800. It achieved its importance as a trading center on account of its close proximity to Camp Pinckney, an old landing on the St. Mary's river about two and one-half miles from Center Village.

Camp Pinckney was a landing place for the boats that plied the St. Mary's river. Most of the supplies obtained by the inhabitants of this and the immediate northern settlements were unloaded at Camp Pinckney and hauled to old Center Village. The inhabitants of the counties of Ware, Pierce, Clinch, Appling, and Coffee came to Center Village to do their trading, and also brought their produce to this old town for barter and trade.

During the fall and winter months great caravans from the sections north wended their way to old Center Village. Farmers from the settlements above came down in parties, some traveling in horse cart, some driving two and four horse teams, and others driving oxen; all bringing along staple cotton, beeswax, honey, jerked venison, cow-hides, deer-hides, furs, etc., and exchanged these products for flour, sugar, coffee, shot, powder, and other commodities not produced on the farms.

Center Village quickly emerged into a metropolitan center, and was the important trade center for a large area. It was also a meeting place to settle "rows and disputes," and those boasting their physical prowess came there to display their strength and skill. It was a meeting place for old time fights of "fist and skull," and many a community bully met his match in a fist-fight at old Center Village. While most of the fights were "fair" combats there were several killings in the old town during its hectic career. It was also a place where the sports and dandies met in horse racing and kindred sports.

This town was settled as a direct result of the prevailing belief that a settlement on a river bank presaged malaria fever.

Among the merchants and tradesmen were: John Villalonga, Domingo Coster, Thomas Hilliard, Stephen McCall and several others, including the ever present Israelite, this one named Guggenheimer. These merchants bought the produce brought

in by the farmers and sold in exchange flour, sugar, shot, powder, coffee, nutmegs, etc., and every store sold whisky. One could buy New England rum for \$1.00 per gallon, or foreign whisky for \$1.25 per gallon. In those days no store was complete without several barrels of whisky.

An early historian of Georgia, in writing about Center Village, commenting upon one Stephen McCall, a merchant who boasted that he sold everything "from a hoop-skirt to a trace-chain," and credited him with being the only "teetotaler" in the village, but some old residents shake their heads and smile when mention is made that even he was a teetotaler. This was the same Stephen McCall who operated a large store in Coleraine for several years and lived there when Charlton county was created. His daughter married Hon. Jackson Mizell, a prominent and wealthy pioneer of Charlton county, but who removed to King's Ferry while still a young man.

The early recorded history gives the following families as being identified with the settlement of Center Village: Vernons, Roddenberrys, Johnsons, Cains, Wainwrights, Lowthers, Bakers, Holzendorffs, Vickerys, and others, including General T. H. Hilliard, John Mizell, Peter Mumford, and Stephen McCall.

An old pioneer told the author this story of Center Village: "A man came from Coffee county bringing, among other commodities, a horse-cart load of chickens, and when he arrived at the Village he found no market for his chickens. He did, however, find the stores and saloons, and after imbibing rather freely he went to his cart and liberated the load of chickens on the streets. He swore that he would neither haul them back home or give them away, so turned them loose upon the streets, where they and their descendants roamed for years."

Center Village continued to be an important trading center until after the Civil War, when it began to gradually decline. It was utterly ruined as a trading center when the first railroad was constructed between Savannah and Jacksonville, nearly fifty years ago, and it really had its inception by being a stop on the old stage coach line that made regular schedules on the old "King's Road." The stage-coach made the town, and the railway train ruined it.

All that is now left of old Center Village is the bare and barren site, but it has long lived in the memories of the old citizens, who still recall many "fist-fights," horse races, murders, and other exciting events. The change in freight transportation from water to rail and the passenger traffic from the stage coach to trains sealed the doom of Center Village, a town of the pioneer days more important than all others in Southeast Georgia. The site is about two miles northeast from the present city of Folkston, and the land upon which the old town had its being is now owned by J. M. Wildes, county surveyor, who lives there, and a farm owned by W. R. Wainwright.

TRADER'S HILL (FORT ALERT)

It can not be definitely determined the exact time Trader's Hill was established as a trading post, but it was probably about the year 1755, for we have recorded history, backed by authentic documents, of a settlement in this territory at that time.

Trader's Hill was the head of navigation of the St. Mary's river for many years, and was a village of considerable importance in the early days of the State's history. The village was settled on the banks of the river, and a rude stockade or fort was maintained for several years, garrisoned by United States soldiers. The communication and report of the military commission sent by Governor Rabun in 1819 to ascertain the true head of the St. Mary's river, refers to Trader's Hill as "Fort Alert" and the report mentioned the fact of a company of regular troops of the United States Army being stationed there at the time. This report is given in another chapter.

This fort and garrison was maintained to protect settlers when the Indians were on the "war path," and it is entirely probable that the old fort was established by the English before the Revolutionary War in the dispute which was carried on

with Spain for over a century. At one time during the pioneer days when the fort was not garrisoned by United States soldiers, a band of Indians crossed the St. Mary's river from Florida and brutally murdered a white man named Fleming. Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., now deceased, gave the author the following account of this incident: "That after murdering Fleming the Indians plundered his home, taking what they wanted. They bound his wife with strong buck-skin cords and carried her to the banks of the river where they set their hungry dogs on her. The dogs bit her severely, but after the Indians had left she managed to free herself by biting the thongs in twain, and then ran all the way to the fort on the Satilla river, about 18 miles distant. A party was formed to pursue the murderers, but they had made good their escape into Florida."

A remarkable incident of this raid by the Indians was the sparing of the lives of the two Fleming children. There was a baby boy just a little over three weeks old lying in a cradle and being rocked by his brother, three years old. The Indians never attempted to harm these children, and the three weeks' old Fleming child grew up in this county (then Camden), and, after reaching manhood, married Miss Elizabeth Mills, member of a prominent pioneer family. This baby, spared by the Indians, lived to reach a ripe old age, as did also his three years old brother.

Trader's Hill remained a pioneer trading post of a few stores and bar-rooms until 1854, when the county of Charlton was created and this village selected by the voters as the county-seat. This seemed to give the old village, probably established by the English during the dispute with Spain over the territory between the St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers, new life, and the old town became the center of commerce and culture for a vast territory of Southeast Georgia and North Florida.

The principal industry of this old town was trade between the storekeepers and the pioneer farmers and this was chiefly the exchange of merchandise, shot and powder, for furs, hides, wool, cotton, beeswax, tallow, etc. Every store-keeper was a trader and every mercantile establishment carried, as a matter of course, a well stocked bar. These bars were responsible for frequent brawls, for the pioneer was, at times, a hard drinking,

fighting individual, but these fights were usually of the "fist and skull" variety although several killings are credited to old Trader's Hill.

This old village remained a thriving center of trade until the construction of the old S. F. & W. railroad from Savannah to Jacksonville, and the establishment of the town of Folkston on the railroad. After two or three unsuccessful attempts the county-site of Charlton county was, after a very bitter fight, removed from Trader's Hill to Folkston in the year 1901, the first court being held in Folkston in October, 1902.

When Trader's Hill was selected as the county-site of Charlton county in 1854, it was provided in the Act that a court house and jail be built at once, and accordingly a two-story wooden court house was constructed, the ground floor being utilized by the county officers as offices and the trial court room, and the upper story was used as a grand jury room and there was also a room for the petit jury out on a case. It was, at one time, also used as a meeting place for the Masonic Lodge.

The jail was constructed along rather unique lines. It was a high structure built of hewn logs and the logs studded with spikes, and the only entrance being at the top of the first story. When a prisoner was carried up a stairway one story he was then sent down a ladder into the jail, and the ladder was then withdrawn, leaving the prisoner the only chance of escape by scaling the straight walls, and if he could do this he would then have to break open a trap door locked from the top side. The door was placed about the center of the top of the first story, and was locked by a pad-lock from the outside. As there were no "human flies" in those days, after a prisoner was let down to the bottom of the jail, the ladder he used to get down on withdrawn and the opening at the top locked, there were no escapes. When a man was put in the old Charlton county jail he usually stayed "put." An old citizen informs the author that Daniel R. Dedge, the first sheriff of Charlton county, was a hardy pioneer, a man of courage and rare common sense.

Shortly after the creation of the county two negro slaves were tried by a citizens court and summarily executed; this incident will be given in another chapter.

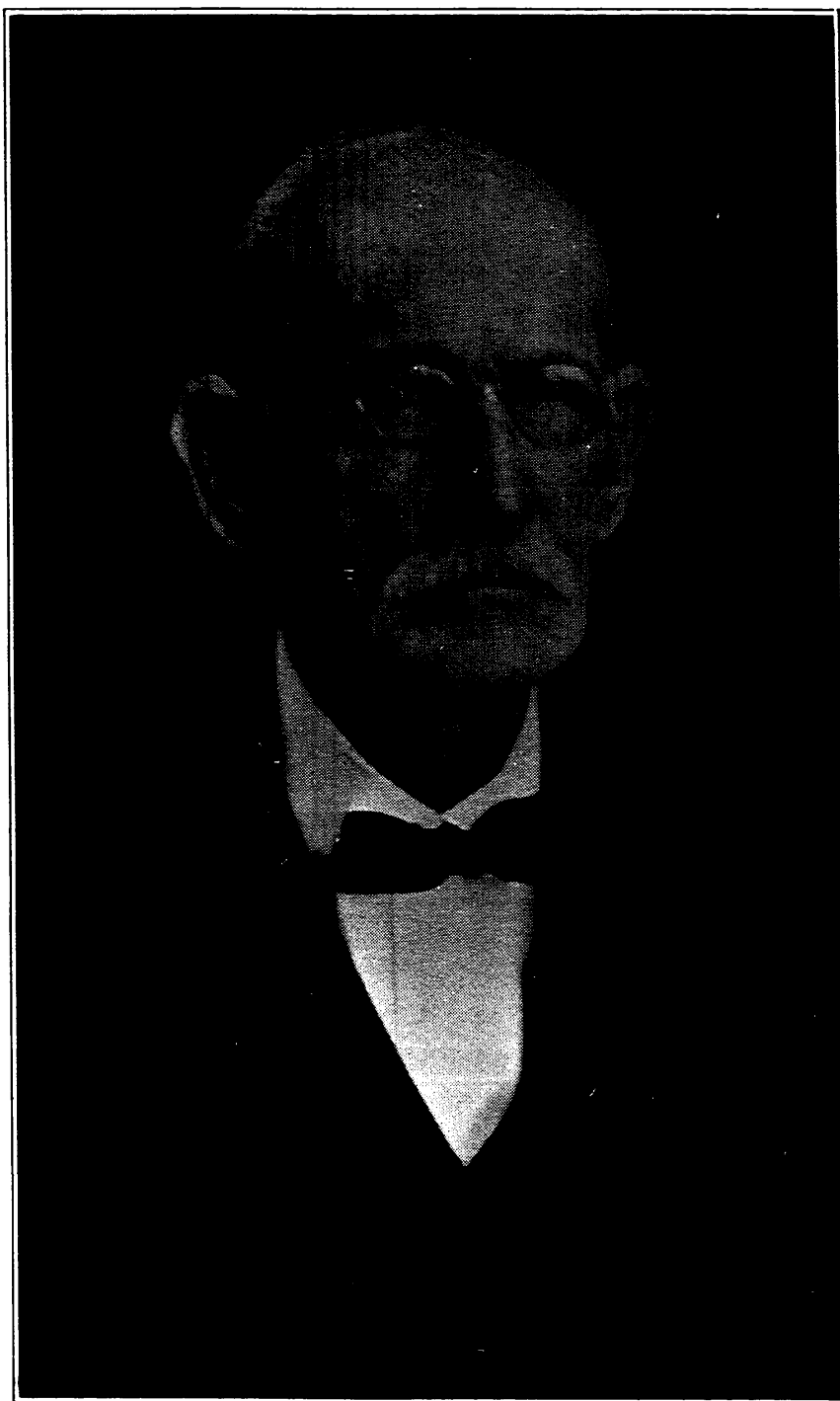
In the early days it seems that very little comity existed between the States, especially between Georgia and Florida, and the fact that the court house at Trader's Hill was located near the banks of the St. Mary's river, which was the dividing line between the two States, gave the officers, especially the sheriffs and bailiffs at court, a great deal of trouble. At that time Florida was a vast, wild, undeveloped territory.

A prisoner being tried for a bailable offense had the opportunity of waiting for a verdict, and if unfavorable to him, make a dash for the river, and if he could out-run the sheriff, reach the river and swim across, was safe from pursuit and punishment, and could remain free so long as he remained in Florida. This meant virtual banishment, however, and one convicted would never attempt to come back to Charlton county or to Georgia. These escapes across the border were of frequent occurrence, especially those who had been out on bail. Those under bond could not be hampered by the sheriff until after conviction, and when they would hear the foreman of the jury read a verdict of "guilty" they would make a dash for the St. Mary's river, Florida and safety.

The officials at that time could not rely upon the success of extraditions or did not bother about it, for in the early history of this section—and of all Georgia for that matter—it was accepted as a matter of course that every fugitive from justice had "gone South," and that meant Florida. This is probably the origin of the expression: "He has gone South," and we say this without any intention of casting any reflection upon our neighbor State.

In the old days a session of the superior court was an event to look forward to, and the people would come to spend the week, for it usually required an entire week for the completion of the business of the court, and in those days, there was no "hurry and bustle" about the courts or anything else.

Most of the jurors, witnesses, parties litigant and spectators—and this meant the entire male population—would attend, bringing their horses, mules and oxen, usually attached to a two wheel cart. They would do their cooking at night around the camp fires, and it was a time to "eat, drink and be merry."



Hon. William Mizell, Sr. (deceased).

It was also the occasion for a great many "fist fights," horse-racing and kindred sports.

A famous character who attended these sessions of court was Judge Martin Mershon, a noted criminal lawyer of his day. He lived at Brunswick, and later became judge of the superior courts of his circuit. While engaged in the practice of law Judge Mershon would camp out, drink and spin yarns with the boys all night, and win his cases the next day. He was a master story-teller, and was a shrewd and brilliant criminal lawyer, and was very popular in Charlton county. He was, at one time, a resident of old Trader's Hill.

During the sessions of superior court the business of horse-swapping and trading was of equal importance with the court itself. The old time professional horse-trader was a master in his line, and the ordinary citizen had very little chance in a horse trade or swap. This fact did not hamper or retard the business of horse-trading, for every time a farmer was cheated he invariably came back for "another dose," always thinking he would come out ahead the next time, but the "next time" rarely ever came. It was a great game, and while the professional horse-trader was admittedly a cheat and swindler in a horse trade, they were usually a jolly, likeable lot, and it was considered perfectly legitimate to misrepresent the facts in a horse or mule trade. In those days every store was a bar room, and the judge and attorneys joined the jurors, witnesses and spectators when court was not in session and when the drinks were "passed around."

All that is left of old Trader's Hill is the beautiful site along the banks of the St. Mary's river; the giant, moss-draped oaks still stand, and it is yet the beauty-spot of the entire section. There is still one store in the old village, and a Methodist church yet functions there, but it has long since gone to join the ranks of the "dead and forgotten towns" of early Georgia history.

The site of old Trader's Hill, first known as Fort Alert, is now owned almost entirely by the Georgia-Florida Investment Co., a corporation, and Mr. J. V. Gowen, principal owner of the corporation and manager of its varied interests, lives there.

In the old cemetery lies sleeping many prominent members of the old pioneer families, and every year their descendants come from the "four corners" to visit and care for the graves of their ancestors.

The pioneers selected a beautiful spot for their seat of government, and it is today a spot of matchless beauty. The old court house and jail have long since been destroyed; the old stores and bar-rooms have passed away in decay; the residences and boarding houses have long been torn down and removed, but, skirting the old site on the south the magnificent St. Mary's river placidly flows toward the Atlantic Ocean, and through the giant, moss-draped oaks the south wind still speaks of fierce combats, noble adventures and sweet romances of an almost forgotten past.

INDIAN MASSACRES

During the early pioneer days there were several Indian massacres near the Okefenokee swamp in Charlton county, and in other sections of the county. The settlements were badly scattered, and the hardy pioneer who built his log cabin in the forest during these early times braved horrible death for himself and family as well as untold hardships, but some one had to be "first" and the descendants of these brave men and women, living in comparative ease and security, can not begin to appreciate the sacrifices made by their foreparents.

When there was time to spread the alarm of the "Indians on the warpath" there were a few places where the pioneers could gather for safety and combined defense, and one of these places was Fort Alert, now Trader's Hill. There was a rude stockade there, and another place was an old house on the Canaday homestead in the Big Bend section near Moniac. This old log house, which is still standing and in excellent state of preservation, was equipped with port holes for muskets, and from these narrow openings in the old log house the gathered pioneers would shoot the attacking Indians and drive them off. Many were the battles waged around this old house, and it still plainly shows the effects of the Indians' raids. The old bullets

marks are still imbedded in the pine logs. This old house, still in possession of the Canaday family, is more than one hundred years old.

Upon one occasion the Canaday family was surprised by an unexpected attack from the Seminoles, who lived within the interior of the great swamp, and several were brutally murdered and scalped. This place is approximately five miles from the edge of the Okfenokee swamp.

Another massacre was the virtual annihilation of the Garrett family near the present J. H. Johnson place. It seems that Mr. Garrett was away from home on this day, and his wife was washing clothes in the small creek back of the home when she was surprised by the sudden appearance of a large band of Indians from the swamp. It was in broad daylight, something very unusual for the Indians, and this poor woman was brutally murdered and scalped. There were four children at the creek with her, and they, too, were ruthlessly murdered, only one child being able to escape. The Indians then went to the little cabin and set fire to it after plundering the house and outhouses. Mr. Garrett was about a mile away and seeing the flames from his burning home rushed back on horseback, but before he could reach home the little cabin was destroyed and the Indians were fleeing toward the swamp. He then went in search of his family and found his wife and three small children murdered and scalped near the run of the creek. Hearing his father's voice the one child who was able to hide in the creek swamp joined his father. This pioneer woman and her three children are buried in the field in what is now known as the old Hinton Gay place, and also as the Courtney place. Mr. Garrett later moved to the Big Bend section of Charlton county and settled near Moniac. He married again and reared a large family.

There were several other instances of pioneers being murdered by the Indians in Charlton, but the author found it almost impossible to secure the exact data of all of them.

About the last massacre occurred in what is now Ware county, not very far from the present city of Waycross, and was perpetrated by a band of Seminoles from the swamp. One Sunday morning, in the year 1830, a band of about 50 Seminoles sur-

rounded the home of one Mack Wildes and when the family awoke Mr. Wildes discovered that his little cabin was completely surrounded by the Indians, and immediately gave instructions to his family to seek safety in flight. This was attempted, and as a result Mr. Wildes, his wife and five small children were killed by the savages, as was a visitor to the home, a young man named Wilkerson. Those who escaped were four sons of Mr. Wildes and the sister of the Wilkerson lad.

These brutal murders were responsible for the expedition of General John Floyd against them, and the later expedition of his son, General Charles Floyd, who penetrated the swamp to "Floyd's Island" and drove out the last remnant of this tribe. Generals John and Charles Floyd were citizens of Camden county, and the soldiers who marched against the Seminoles and drove them from this country were the pioneers of this immediate section, aided by a few from the settlements north in what is now Appling, Pierce, and Wayne counties.

BLOODY BRANCH

About three miles from Burnt Fort there is a small creek which empties into the Satilla river, known since pioneer days as Bloody Branch. A traveller, accompanied by his small son, stopped near the banks of this small stream one spring twilight and struck camp for the night. As they were seated around the camp fire, after partaking of the evening meal, several tall Indian braves suddenly appeared within the radius of the fire light. They made the sign of peace, and the traveller invited them to be seated around the camp fire. The Indians were immediately attracted by the new gun of the traveller and began to try to trade him out of it. As he was travelling through such a sparsely settled and dangerous country this pioneer refused to part with his gun, and the angry Indians departed as quickly as they had appeared in the early evening.

That night they slipped back to the camp and, slipping up behind the dozing traveller, brutally murdered him. The lad fled for his life, and about daybreak the next morning approached

the home of Joshua Mizell, Sr., then a young man, who died in the year 1842. The frightened lad told young Mizell of the brutal murder of his father by the Indians, and with the coming of dawn went with the lad to the camp where they found the pioneer traveller dead with a tomahawk imbedded in his skull. Thus we have the reason why this now clear, spring stream acquired the name of Bloody Branch.

Grind-Rock pond, near old Centerville, acquired its name by reason of the fact of a large grind rock being stolen from a merchant at old Center Village and secreted in this cypress pond where it was later found and the thief punished.

A WOMAN'S INTUITION

It is not a recent thing that woman has developed a "sixth sense" that mere man can not understand. A story is told of one of the pioneer women who, with her husband and family, moved to Charlton county before the Seminoles were driven from the Okefenokee swamp. At that time no whites ever entered the great swamp, but the Indians would make occasional visits to the mainland and usually committed murders, together with robberies, and would wind up by burning the cabin visited. For this reason a small detachment of soldiers were stationed at Trader's Hill, then called Fort Alert, and these soldiers had constructed a rather rude makeshift stockade for a fort. When the Seminoles went on the warpath the pioneers would seek safety in this fort and the protection of the soldiers.

One day the wife of this pioneer begged her husband that he carry the family to the fort before night-fall, the fort being about six miles from the little log cabin home. She informed him that the Indians would visit their cabin that night certain, for she "just felt it" and was so certain and insistent about it that the husband was finally persuaded to go, but he went complaining for the Seminoles had made no recent visit to the mainland and he had received no warning from other settlers. He attributed it to the silly, nervous whim of his wife, and went more to appease her than for any other reason.

That very night a band of about 50 Indians did visit this little home and carried off or destroyed everything on the place. They ripped open the feather beds and filled them with corn; they also killed and carried away a pen of "fattening hogs" and setting fire to the cabin left for the Okefenokee swamp. Fortunately, the cabin did not burn, and it was evident that the fire was set to the house as they were leaving. When the family returned to their home the next morning and saw the moccasin tracks in the yard and saw the havoc wrought by the Indians, the grumbling farmer was glad that he, one time in his life, tried to satisfy a whim of his wife. She could never explain why she knew the Indians were coming, but maintained all her life that she "just knew it."

THE BIG FIRE

The old pioneers still speak of the time when the Okefenokee swamp "burned up" as they term it. It happened about 90 years ago, and an old resident died a few years ago at the age of 96 who remembered well the occasion. He stated that the smoke hung over the entire country for several weeks, and it was a time of extreme drought. The smoke was so thick that it would, at times, completely obscure the sun. The swamp was then a place of profound mystery to the whites who settled in this section.

That a goodly portion of the underbrush and small timber was burned years ago is evident to this day. It is nothing unusual to haul from the bottom of lakes and other places far in the interior of the swamp, burned and blackened logs and stumps. This evidence can be found in every section of the swamp. (McQueen & Mizell, Hist. of Okefenokee Swamp, 1926.)

OLD DOCUMENT CONCERNING TRADER'S HILL

The author is indebted to the State Department of Archives and History for the following data:

"Fort Alert, usually called Trader's Hill, on St. Mary's river."
"Document signed: sworn testimony of Tandy Walker, administrator of estate of father, William Walker, deceased, that in 1791 the Creek Indians stole from said Wm. Walker, then a resident of Georgia near Trader's Hill, 17 head of horses (described), one of which was later surrendered to deponent by a Creek Indian; value to \$1120.00 asked; Jasper Court of Ordinary, July Term, 1823; present, John Moore, John Heard, Bennett Crawford, Woody Dozier and John K. Simmons, Justices Inferior Court."

This court record clearly proves the fact that there was a settlement around Trader's Hill as far back as 1791. The probability is that this settlement is many years older than this date, for William Bartram, noted traveller and botanist, records an incident in his travels through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida that, from the description given, could not have been any other place than Fort Alert, or Trader's Hill, and we quote, in part, as follows: "I now set forward again, and after eight or ten miles of riding, arrived at the banks of St. Mary's, opposite the stores, and got safe over before dark, etc." As this traveller was coming from Florida into Georgia this description had to be either Trader's Hill or Coleraine, and as there were never much trading done at Coleraine and the reference to "stores" must have meant Trader's Hill, or Fort Alert, then called.

ELLICOTT'S MOUND; AND REPORT OF THE
MILITARY COMMISSION ON THE PROTEST
OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM CONE

The age-old dispute between Spain and England over the boundary line between the Spanish Province of Florida and the English Colony of Georgia was inherited by the young Republic at the close of the Revolutionary War, and the dispute was continued between Spain and the United States.

During the early history of our Republic the States were very strong for their "sovereign rights" and were not averse to defying the Federal Government, and Georgia carried this defiance at one time to the threat of and preparation for armed resistance, or, to give the contention of Georgia, it prepared for armed protection.

This threatened rupture was caused by a dispute over territory that really belonged to the Indians, and if it belonged to either Georgia or the United States the claim of Georgia was prior and more valid. There were numerous meetings and treaties, but the one of most interest to this section was the treaty of Coleraine on the St. Mary's river. The main object of this conference was to induce the Creeks to cede the land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. A treaty was concluded and will be discussed in detail in another chapter, but it was most unsatisfactory to Georgia, and this treaty, coupled with later acts of the Federal Government against the interests of Georgia, finally reached the stage of open defiance to the United States by the Sovereign State of Georgia, which defiance was entirely successful.

Previous to this treaty, however, President Washington had sent Thomas Pinckney on a special mission to Spain, which ended in settling at last the long disputed question of the Spanish boundary, and the navigation of the Mississippi river.

By the treaty, which was concluded October 20, 1795, the Florida boundary was stipulated to be the thirty-first degree of north latitude, between the Mississippi and the Appalachicola and east of the Appalachicola a line from the junction of the Flint to the head-waters of the St. Mary's, and thence by that river to the sea.

It was further agreed by Spain and the United States that neither would form an alliance or conclude treaties with the Indians in the other's territory, and the agreed line should be run and marked out within six months after the conclusion of the treaty.

In order to carry out the last clause of the treaty as speedily as possible, one Andrew Ellicott, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, was appointed by Colonel Pickering, Secretary of State for the United States, as commissioner for the United States to survey and mark out this agreed line. From the very start the Spaniards hampered him in every way possible. The Spanish Governor at Natchez, on the Mississippi, delayed him at first, and later the government at Pensacola encouraged the Creek Indians to follow his party and harass him in every way they could. This resulted in frequent skirmishes between the Indians and the small body of soldiers under Colonel Hawkins, who accompanied the Ellicott surveyors. This became so troublesome that Ellicott sent the surveyors on ahead with the running of the line and he himself went down the Appalachian river to St. Mark's in a schooner that had been badly damaged by the Indians. After the damage was repaired he then went all the way around the Florida peninsular and came up the St. Mary's river and joined his surveyors at the head of the river. He was joined there by Capt. Mina, surveyor on the part of Spain, and on February 20, 1800, he determined the exact spot and erected on the spot a large mound.

This mound, erected 131 years ago by Andrew Ellicott, is still standing and forms an important part in the boundary of Georgia. This mound is located in a most isolated spot, near the edge of the Okefenokee swamp, and very few people ever visit this most historic spot. It is about five miles up the St. Mary's river from the village of Moniac.

There, on the edge of the great swamp, in possibly the most isolated and neglected spot in the entire county, is this mound erected by the cool hands of a patriotic pioneer under the most dangerous and dramatic circumstances.

A man who has visited this mound on numerous occasions on surveying parties tells us that this mound is about as near the

"head of the St. Mary's as was possible to place a marker, which to this day demonstrates the honesty and ability of Andrew Ellicott."

After a lapse of 131 years this mound stands today as a marker for the dividing line between Georgia and Florida, and at the same place also corners the counties of Ware and Charlton in Georgia and Baker county in Florida. From Ellicott's mound, the line between the two States follows the crooked meanderings of the St. Mary's river to the sea, the middle of the stream all the way being the line.

For a period of several years after this marker was erected much time was taken in the Georgia Legislature in discussing the matter, and the discussions and debates finally resulted in the appointment of a commission by the Governor of Georgia to actually visit the country and ascertain the correctness of Andrew Ellicott's judgment. This did not settle the question, however, and for years agitation was carried on for running of another line, and two other attempts were made to change this line, but the mound erected by Andrew Ellicott on February 20, 1800, still stands—physically, and as the true spot of the head-waters of the St. Mary's river.

It is, indeed, a historic spot and it is the earnest desire of the author that the school children of Charlton will start some movement to place a more fitting and permanent marker to commemorate this memorable event. A monument to the memory of Andrew Ellicott himself, who was a brave and patriotic pioneer, would be most fitting and proper, and the author desires to pass this idea on to the teachers in the public school system of Charlton county.

Now follows the elaborate report of the Military Commission appointed by the Governor of Georgia, under authority of an Act of the General Assembly, and the reading of this report alone will enlighten the reader as to the importance attached to this controversy, and is, within itself, a most interesting and historical document:

“Fairfield, Camden County,

February 20th, 1819.

Sir, we, the commissioners appointed by your excellency, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, passed the 12th day of December, 1818, for the purpose of ascertaining the true head, or source, of the St. Mary's river, have the honor to report:

“That, pursuant to the object contemplated by said resolution and in obedience to executive orders to us severally directed, on the 5th instant we set out for the town of St. Mary's intending to there arrange the outfit of the expedition, which place we reached on the evening of the same day. On the succeeding day, having made the necessary arrangements for supplying ourselves and the detachment ordered out as our escort, in conformity to your instructions, we set out from the town of St. Mary's on the evening of the 6th, for Fort Alert, or Trader's Hill (usually called) on the St. Mary's where the detachment of militia drafted to escort the commissioners were ordered to rendezvous on the 8th instant; which place we reached on the morning of the 8th, and, at the close of that day, were mustered thirty-one men, including officers, under command of Captain T. H. Miller. Anxious to avail ourselves of every means of facilitating the accomplishment of the contemplated object, with that precision calculated to meet the expectation of government, we employed Mr. T. T. Woods, of Camden county as surveyor, to ascertain by actual measurement, the length of the northern and southern branches of the St. Mary's river (these being the principal branches, which by uniting, make the St. Mary's river) and thereby obtain unequivocal testimony on which to predicate our report. While in St. Mary's we had the pleasure of meeting Major E. P. Gaines, of the Army of the United States, who apprised us of his intention to explore the St. Mary's river and the neighborhood of the Okefenokee swamp, by a detachment of regulars under the command of Lieutenant Burch, which detachment was ordered to leave Fernandina on the morning of the 8th instant and that he had also ordered Lieutenant Burch, in the event of it being necessary, to cooperate with us for mutual security against the attack of an enemy. On the 9th instant the detachment of militia under command of

Capt. Miller took up the line of march for the neighborhood of Okefenokee swamp, or the head of the northern branch of the St. Mary's river, supposed to be connected with this swamp. But, on the suggestion of Major Gaines, who had in the interim arrived on a visit at the garrison, we halted the militia a few miles in advance; that gentleman politely suggested the propriety of awaiting Lieutenant Burch, with the detachment under his command, inasmuch as the route Lieutenant Burch intended to pursue was very nearly that which was the duty of the commissioners to prosecute, and would therefore add to the security of each detachment; and notwithstanding very little danger was apprehended from the hostility of the neighboring Indians, yet the possibility of danger was sufficient justification of the sacrifice of one or two days to the attainment of the contemplated object. On the evening of the 9th, according to anticipation, the detachment under Lieutenant Burch arrived; and on the 10th the commissioners in company with Lieutenant Burch and his command, joined the command of Captain Miller—when the whole proceeded on the march for the neighborhood of the Okefenokee swamp and encamped near the head of the north branch of the St. Mary's river on the evening of the 11th instant. From this encampment, in company with Lieutenants Burch and Griffith, and Dr. Greene, escorted by a few horsemen, we explored the country immediately between the swamp and the head branches of the northern prong of the St. Mary's river, and were unable to discover any communication between the swamp and the river. The surface of the country on the eastern and southeastern borders of the celebrated swamp, is an inclined plane, tending to the swamp; and from this circumstance, added to the fact that the very considerable extent of the swamp, and the numerous drains pouring their waters from the surrounding country into the swamp, we do not hesitate to admit the possibility that, during long and excessive rains, the swamp discharges some of its redundant waters over the surface of the country intervening between the swamp and the heads of the drains, which, by uniting, make the northern branch of the St. Mary's river. Yet, the section of the country intervening between the swamp and the head of the northern branch of the river, is a poor pine barren of ordinary elevation, thickly covered with saw palmettos, and at present perfectly dry. Having

thus obtained satisfactory evidence that there is no positive connection between the Okefenokee swamp and the St. Mary's river, we returned to our encampment, and immediately commenced our march down the left bank of this branch of the river, ordering at the same time and point a commencement of a survey of this branch, with a view to ascertain its length to the junction of this and the southern branches.

"On the 13th instant, we reached the confluence of the northern and southern branches of the St. Mary's river and immediately commenced the measurement of the latter branch up its left bank, and on the evening of the 14th instant, reached a considerable swamp, in which this branch terminates. Thus, having scrupulously examined these several branches, and compared the appearance, size and length of the northern and southern branches (these being the main prongs of the St. Mary's river) and finding the northern branch the greater length and size and assuming more the appearance of a river than the southern branch, we are therefore of the opinion that Mr. Ellicott and the Spanish deputation were correct in establishing on the northern branch the point of demarcation between the State of Georgia and the province of East Florida.

"The object of the expedition being thus accomplished, we recommenced our return march, and on the 16th instant arrived at Fort Alert, where the surveyor and militia were discharged; and on the 17th instant, we arrived at Fairfield.

"We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's servants,

"WILEY THOMPSON,

JOHN FLOYD,

DAVID BLACKSHEAR,

"His Excellency, Governor Rabun."

The above elaborate report, while establishing the correctness of the spot designated by Andrew Ellicott, it also upheld Capt. Cone in his claim that there was no connection between the Okefenokee swamp and the St. Mary's river. The truth is, both were right in their respective contentions. The "streams" in the neighborhood pouring into the swamp, as described by the commissioners, are the little streams that make up the

"River Styx," and the River Styx is, without a doubt, a part and parcel of the Okefenokee swamp. Another thing is evident: the commissioners reported that it was very dry upon the occasion of their visit and examination, and, while history does not record whether it was wet or dry when Ellicott made his visit, it is evident to those who are familiar with the territory described by the commissioners, that it was during excessive wet weather when Ellicott set up his famous mound. One fact escaped the commissioners and that was the small "run" or "gully" that actually connects the Okefenokee swamp with the St. Mary's river. It was, evidently, so dry on the occasion of their visit that the water was not running from the swamp through this little narrow run or gully, but this little connection does exist. It is, however, only the redundant waters from the interior of the swamp that overflow into the St. Mary's river, most of the waters from the swamp going out by the Suwannee river, but the actual head and the true source of the St. Mary's river is in the great swamp.

FIRST LEGAL, OR "NEAR LEGAL" HANGING IN CHARLTON COUNTY

A few months ago Judge J. H. Johnson, Judge of the County Court of Charlton county, came across an old document that proved conclusively that the enforcement of the law (or "justice" would be the better word) by citizens' courts was not confined to the "Wild and Wooly West," but that it was resorted to by the pioneers of Charlton county during the early history of the county.

Judge Johnson was rummaging through an old hide-bound trunk that contained the old papers of his father, the late Hon. Erick Johnson, who died a few years ago at the ripe old age of 91. Hon. Erick Johnson was a veteran of the Florida Indian Wars and of the Civil War, and at his death was the only man living in Georgia drawing a United States pension as an Indian war veteran. He was also, for a period of 18 years, county treasurer of Charlton county, and a most highly respected citizen.

This interesting document revealing the methods of the early Charlton county "Vigilantes" was of vital importance to Erick Johnson, for he happened to be a member of the "citizens court" that condemned to death and executed two negro slaves, who, the document reveals, were self-confessed, brutal murderers.

This old document, still in a wonderful state of preservation, was dated September 6, 1858. It is signed by 107 citizens of Charlton county and surrounding country, and is couched in the following language:

"To the Public:"—

"The undersigned citizens of Charlton county and surrounding country, being about to resume for a moment their delegated rights and do execution upon two acknowledged murderers, publish to a candid world their reasons for the same."

"Whereas, in the month of April last an atrocious murder was committed upon one Henry Jones, a white man, by two negroes named Peter and George, slaves of Dr. C. E. Ballard in this county, and said negroes on being arrested did voluntarily confess the same and pointed out the place of their victim's burial, disinter his body and acknowledge all the circumstances of his death, thus leaving no doubt in the mind of any one of those present of their guilt. And, whereas, they have since their arrest broken from two prisons and have been recaptured after great trouble and much expense and are now in our hands under guard."

"Now, therefore, we, after mature deliberation, resolve that to give peace and quiet to an excited neighborhood and do an act of justice which none can condemn and which involves the principle that self preservation is the first law of nature, we do therefore condemn the said Peter and George to be hung by the neck until they are dead, and the execution shall be at Trader's Hill between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. on Wednesday next."

"Witness our hands and seals, September 6, 1858."

John J. Moore,
Henry Roddenberry,
W. F. Batten,
Noah Waters,

George Carter,
P. W. Courson,
N. J. Mooring,
Joseph Mills,

John Wilson,
Lewis Henderson,
Elhaven Summerall,
Elias Oxley,

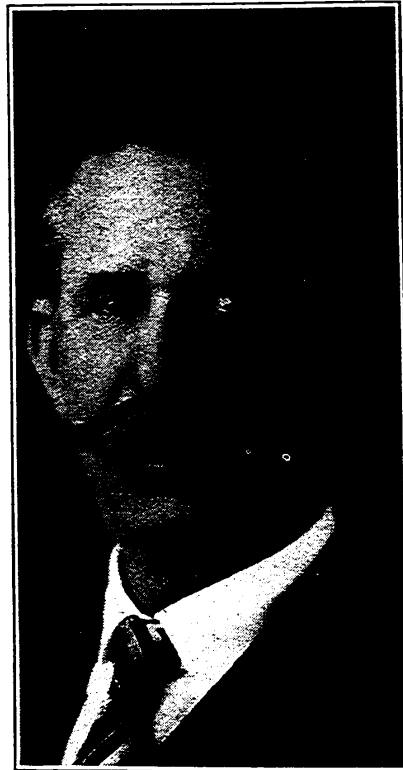
W. A. Hodges,	Jim Brown,	Henry Roddenberry, Jr.
James Leigh,	Erick Johnson,	Allen Dixon,
Thomas H. Albritten	Wm. Smith, Sr.	E. Mobley,
Reid J. Cowart,	DeWitt C. Stewart,	E. D. Clark,
John Albright,	David Green,	J. M. Hodge,
James M. Paxton,	Sylvester Lyons,	Jas. C. Bachlott, Jr.
Josiah Grooms,	Thos. B. Mobley,	Wm. Gowen,
C. D. Todd,	McD. M. Booth,	W. L. McCall,
Charney Garrett,	Daniel Hurst, Jr.	J. I. McCall,
Elisha Williams,	Jethro J. Jones,	Hampton J. Lowther,
Mannen Courson,	Joel Spikes,	Jas. M. Albritten,
Irvin Privitt,	R. R. Ratcliff,	John W. Roddenberry,
John L. Wheeler,	Daniel R. Dedge,	Aaron Lee,
Richard Murray,	Daniel Hurst,	Isaac Hatcher,
John B. Brooks,	Preston Wise,	E. B. Willson,
Macon McClane,	Noah Mizell,	Wm. C. Crews,
H. H. Cason,	Moses W. Melton,	John A. Robinson,
James S. Strickland,	John E. Bryant,	Wm. C. Smith, Jr.
Isaac C. Cason,	Wm. A. M. Surrency,	Hampton Gay,
James B. Baker,	Basil S. Brown,	G. Johns,
John W. Rowland,	Rich S. Rowland,	W. L. Tracy,
Robt. Rowland,	Wm. Lauramore,	John D. Jones,
John Connally,	Timothy Timmons,	James Hall,
G. A. Stewart,	Benj. Saunders,	J. T. Chesser,
Needham Rowland,	J. J. Johnson,	Sampson Roddenberry,
Edward P. Murree,	Hutto Braddock,	David Higginbotham,
A. N. Hogans,	Jas. S. Warren,	H. L. M. Lowther,
E. Carneal,	A. S. Grabfelda,	M. E. Stokes,
Jno. Brooks,	Rich Vickery,	Wm. Dubberly,
Jas. P. Smith,	A. Barney,	Thomas Crews,
E. D. Tracy,	Aaron Melton,	F. M. Smith.
J. R. Bachlott,	John Harris,	

The writer, upon examining this old paper, became curious about the large number of signers, and went to interview three old men yet living in the county who remember quite distinctly the hanging of the two slaves. It was found that this bold statement to "a candid world" was signed by nearly every adult male in the entire community, and it was also revealed actually participated in the hanging later.

This information was gleaned by interviews with Messrs. Jesse Grooms and John Vickery, the only two ex-Confederate soldiers now living in Charlton county and from James Robinson, who was a large boy at the time of this incident and who remembers it well.



Hon. M. D. Dickerson, Douglas,
Ga., Judge Superior Courts,
Waycross Circuit.



Hon. Allen B. Spence, Waycross,
Ga., Solicitor-General,
Waycross Circuit.



Judge J. H. Johnson, Folkston,
Ga., Judge, County Court,
Charlton County.



A. S. McQueen, Folkston, Ga.,
Solicitor County Court,
Charlton County.

It was revealed by these interviews that the man murdered, Henry Jones, was a young man who had recently come out from Virginia to assist his uncle who had set up the first turpentine plant in this section. The still was located at Trader's Hill and young Jones was employed as "woods-rider." These two negro slaves, Peter and George, were leased from their owner, Dr. C. E. Ballard, and were being worked as woods laborers. They became incensed at young Jones, who, the day previous to his murder, had criticised their work. They lay in wait for him in a lonely forest and when he rode through on his horse they suddenly pounced upon him, pulled him from his horse and cut him to death with their "hacks," a sharp, heavy tool used to scarify the trees so gum will run out of them. They buried the body of their victim in an isolated and inaccessible "bay," and the grave was so cleverly concealed that it is probable that it never would have been discovered.

The young man, Jones, failed to return to Trader's Hill that night as was his custom and the following day a searching party went out in search of him. The two guilty negro slaves were suspected and upon being arrested readily admitted their guilt and led the party to the spot where they had buried their victim.

The self-confessed murderers were thrown into the rude jail at Trader's Hill to await the next session of the superior court, but in some mysterious manner effected their escape twice from the Charlton county jail and once from the jail at Jefferson in Camden county.

Their escape from the jail at Trader's Hill showed conclusively that they were aided from the outside, for although it was a rude, rough-looking prison it was, according to the description given by old residents, a safe bastille.

As the document reveals, these murderers were tracked down after "much trouble and great expense" and Mrs. Lily Snowden, a daughter of John J. Johns, who was then sheriff of Charlton county, told the author that her mother set up all one night and guarded these negroes with a gun while her exhausted husband slept after one of these escapes.

After the negroes had been tried and condemned to be hung by their necks until dead by the citizens court a scaffold was

erected at Trader's Hill; both negroes were placed on the scaffold at the same time, and a noose around the neck of each one was tied by Daniel R. Dedge, ex-sheriff, who was also a member of the vigilance court; a long rope was then procured and fastened to the "trigger" and every man of the 107 who had condemned the negroes to death placed a hand on the rope, and, at a given signal, pulled the rope, springing the trap that plunged the murderers to their death.

This explains why there were so many, for the fact that 107 of the leading citizens of the county had actually participated in the hanging made it impossible for a grand jury to indict or a trial jury to try them for a possible lynching. These men had possibly read, or heard read Burke's famous words when he said: "You can not indict a whole people."

Nothing was ever done about it, for as the sentence stated, it was "an act of justice none can condemn" and was necessary to bring "peace and quiet to an excited neighborhood."

The signers of this document were some of the most prominent citizens of the county, and the list included several county officers, including Daniel R. Dedge and John E. Bryant, ex-sheriffs, and Henry Roddenberry, tax collector.

This incident took place only a short time before the outbreak of the Civil War and a majority of those participating in this citizens court promptly enlisted in the Confederate army, and some never returned to their pioneer homes in Charlton county. Several of the members of this court became officers in the Confederate army, and a good many of those returning from the Civil War occupied the most important civil offices in the county after the war and after the reconstruction period, and their descendants are today the leading citizens of Charlton county.

CAMP PINCKNEY

During the early history when the territory of Florida was owned by the Spanish king and when the territory between the St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers was, by mutual consent, neutral territory, a highway was constructed, running north from the ancient city of St. Augustine, Florida, called the "Kings Road," named in honor of the king of Spain. This road crossed the St. Johns river at Cow Ford, now the city of Jacksonville, and crossed the St. Mary's river at Camp Pinckney. This road was later extended to the city of Savannah, and during the early Colonial period was the main highway between the settlements of Georgia and Florida, and upon this then magnificent highway the old stage coaches made regular trips, carrying passengers and mail. Old Center Village, in Charlton county, was one of the designated places for stops for meals and other refreshments. The old "King's Road" is still plainly discernable and a portion of it is yet in use, running north from Jacksonville toward the Georgia line and now a paved highway and is yet called the "King's Road." This road, as stated, crossed the St. Mary's river at Camp Pinckney—about three miles from Folkston—and passed through the old and now deserted town of Center Village.

As stated before in these sketches, Center Village achieved prominence as a trading center on account of its proximity to Camp Pinckney, an old boat landing on the St. Mary's river and also the place of crossing of the "King's Road."

During the early days when the King's Road was the only highway from Georgia to Florida and when water transportation was the only means of transportation of freight and supplies for the pioneers, Camp Pinckney, on the St. Mary's river, was an important place, and a ferry was maintained there for generations, until the railroads came through and the consequent decline of water transportation for freight and supplies.

It is not definitely known how Camp Pinckney obtained its name, but an old pioneer told the author several years ago that a Captain Pinckney, with a body of troops, camped there for some time during the periodic Indian wars. Thomas Pinckney, history records, did take a part in the Indian wars. He was the

son of Charles Pinckney, Governor of South Carolina, and was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1750. He was sent to England to be educated and was later admitted to the English bar. He returned to South Carolina in 1772, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War entered the army and became an aide to General Gates. He was later Governor of South Carolina and again took up arms against England in the War of 1812. When the periodic Indian wars broke out he took part in the expedition against the lower Creeks, and it is entirely possible that he did camp at this old landing place, for generations called "Camp Pinckney."

At Camp Pinckney was located one of the first turpentine plants in this section, or Georgia, and a plant was operated there until long after the close of the Civil War.

An old negro named Frank Jones, who died in Folkston a few years ago, told the writer he was brought to Camp Pinckney from Virginia when a lad of 15 to engage in this work, and the boat that brought him, together with other negroes from Virginia, ascended the St. Mary's river and landed at Camp Pinckney, and that it was a sail boat that brought them all the way from the coast of Virginia. He told us about his trip and about how the country looked to him, one night while we were at his shad fishing camp at this same spot—Camp Pinckney. He was old and feeble then, but said he remembered the day he landed as a lad of 15 as well as he ever remembered anything. He stated that this country was then covered with a dense growth of magnificent yellow pine timber.

When the Civil War broke out a turpentine plant was being operated at Camp Pinckney by a firm composed of Buck and Venters, and it is told that these men, fearing the coming of the enemy, dumped hundreds of barrels of rosin into the St. Mary's river at and near Camp Pinckney, and dug vats or large holes in the ground and buried all the crude gum not manufactured. These vats are still plainly evident, and after the close of the war the crude gum was dug up and distilled. It seems that a good portion of the rosin was left at the bottom of the St. Mary's river, and some of it is still there. During the year 1924, about 60 years after it was dumped into the river, Messrs. Joe May, Tom and Boots Lloyd dug up and reclaimed about 100 barrels

of this rosin and sold it to Mr. B. F. Scott, who was then operating a turpentine plant in Folkston, and Mr. Scott run this rosin through the still again and sold it for a handsome price. Mr. Scott says that this rosin stilled about 60 years previous and which lay at the bottom of the St. Mary's river for over a half century, was the finest grade of "waterwhite" rosin he ever saw.

After the coming of the railroad, and after the abandonment of a portion of the old "King's Road" and the decline of Center Village, the old ferry at Camp Pinckney was abandoned, and now nothing is left but the old site, but showing yet that there was an old ferry landing in years gone by. The site is now owned by Mr. W. L. Thomas, who has recently constructed two or three camp houses near the old landing on the bluff under moss-draped trees. It is one of the most beautiful spots to be found along the historic St. Mary's, and its chief claim of distinction in recent years lies in the fact that it is also an ideal place to hang a net to catch the justly famous St. Mary's river shad fish.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY PIONEER DAYS

The early settlers of this section suffered more hardships and were subjected to greater dangers than were the pioneers of other sections of Georgia. The dangers to life and property of the early settlers of Charlton and Camden were occasioned by the close proximity to the Province of Florida. Florida was then a province of Spain and was inhabited by a roving band of Indians, runaway negro slaves and renegade whites who had sought this wild territory as a means to escape punishment for crimes. These renegade whites who consorted with the Indians frequently incited them to commit depredations upon the settlers across the St. Mary's river in Georgia. The whites themselves would quite frequently come across the border for the purpose of plunder. They specialized in horse stealing.

The late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., told us of the following two incidents illustrating the hardships and dangers surrounding the early settlers: "When the Indians would come across the

St. Mary's river or from the swamp on the 'war-path,' a runner would go from settlement to settlement warning the people of danger. Upon one occasion Mr. Mills' grandfather, Andrew McClellan, and one of the Atkinsons of Camden county, with their families and slaves, had been warned by a runner and were fleeing from the Indians. When nightfall was approaching Mr. Atkinson turned aside to strike camp and advised Mr. McClellan to go on and that he would overtake him the following morning.

"The next morning when Mr. Atkinson and family overtook Mr. McClellan it was discovered that Mrs. Atkinson was wrapped in quilts and was riding in a horse cart. When the party drove up it was discovered that this hardy, pioneer woman had a new-born infant in her arms that had been ushered into the world the night previous, and while the parents were camped in a forest fleeing from the Indians."

Mr. Mills related that a renegade white slipped up to the home of this same pioneer, Andrew McClellan, and stole his horse. When the horse was missed the next morning McClellan armed himself with a rifle, and tracking the horse, gave pursuit. The tracks led to King's Ferry and when he approached the river from the Georgia side he discovered his horse being led from a flat over on the Florida side of the river. The thief had a company of friends waiting for him on the Florida side and McClellan said that while he was near enough to shoot the man who had stolen his horse, to do so would have meant pursuit and death to him, and he was forced to stand and see his horse carried away. This renegade had reached Spanish territory and was safe from pursuit and punishment for his crime, but had he been caught on the Georgia side he would have been summarily executed, for it was considered a great crime to steal a horse. The horse was such a necessary animal to the pioneer that the early criminal laws of our State fixed hanging as the punishment for horse stealing. The pioneers lived so far apart and made their living almost entirely by farming, hunting and fishing, and to be deprived of an animal with which to cultivate a farm meant virtual starvation. And then, too, horseback riding was the means of travel during the early, pioneer days before the construction of roads sufficient for cart and carriage traffic, and then the horse was necessary to pull the cart or carriage. This

drastic criminal law seems absurd now, but it is difficult for any of us to realize just how important a horse was to the very life of the pioneer and his family.

CLARK'S OLD SAW-MILL

Next to the settlement at and around Fort Alert, later Trader's Hill, which was established along about 1790, the oldest industry connected with the history of what is now Charlton county was the large saw-mill of Major Archibald Clark on Spanish Creek. The old site is about two miles from the present city of Folkston, and the public road from Folkston to St. George crosses the old mill pond site just north of the Spanish Creek bridge.

According to Vocell's History of Camden county: "Major Archibald Clark was a prominent and interesting figure in the early history of Camden county. About the middle of the eighteenth century his father, Mr. Henry Clark, came from Scotland and settled in Savannah. When the Revolutionary War broke out he entered the Continental Army and was at the siege of Savannah. Major Clark settled in St. Mary's in 1802, and the old house in which he first lived is still standing in St. Mary's, the property now of Capt. Richardson. Major Clark had studied law at Litchfield, Conn., then regarded as the leading Law School in the United States and began the practice of law in Camden county in 1802. Major Clark was a young man of considerable energy and quickly amassed quite a fortune. He acquired large tracts of land upon the St. Mary's river, and the first large saw-mill in this entire section was established on Spanish Creek, near present site of Folkston; this mill site was also near the then established village of Trader's Hill, and the manufactured lumber was transported down the St. Mary's river. This mill, operated by water-power, was the old-fashioned upright saws, being before the age of steam mills and before the invention and general use of circular saws. In 1807 Major Clark was appointed collector for the Port of St. Mary's by President Thomas Jefferson, and when the British captured St. Mary's in the War of 1812 they immediately called upon Major

Clark for the delivery of all government money in his hands. This demand was boldly refused by Major Clark, and as a consequence he was made a prisoner of war and was sent away to prison."

Because Major Clark refused to deliver his government's money to them, the British ascended the St. Mary's river for the purpose of burning his valuable mills. This was in 1814, and the account of the repulse of this British expedition up the St. Mary's river by Capt. Cone and a few followers is given in the history of the St. Mary's river in another chapter.

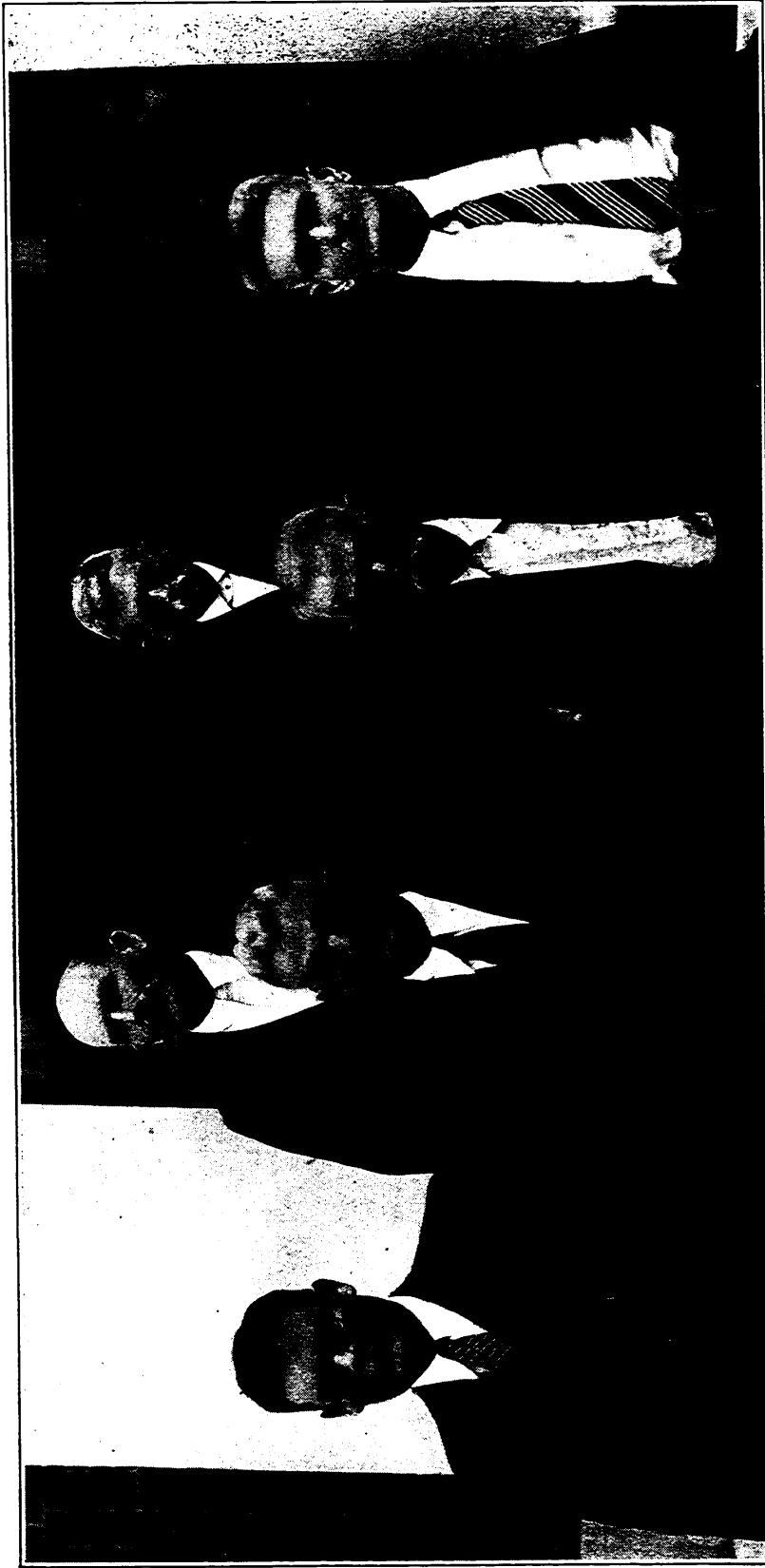
Major Clark became a prominent citizen of Camden during and after the War of 1812, and his brave defiance of the British, thus saving the government's money, won him the appointment of collector of the port for several terms. Major Clark represented Camden county in the State Legislature and was also Mayor of St. Mary's several terms. He was a man of conspicuous courage, being possessed of both physical bravery and moral courage.

During his lifetime, many prominent men came to visit him in St. Mary's, and among them were: Aaron Burr, General Winfield Scott, and many other prominent men in the affairs of the nation.

A son of Major Clark, Capt. Henry E. W. Clark, served in the War with Mexico and also represented Camden county in the State Legislature.

Major Archibald Clark died on Christmas eve in 1848, and was buried in the historic old cemetery in St. Mary's.

The old Clark's mill on Spanish Creek operated for years after the close of the War of 1812, and until the old water-power saw-mills were supplanted by steam mills.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, CHARLTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Reading from left to right, front row: J. C. Littlefield, Chairman; W. C. Hopkins, Vice-Chairman; N. Roddenberry and S. P. Green. Back row, left: O. M. Prescott, and O. F. Wilson, Clerk of Board.

BURNTFORT (BURNT FORT)

A history of Charlton county, or of this immediate section, would not be near complete without some reference to Burntfort.

Burntfort, on the Satilla river, acquired its name from the two words: Burnt Fort, and the tradition that an old fort was burned at this place. Some of the old settlers, however, claim that this place acquired its name by reason of a family by name of "Fort" having once resided there and their home was burned. The weight of authority is in favor of an old fort.

This beautiful and historical spot—and it is, without a doubt, the most attractive spot in Charlton county,—is about 12 miles from Folkston, and on the Satilla river (The old maps and histories refer to the Satilla river as the "St. Illa.")

There can be but little doubt that there was a fort at this place at one time. The majority of the old residents are certain of this, for the fathers and mothers of the older children told them of the old fort, which was destroyed by fire early in 1800. No available written history tells specifically of this fort, except that years before the Revolutionary War, when the century old dispute between England and Spain was in progress and at its height, a gang of ruffians led by one Gray and known as "Gray's Gang" settled on the Satilla river and established trade relations with the Indians. There is nothing definite, however, to base a positive statement that Gray's gang settled, or had a fort and trading post at Burnt Fort.

This gang furnished the Indians with plenty of rum and succeeded in stirring up considerable strife, and were finally ordered from the territory by Governor Reynolds, the Royal Governor of the Province of Georgia, but they failed and refused to heed this order.

Finally the Spanish Governor of Florida ordered them out and sent a detachment of soldiers with a written order for them to remove beyond the Altamaha river. It is recorded that neither Gray nor any of his cut-throat gang could read Spanish, but promised to remove after they finally understood what was meant in the written order handed them, and then proceeded to entertain the detachment of Spanish soldiers royally. After

three or four days of feasting and drinking the Spanish soldiers returned to St. Augustine with the report that "Gray's Gang" was leaving the disputed territory. But they did not leave and afterwards formed a friendly alliance with the Spanish authorities in Florida.

It is stated that this gang was constantly augmented by criminals and malcontents fleeing from the Savannah settlement and from the South Carolina settlements, and to protect themselves from possible attack from either the English or Spanish authorities they constructed a fort somewhere on the St. Illa (Satilla) river.

At that time the historians all referred to the Big Satilla river as the "St. Illa" and gave a graphic account of Gray and his gang of cut-throats. The trading post and rendezvous of this bunch of desperate outlaws was never definitely located by any of the historians so far as the author has been able to discover, except that it was on the St. Illa river.

It is the opinion of the writer, and it is given here solely as an opinion and not a recorded fact of history, that the spot now called "Burntfort" is where Gray and his gang had their trading post and fort, but it was several years after this gang was broken and scattered before the old fort burned. Even after England finally wrested this territory from Spain, and after the settlers had begun to come to this then wilderness, the fort was still standing, and was, according to tradition, in use during the Indian uprisings. Tradition has it that upon numerous occasions the early settlers had to flee to the fort on the St. Illa river to escape the Indians on the warpath, and it is quite probable that this fort was burned by the Indians during their periodic uprisings.

The ruins of the old fort, or some old ruins, show that it was placed in a most commanding and strategic point, for it was at the mouth of the Burnt Fort lake where guns from the fort could destroy boats approaching it from either direction on the river.

The next important event connected with Burntfort was the establishment of a saw-mill there, shortly after steam saw-mills came into use. A colony came out from the State of Maine to operate this saw-mill, the first steam mill to be operated in this section.

Mr. John Vickery, possibly the oldest citizen now living in Charlton county, tells us that one of the men who came out with this Maine colony told him they landed at Burnt Fort October 8, 1839. At the time this colony arrived this country was covered with a dense growth of magnificent yellow pine timber and it was, indeed, an ideal place to locate a saw-mill. This mill operated for a period of several years, and the families that came out with this colony quickly identified themselves with the country and the people then living in this section. The descendants of those coming in this colony in 1839 are still living in Charlton and Camden counties, Georgia, and Nassau county, Florida, among them being the Marrs, Libbys, Kennisons, Lloyds, Purses, and others.

A remarkable thing connected with these colonists is that when war was declared between the North and South in our disastrous Civil War the young sons of these original settlers quickly enlisted in the Southern Army. Among the young men to enlist were Madison and Isaac Marr and Monroe Purse, who enlisted in the 4th Georgia Cavalry. We secured this information from the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., who was a volunteer in the 4th Georgia Cavalry, and these men were his companions during the great struggle and proved to be brave soldiers for the Confederate Army.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War Mr. William Lang bought the Burntfort property and lived there for several years and until his death.

Mr. Lang was engaged in buying timber on the Satilla river. He was succeeded at Burntfort by Mr. L. M. Bedell, now a resident of Folkston, and when he bought the Burntfort property and moved there in the year 1900 he removed from Folkston. Mr. Bedell lived there approximately 20 years, being employed by the Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co. as a timber buyer, and during the period he was there he bought not only millions of feet of timber, but to quote him and other "old-timers:" "he handled millions of logs." He and his force handled as many as 4,000 logs a day at times, and during these times old Burnt Fort was about the liveliest place in Southeast Georgia. Raftmen would come down the Satilla with rafts of logs from Coffee, Pierce, Wayne, and Ware counties and as far up the Satilla and its

tributaries as the water would float logs during a "freshet" and this industry was carried on for a period of several years—nearly a half century.

It is stated by the old citizens, that some of the finest timber grown in Georgia was brought down this river and landed at Burntfort and in Burntfort lake. It was customary for the river men to receive their pay from Mr. Bedell and walk the 12 miles to Folkston to catch trains for their homes, and these rough, good-natured pioneers did not consider this walk of 12 miles a hardship by any means. They usually travelled in parties and the rough, dangerous work of rafting huge rafts of timber in bitter cold weather was something of an outing for these hardy settlers.

An old citizen stated to us that he had seen the time at Burntfort when the lake would be so full of logs that one could walk two miles up the river on raft after raft of some of the largest yellow pine logs ever grown in Georgia.

After the timber became scarce another industry arose at Burntfort lake and the river nearby, and this was the raising of sunken logs. Mr. Bedell states that thousands of logs were hoisted from the bottom of the deep lake and river and reclaimed for the manufacture of lumber. He also states that he saw several raised from the bottom of Burntfort lake that he was confident were sunk when the first mill was in operation there in 1839, and that these logs were still green, with the live white sap still under the bark. It is a fact that logs are preserved indefinitely when submerged in a fresh water stream such as the Satilla river.

After the timber was practically exhausted on the river above Burntfort Mr. Bedell sold his holdings there to Mr. J. C. Buie, who still lives on the Camden county side of the Satilla opposite old Burntfort, being a large property owner. Mr. Buie operated a turpentine plant at old Burntfort for years, later being joined in the business by Hon. J. C. Littlefield present Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Charlton county. They bought considerable land, and Mr. Littlefield resided at Burntfort for several years and later acquired complete ownership of the "Burntfort tract," which he sold a few years ago

to the Burntfort Investment Co., a corporation composed almost entirely of local people, the original stockholders being L. E. Mallard, J. C. Littlefield, M. G. White, Sol. P. Mills, Wm. Mizell, Jr., B. M. Roney, E. B. Stapleton, and J. W. Buchanan of Folkston, W. W. Bauman of LaCrosse, Wis., J. K. Larkins of Hoboken, Ga., J. D. Moore of Jacksonville, and W. C. Hopkins of Toledo, Ga. The present tract of land, containing Burntfort and Camp lakes on the Satilla river, comprises about 5,000 acres of land, some of it well timbered. There is a nice dwelling on the lake which was formerly the home of Hon. J. C. Littlefield, and there is no spot in the South more ideal for a game and fish reserve. These lakes are, and have been so declared by the State Game and Fish Department, private lakes for they lie wholly within the boundaries of the deed owned by the Burntfort Investment Co.

It is a safe assertion to state that more fish, especially bream, have been caught in Burntfort lake than any other one spot in the South and it is still a favorite bedding place for bream and red-breast perch, but they are sadly depleted in comparison with former days. The fame of this lake had been spread abroad and during the bedding season fishermen by the hundreds would flock there until the fish were greatly depleted, but since it has been declared a private lake by the State Department of Game and Fish and since the corporation named above acquired ownership of the lake some of this wanton destruction of the fish during the bedding season has been stopped. It is hoped that it will go back to former days and become a haven for the breeding of bream and red-breast perch for the Satilla river, and the present owners are working and planning to this end in view.

Recently Hon. Wm. Mizell, Jr., President of the Citizens Bank of Folkston, has acquired most of the stock of the Burntfort Investment Co., and he has had several improvements made around this beautiful lake. There are two large artesian wells flowing near the lake, and with the ground cleaned of trash and underbrush and sodded in carpet grass, it is, indeed, a most beautiful spot.

Many old men yet living in the "upper counties" delight in telling of the trips made on rafts of timber to Old Burntfort,

and while the timber industry is a thing of the past for Burntfort this place still lives in the memories of many old, bent, crippled men who, in their youth and young manhood, run timber to this place and camped on the banks of the old lake and made merry many cold nights with others there on the same mission.

CHARLTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD, AND RECONSTRUCTION DAYS

Charlton had scarcely commenced to function as a county government when the great Civil War broke out. The people of the county were, as a matter of course, loyal to the cause of the Confederacy and this was not occasioned by the dispute over slavery. There were a few slave owners in Charlton, but only a few. The bulk of the population of the county was made up of pioneers who had immigrated from other sections of Georgia and from the Carolinas. Most of these pioneers lived on small clearings, raised cattle, hogs, sheep, and other domestic animals and spent considerable time in hunting and fishing. There were only a very few large plantations and there was no need for slave labor. We will not attempt to engage in a discussion of the primary cause leading up to this mighty conflict, but all well posted people know that the old fight about the sovereign right of the State was the real cause leading up to the war, and the question of slavery was only an incident. The people of the North believed in a strong centralized government at Washington while the people of the South were jealous of the rights of the separate States to regulate their own internal questions. The election of President Lincoln, champion of a centralized government, was the immediate cause of this mighty conflict, coupled with the hot headed agitators of both North and South. These political agitators never believed actual war would result, and if war came they thought it would last for only a few days.

As soon as Georgia joined in the secession movement the young manhood of Charlton county rushed to enlist in the army, and some of them fearing that the war would be over before they got into the fighting they would not await the forming of a company from Charlton. These young men went to Waresboro,

Waynesville, Blackshear and other points and enlisted in companies being formed there. Among these young men were S. F. Mills, Sr., John Vickery, Jackson Mizell, Everett Mizell, Jesse Grooms, Erick Johnson, and others.

In 1861 a company was made up at Trader's Hill which was afterwards Co. "F" 26th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry. This company was also known as the "Okefenokee Rifles" and was in many of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. There were many casualties in this company as will be shown by a perusal of the record of each member. Charlton county was also represented in the Secession Convention, F. M. Smith and H. M. Mershon being the delegates from Charlton. Besides the Okefenokee Rifles there was a company made up known as 1st Company, 4th Military District, and this district embraced the counties of Glynn, Camden, and Charlton; these counties still compose the Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia.

While there was considerable suffering and privation during the war and the years immediately following its close, there was little trouble from "Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags" as was the case in many Georgia counties. The negro population was so small that they never gained political ascendancy as was the case in our mother county of Camden. The main suffering during the war was the raids made upon the territory by deserters and Northern sympathizers who stole horses, mules and cattle. The Federal troops were in control of Fernandina, Fla., during most of the time and many horses were stolen from Charlton citizens and carried to Fernandina. The only battle of consequence fought near Charlton county was the Battle of Olustee or the Battle of Ocean Pond. This bloody battle was fought near Macclenny, Fla., and Hon. Jesse Grooms, one of the two surviving Confederate soldiers now living in Charlton county, was in this battle.

Below is a roster of Co. F., 26th Infantry, and also of the 1st Co., 4th Military District. Those enlisting in this 1st Company, 4th Military District were afterwards assigned to other commands.

Out of all who went from Charlton county to fight in this terrible war only two now survive, Hon. John Vickery and Hon.

Jesse Grooms. Both these old veterans live together in the home of Mr. E. N. Grooms on the old Vickery homestead. Mr. Grooms is a son of Jesse Grooms and a son-in-law of John Vickery.

These rosters were compiled in the office of the Georgia Soldier Roster Commission and there are some mistakes as to spelling of names and in the initials, but they are approximately correct and the author is very grateful for the aid and assistance rendered him by the Roster Commission of the State of Georgia.

(Compiled for Georgia Soldier Roster Commission by Lillian Henderson.)

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY *F, 26th REGIMENT
GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
C. S. A.

CHARLTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.

("Okefenokee Rifles.")

DASHER, WILLIAM C.,

Captain. August 15, 1861. Retired at reorganization May 8, 1862.

KING, ROBERT N.,

1st Lieutenant. August 15, 1861. Retired at reorganization May 8, 1862.

SMITH, JAMES P.,

2d Lieutenant. August 15, 1861. Appointed Acting Asst. Quartermaster for Post October 6, 1861; Regimental Quartermaster November, 1861. Cashiered by General Court Martial January 27, 1862.

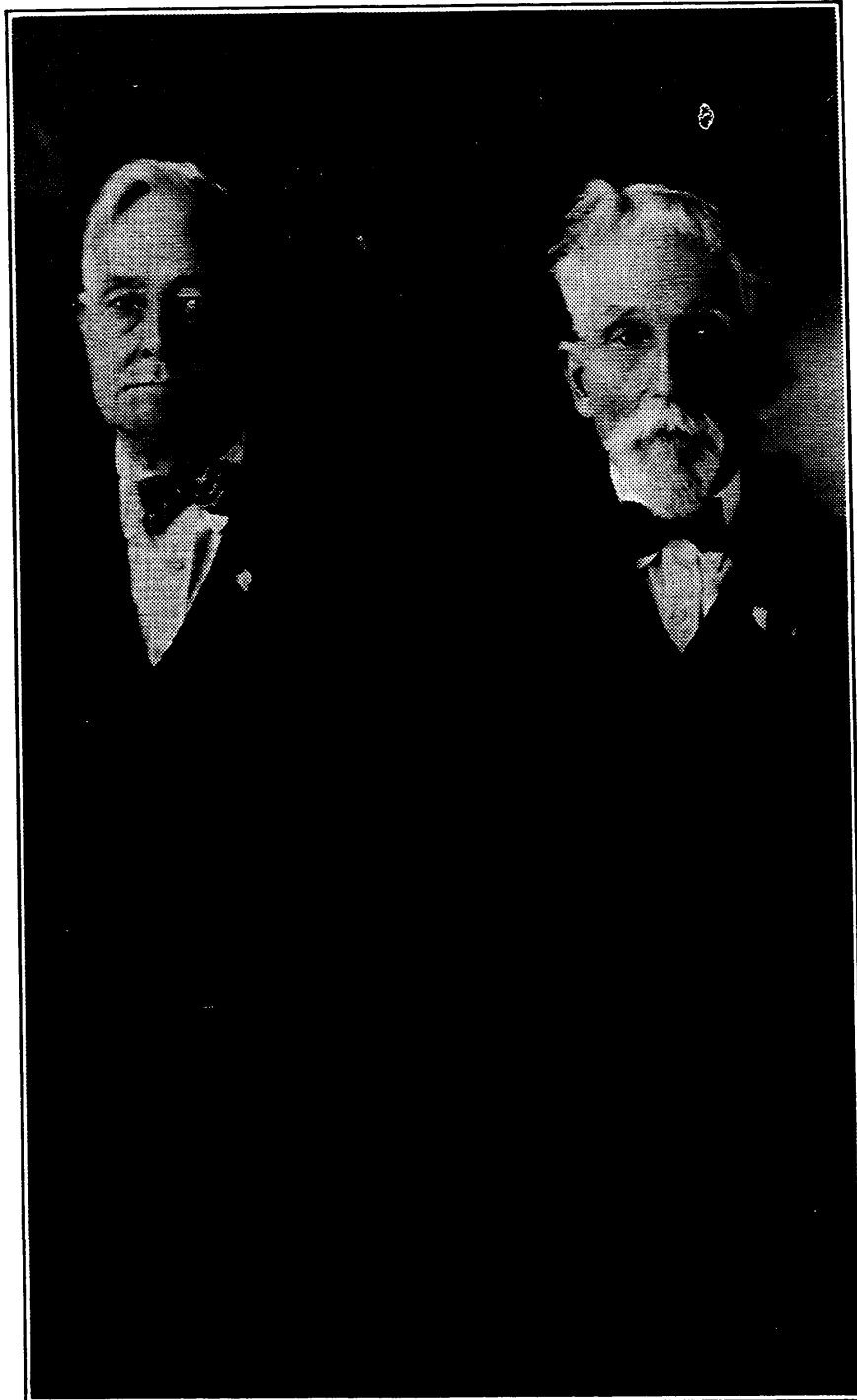
LEE, AARON,

Jr. 2d Lieutenant. August 15, 1861. Retired at reorganization May 8, 1862.

LOWTHER, HAMPTON J.,

1st Lieutenant. August 15, 1861. Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant, 1862; 2d Lieutenant, May 8, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, September 6, 1862; Captain, March, 1863. Killed, Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

*This company was successively designated as Old Co. I, and New Co. F, 13th Regt. Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and Co. F, (which became Co. G, (May 8, 1862), 26th Regt. Georgia Volunteer Infantry.



Charlton's sole surviving Confederate Veterans. Hon. John Vickery,
Hon. Jesse S. Grooms.

ROBINSON, NOAH,

2d Sergeant. August 15, 1861. Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant, May 8, 1862; 2d Lieutenant, September 6, 1862. Captured, Spotsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864. Released, Ft. Delaware, Del., June 16, 1865.

PAXTON, ROBERT,

3d Sergeant. August 15, 1861. Elected 1st Lieutenant, May 8, 1862; Captain, September 6, 1862. Died, bronchitis, General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., February 24, 1863.

MATTOX, JOHN M.,

4th Sergeant. August 15, 1861. Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant, September 6, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, March 1863. Wounded, 1864. Elected Captain, October 9, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

ARNETT, JOHN,

5th Sergeant. August 15, 1861. Elected Captain May 8, 1862. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Died, wounds, Middleburg, Va., September 6, 1862.

THOMPSON, JAMES A.,

1st Corporal. August 15, 1861. Wounded, Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. Admitted to 1st Division, 20th Army Corps, U. S. A., with bronchitis, December 24, 1864, and for same disease to General Field Hospital, 20th Army Corps, Sayannah, Ga., January 19, 1865. Disposition not stated.

CLARK, ANDREW F.,

2d Corporal. August 15, 1861. Private, 1864. Wounded, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

JONES, WILLIAM F.,

3d Corporal. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862. Private, 1864. Killed, Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

CARTER, CLEMONS H.,

4th Corporal. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862. Wounded, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

ANDREWS, FRANCIS A.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded and captured, Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. Released, Camp Hamilton, Va., September 21, 1864. Admitted to Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., September 23, 1864, and furloughed for 40 days from September 27, 1864. No later record.

BACHLOTT, ALEXANDER,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died in hospital, 1864.

BACHLOTT, JOSEPH C.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 1, 1861.

BATTEN, HENRY M.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

BOOTHE, McDONALD M.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 3d Sergeant May 8, 1862. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Captured, Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Released, Pt. Lookout, Md., June 24, 1865.

CARTER, ELIAS K.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave.

CARTER, GEORGE W.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him on wounded furlough.

CARTER, WESLEY,

Private. August 15, 1861. Admitted to C. S. A. General Military Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, N. C., with typhoid fever, June 19, 1863. Killed, Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

CARTER, WILLIAM H.,

Private. August 26, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 31, 1862.

CHANCEY, ASA,

Private. March 4, 1862. Captured and paroled, Middleburg, Va., March 20, 1864. Dropped from rolls March 26, 1864.

CHANCEY, SAMUEL,

Private. March 4, 1862. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. Released, Pt. Lookout, Md., June 26, 1865.

CHASE, CHARLES A.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, Chimborazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Va., July 22, 1863.

CHISM, or CHISOM, AARON E.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, pneumonia, General Hospital No. 1, Danville, Va., September 6, 1862.

CHISM, or CHISOM, JAMES,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, disease, St. Simon's Island, Ga., December 13, 1861.

CLARK, ANDREW F. See 2d Corporal, this company.

CLARKE, J. HENRY,

Private. March 4, 1862. Surrendered, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

CREWS, NOAH,

Private. March 8, 1862. Captured, Harrisonburg, Va., September 25, 1864. Paroled, Pt. Lookout, Md., and transferred to Aiken's Landing, Va., for exchange, March 17, 1865. Received, Boulware & Cox's Wharves, James River, Va., March 19, 1865.

DAVIS, SAMUEL J.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave.

DIXON, ALLEN,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, 1862. (First man from Charlton killed in battle.)

DOUGHERTY, DEMPSEY,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862.

GAINNEY, HENRY,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

GOODBREAD, SAMUEL T.,

Private. September 9, 1861. Detailed sharpshooter, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him present.

GUNTER, WILLIAM,

Private, August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, 1862. Re-enlisted. Appointed Corporal. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him present.

HALL, FRANCIS M.,

Private. August 15, 1861. On sick furlough August 31, 1864.

HENDERSON, JOHN,

Private. August 15, 1861. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file shows him present.

HERBE, CUTHBERT B.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed Musician. Captured, Farmville, Va., April 9, 1865. Released, Newport News, Va., June 24, 1865.

HOGANS, JAMES,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, disease, Staunton, Va., hospital, August 11, 1862.

HUGHES, JOHN,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

JOHNS, GEORGE,

Private. August 15, 1861. On furlough, February, 1862. Died in hospital, 1862.

JOHNS, WILLIAM F. See 3d Corporal, this company.

JOHNSON, ERICK,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Received pay September 24, 1862. No later record.

JONES, N. R.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Killed, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

KERSEY, T. J.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Killed, Spotsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.

KERSEY, WILLIAM,

Private. March 4, 1862. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, sick.

KNIGHT, JOHN ADAMS,

Private. August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, Richmond, Va., May 16, 1863.

LLOYD, ISHAM,

Private. August 15, 1861. Captured, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Took oath of allegiance to United States Government and released on joining United States service, June 9, 1864.

LOWTHER, ALFRED,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

LYONS, SYLVESTER,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 1st Corporal. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave.

LYONS, URIAH W.,

Private. August 31, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

MANNING, W. T.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Wounded, date and place not stated. Died, wounds, May 31, 1864.

MILTON, AARON J.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, 1863.

MILTON, MOSES T.,

Private. March 8, 1862. Killed, 2d Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862.

MIZELL, JOSIAH,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 1st Sergeant, 1862. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1865. Released, Pt. Lookout, Md., June 29, 1865.

McPHERSON, WILLIS,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave.

NUNGAZER, GEORGE T.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant, April 1, 1863; 1st Lieutenant, October 9, 1864. Surrendered, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

NUNGAZER, TIMOTHY,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

O'BRYAN, or O'BRIEN, DENNIS,

Enlisted as a private, Co. K, 26th Regt. Ga. Infantry, May 29, 1861. Transferred to Co. F, same regiment, September 25, 1861. Wounded, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

PETTY, WASHINGTON,

Private. September 19, 1861. Admitted to C. S. A. General Hospital, account of debility, February 5, 1863. Returned to duty February 6, 1863. Died, disease, 1864.

RENTZ, WILLIAM D.,

Private. September 20, 1861. Wounded, Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

ROACH, BENJAMIN,

Private. September 30, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

ROBINSON, HENCEFORD,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Died, Virginia, 1863.

ROBINSON, JESSE,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862.

ROBINSON, JOHN A.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Captured, Spotsylvania, Va., May 20, 1864. Took oath of allegiance to United States Government, Elmira, N. Y., September 30, 1864.

ROBINSON, MARK,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 5th Sergeant, May 8, 1862. Captured, Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864. Paroled, 1865. Received, Boulware & Cox's Wharves, James River, Va., for exchange, March 19, 1865.

ROBINSON, MATHEW,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

ROBINSON, ROBERT,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 2d Sergeant, May 8, 1862. Surrendered, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, typhoid fever, General Hospital No. 16, March 6, 1863.

SCOTT, JOHN,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

SHENAULT, A. F.,

Private. May 5, 1862. Wounded, Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Died, wounds, 1864.

SIKES, ANDREW J.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appointed 3d Corporal, 1864. Killed, June, 1864.

SMITH, WILLIAM,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Captured, Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. Released, Pt. Lookout, Md., June 19, 1865.

SPIKES, DANIEL,

Private. August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 2, 1861.

SPIKES, JOEL,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, 2d Manassas, Va., August 29, 1862.

SPIKES, PETER,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. No later record.

STOKES, L. A.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Surrendered, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

STONE, DAVID,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862. Discharged, account wounds, April 22, 1864.

STRAINE, JAMES,

Private. August 15, 1861. Appears last on roll for February 28, 1862.

TAYLOR, EATON,

Private. March 4, 1862. Wounded, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862; Ft. Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865. Captured, Richmond, Va., Hospital, April 3, 1865. Prisoner of war, Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., May 28, 1865.

THOMPSON, CALVIN,

Private. March 4, 1862. Absent, sick, November 4, 1864. Home on furlough close of war.

THOMPSON, RICHARD,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, phthisis, Gordonsville, Va., Hospital, August 24, 1862.

TODD, JACOB,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded, place not stated, September 19, 1862. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

VICKERY, ROBERT,

Private. August 15, 1861. Transferred to Co. I, this regiment, May 8, 1862. Appointed 4th Sergeant, date not stated. Wounded, Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Died, wounds, May 13, 1864.

VICKERY, SOLOMON,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded and captured, Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. No later record.

WAINWRIGHT, JOHN E.,

Private. March 4, 1862. Wounded and captured, Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Transferred to Pt. Lookout, Md., for exchange, February 20, 1865. Home on furlough close of war.

WAINWRIGHT, NOAH T.,

Private. August 15, 1861. Wounded and disabled, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Roll for November 4, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, wounded.

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM R.,

Private. March 4, 1862. In General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., October 31, 1862. Transferred to Camp Winder, Va., December 15, 1862. Died, Richmond, Va., Hospital, September 1, 1863.

WATERS, WILLIAM,

Private. August 15, 1861. Killed, 2d Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J.,

Private. September 1, 1861. Transferred to Co. A, 61st Regt. Ga. Infantry, October 12, 1861; to Co. A, 26th Regt. Ga. Infantry, December 19, 1861; to Co. B, 4th Regt. Georgia Cavalry (Clinch's), May 12, 1862. Roll for June 30, 1864, last on file, shows him present.

WILSON, ELISHA,

Private. August 15, 1861. Died, Danville, Va., Hospital, 1862.

WITER, S. B.,

Private. 1862. Died, Richmond, Va., July 28, 1864.

This company was organized August 14, 1861, Charlton county, Ga., for twelve months. Was ordered to Brunswick, Ga., August 24, 1861. Mustered into C. S. service by Col. Chas. S. Rockwell, August 28, 1861. Was ordered to St. Simon's Island, Ga., October 6, 1861, and went into camp there October 7, 1861.

Engaged in battle Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; thence it marched to Spotsylvania, Va., where it was engaged in battle on the 10th, 12th, and 19th of May, 1864. It was also engaged in battles around Richmond, Va. Was in the route of and pursuit of "Hunter," and all battles in which General Early's Infantry was engaged.

1st COMPANY
4th MILITARY DISTRICT,
GLYNN, CAMDEN, CHARLTON COUNTIES.

HULL, I. H.,

Captain.

BAILEY, D.,

1st Lieutenant.

BRYANT, J. E.,

2d Lieutenant.

SIMPSON, H.,

3d Lieutenant.

JONES, W. H.,

4th Lieutenant.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B, 11th BATTALION
 GEORGIA MILITIA
 CHARLTON COUNTY

(Enrollment of names of persons in Charlton county, enrolled the 4th day of March, 1862, in conformity with the Proclamation of the Governor and the Adjutant General, published General Orders Nos. 2 and 4.)

List of officers not given.

ACREA, JOHN L., Private. March 4, 1862.	DRAWDY, JOHN, Private. March 4, 1862.
ALBRITAIN, THOMAS, Private. March 4, 1862.	GARRETT, CHARLES, Private. March 4, 1862.
ALTMAN, JAMES, Private. March 4, 1862.	GAY, HINTON, Private. March 4, 1862.
ANDERSON, GEORGE W., Private. March 4, 1862.	GODBY, THOMAS, Private. March 4, 1862.
BEASLEY, BERRY, Private. March 4, 1862.	GROOMS, JOSIAH, Private. March 4, 1862.
BOKEN, JAMES B., Private. March 4, 1862.	HALL, JAMES, Private. March 4, 1862.
CASON, HILLIARY H., Private. March 4, 1862.	HARRIS, JIMPSEY, Private. March 4, 1862.
CHANCY, ASA, Private. March 4, 1862.	HEWETT, DEXTER, Private. March 4, 1862.
CHANCY, ISAAC, Private. March 4, 1862.	HOGANS, A. N., Private. March 4, 1862.
CHANCY, SAMUEL, Private. March 4, 1862.	IVEY, WILLIAM I., Private. March 4, 1862.
CHESSER, THOMAS T., Private. March 4, 1862.	JOHNS, DAVID, Private. March 4, 1862.
CLARK, JAMES F., Private. March 4, 1862.	KEEN, DAVID, Private. March 4, 1862.
COWART, JAMES, Private. March 4, 1862.	KENNEDY, JOHN, Private. March 4, 1862.
DILLEN, HENRY, Private. March 4, 1862.	KENNESAW, JOHN R., Private. March 4, 1862.
DIXON, JOHN, Private. March 4, 1862.	KERSEY, MORGAN, Private. March 4, 1862.

KING, G. D., Private. March 4, 1862.	RHODEN, ISAM J., Private. March 4, 1862.
LEWIS, GEORGE F., Private. March 4, 1862.	RHODEN, TIMOTHY, Private. March 4, 1862.
LOWTHER, K. S., Private. March 4, 1862.	RODDENBURY, JOHN, Private. March 4, 1862.
MATTOX, P. W. W., Private. March 4, 1862.	ROWLAND, ROBERT, Private. March 4, 1862.
MILTON, ELIAS, Private. March 4, 1862.	RUTLAND, CALVIN, Private. March 4, 1862.
MILTON, MOSER, Private. March 4, 1862.	STOKES, HENRY E., Private. March 4, 1862.
MILTON, TIMOTHY, Private. March 4, 1862.	SURRENCY, WILLIAM A. M., Private. March 4, 1862.
MIZELL, NOAH N., Private. March 4, 1862.	THOMPSON, HEZEKIAH, Private. March 4, 1862.
MOURING, NATHAN T., Private. March 4, 1862.	TOMLIN, HARDY, Private. March 4, 1862.
O'QUIN, SILAS, Private. March 4, 1862.	VENTERS, SLADE, Private. March 4, 1862.
POWERS, JAMES, JR., Private. March 4, 1862.	WAINWRIGHT, JAMES, Private. March 4, 1862. Justice of Peace.
POWERS, JAMES, SR., Private. March 4, 1862.	WARREN, JOSIAH, Private. March 4, 1862.
RAULERSON, ELIAS, Private. March 4, 1862.	YARBROUGH, JOHN, Private. March 4, 1862.
REYNOLDS, GEORGE, Private. March 4, 1862.	

HEROIC INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR

Mr. Wm. Mizell, Jr., furnished the author the data for the following incident involving Charlton county citizens during the Civil War:

In conversation with an old native, Joe Davis, of this county who has been dead for a number of years, the following incident was related to me: Mr. Davis said that when a very, very small child, his parents lived on the edge of the Okefenokee swamp and that one night they were awakened by the barking of their

dogs and were alarmed to find their cabin on fire. They rushed hurriedly from their burning hut, his mother carrying him in her arms and his father leading the way. As they gained the clearings of the field several Indians ran toward them waving tomahawks. With one blow they felled his father and bent to scalp him, while his mother ran from the field and secreted herself and child in a thick tangle of vines and gallberry bushes and the Indians were unable to find them. They returned to the burning hut, gathered up what they could find and disappeared.

As the years went by a call for volunteers was made by Jackson Mizell, then a First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army; Joe Davis was enlisted as a private in his company, with whom he went to Virginia. During the seven days' battle around Richmond his company was engaged in a number of battles and one particular afternoon when the Confederates were repulsed he was shot down upon the field. The fleeing Confederates passed, none turning to him to offer assistance, when almost in reach of the enemy he felt some one hurriedly snatch him from the ground, and throwing him across his shoulder he was quickly carried away. Then things went black before his eyes, objects lost their shapes. Finally, as consciousness returned, he realized that some one was tenderly washing his face and a voice was saying to him: "Joe, are you hurt much?" and he realized for the first time that Jackson Mizell, with whom he had enlisted in Charlton county, Georgia, had not forgotten him on the battle fields of Virginia.

Later on in after years when he and his former lieutenant had grown old, he was given the property upon which he lived to the close of his years by Jackson Mizell, his former comrade in arms.

FROM THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD TO THE WORLD WAR

From the close of the Civil War and the reconstruction period, Charlton county's growth was slow but steady until the year 1910, the banner year in its entire history.

While there were one or two turpentine and saw-mill plants in the county just prior to the Civil War, the close of this mighty

conflict found Charlton county's original growth of magnificent yellow pine timber practically untouched.

Immediately upon the close of the Civil War several turpentine and saw-mill plants were established, and then began the slow, steady growth in the population of the county and in industry and business; most of these operators came from Virginia and the Carolinas, and every turpentine and saw-mill man locating in the county brought negro workmen with them. The descendants of these negroes now make up the bulk of our colored population, and throughout the entire history, these negroes, as a rule, have been above the average in citizenship, being peaceable and law-abiding.

It was during this same period following the close of the Civil War that the immigration of farmers and stock-raisers from Tattnall, Bulloch and other upper South Georgia counties, was at its height, although several prominent families from these counties had moved to Charlton a few years preceding the beginning of the great war and were among those who volunteered for service in the Confederate armies.

When the saw-mill and turpentine operators came with their hordes of negro laborers then began the wholesale destruction, and oftentimes needless waste, of the great pine forests of this section. Nothing was thought at that time about the destruction of our natural resources, and this was especially true as to the conservation of the pine timber forests.

Timber, in those days, brought a very small price on the market and was, as a consequence, not prized or valued very highly and very few men of those days could even imagine the time ever coming when the pine timber would be almost entirely destroyed. This situation was not confined alone to Charlton county and this immediate section, but was the rule throughout the entire Georgia pine forest belt. In clearing up farms for cultivation many millions of feet of the finest pine timber ever grown was ruthlessly destroyed throughout the entire pine belt, but the people have, at last, woke up to the necessity of trying to conserve our forests.

During this period literally millions of feet of timber was rafted down the Satilla river to Burnt Fort where it was sold

to agents and representatives of the Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co. and others. Mr. William Lang and Mr. L. M. Bedell bought the bulk of the thousands of the finest yellow pine logs grown in the State of Georgia. This timber came from the upper counties of Ware, Pierce, Coffee, and others, and Burnt Fort was the landing place for these rafts for a period of nearly a half century. On the St. Mary's river the bulk of the timber was rafted down to Orange Bluff and King's Ferry and sold to Davis Bros. and J. Mizell & Bro. The firm of J. Mizell & Bro., composed of Jackson Mizell and William Mizell, both natives of Charlton county and sons of one of the men who run the line dividing Camden and Charlton counties, operated a large saw-mill plant at King's Ferry on the Florida side of the St. Mary's river for about forty years and amassed quite a fortune by hard work and honorable dealings with the people of Charlton county, Georgia, and Baker and Nassau counties in Florida. These men also operated a large general store at King's Ferry and bought the bulk of the original pine timber in Charlton county and in Baker and Nassau counties in Florida. Hon. Jackson Mizell was a commissioned officer in the Confederate army, having enlisted shortly after hostilities were declared, and was County Treasurer of Charlton county shortly after the close of the war. He died in Fernandina, Florida, several years ago, and William Mizell, Sr., died in Folkston, Charlton county, in 1929.

To illustrate the steady, but slow growth of Charlton county from its creation until the census of 1910 the population figures will be given here, showing the population of the county every 10 year period from 1860 to 1930:

1860.....	1,780 (1,223 whites and 557 slaves)
1870.....	1,897 (1,496 whites and 401 free colored)
1880.....	2,154
1890.....	3,335
1900.....	3,592
1910.....	4,722
1920.....	4,536
1930.....	4,381

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a slight decrease in the population of the county since 1910, but it is believed that with the continuation of the present steady

growth the 1940 census will show an increase, even above the population of 1910.

This decrease since the year 1910 is attributed to two causes, to-wit: The peak of the timber and turpentine operations in Charlton was reached in 1909-1910, there being a large plant at Moniac, Georgia, as well as other saw-mill plants in and near Uptonville, Mattox, Folkston, and Winokur, and the census of 1910 was taken after the establishment of the two northern colonies in the county, one at St. George—the 1904 Colony Co., and the other at Homeland—the 1906 Colony Co. Many of the original colonists of these settlements were old Union Army pensioners and many died before the census of 1920, while a goodly number of the colonists returned to their original Northern homes or moved to other localities in the South, many of whom went to Florida.

The greater portion of the original pine forests was cut and manufactured into lumber before 1920 and large numbers of negro laborers had moved to other localities. The turpentine industry, however, instead of decreasing has increased, and now since the people have come to realize the value of conservation of the second growth pine timber there is no likelihood of this industry losing ground in the next half a century.

While many saw-mill laborers moved from the county since 1910 there has been a steady increase in farms and farming operations, and now since the citizens of the county no longer depend upon their timber exclusively they have learned that the soil of the county, when properly tilled, will yield farm products in abundance. A county agent has been employed by the county authorities, and although this expenditure has been criticised by some, others see the value of an active, capable county agent, and it is the hope of the present leaders in the county that Charlton will eventually take her rightful place as a leading agricultural county in the State of Georgia. No other county in the State is more ideally suitable for stock raising and reforestation, and the present county agent is devoting much of his time to these two important matters. He has been instrumental in the introduction of new blood in the range cattle, and has also devoted much time and labor in the work

of protecting the timber from fire and in reforestation generally. The mayor and town council of the enterprising little town of Homeland has very generously donated an area of approximately 50 acres which was formerly set aside as a public park for Homeland. This acreage had grown up in large pine trees, black, slash and long leaf yellow pine, as well as some cypress and poplar timber. It is a most ideal spot for the teaching of the youth of the county the important subject of reforestation. The State Department of Agriculture, the Federal Department cooperating, is aiding in this important work and experts from the department make regular visits to this area. This work is under the direct supervision of Mr. A. B. Hursey, county agent, and the work is being done by the organization of the "4 H. Clubs" of boys and girls of the county. A large, attractively built Club House has been recently constructed on this 50 acre tract of land, and the title to this acreage is now in the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county, but the Club House and grounds is used by the "4 H. Clubs" of Ware and Brantley counties as well as the clubs in Charlton.

The United States census figures show the agricultural history of the county each decade, and these figures will be given briefly here:

In 1860 there were 3,111 acres in cultivation; in 1870, 5,013 acres; 1880, 5,081; 1890, 6,374; 1900, 9,683; and 1910, 10,746 acres in cultivation. The number of farms have steadily increased from 1860 to 1910, and there is a slight decrease in the two decades since the census of 1910. This decrease, however, is attributable to larger farms since the introduction of improved farm machinery, and while the number of individual farms show a slight decrease this decrease is not in acreage tilled.

Since the introduction of tobacco culture in Charlton county about the year 1922 the farmers, or many of them, took up this crop as a money crop and in normal years have been very successful.

To illustrate with concrete figures just what the soil of the "swamp county" will do, two of the tobacco farmers of the county reported the following: One farmer who planted tobacco as a money crop and planted three and three-quarters acres, and sold therefrom tobacco that brought on the market the sum of

\$1,615.00 or nearly \$500.00 per acre; another farmer set out four acres and harvested a tobacco crop that brought \$1,550.00 or nearly \$400.00 per acre. This was the crop year of 1926.

Since that time, however, the cultivation of tobacco has been almost a total failure, attributable to bad seasons and the depressed times and conditions, and many of the original tobacco farmers have quit its culture entirely. It is believed, however, that with the return of normal times and conditions and with normal seasons that this crop will become stabilized in Charlton county, for the consumption of tobacco, especially cigarettes, is increasing by leaps and bounds. Much of this increase is caused by the same thing that caused the increase of the registration lists of voters—the women. Many women now are smoking cigarettes, and while it is not yet considered “good form” in many sections the idea prevalent among the older people two generations ago that any one, man or woman, who smoked cigarettes would lie and steal has been entirely dissipated and many of the former critics of “cigarette smokers” are among the smokers today.

The soil of Charlton will produce a better grade of the bright leaf tobacco, the kind used in the manufacture of cigarettes, than any other county in the State of Georgia. The soil also produces sugar cane and the syrup from the cane grown on the light, sandy soil of Charlton county has a peculiarly pleasing flavor not found in syrup made in other sections of the State. The soil of the county also produces sweet potatoes in abundance during years of normal seasons, and will also produce almost any truck crop. It is the honest opinion of the writer that our farmers will eventually be enriched by truck crops which can be produced in Charlton between the time the crops have been marketed in Florida and before crops mature in the sections north of Charlton. It is possible, yes, even easy, for the farmers of the county to produce a crop of the Big Stem Jersey sweet potatoes at least three weeks earlier than the counties now specializing in this crop north of us.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When war with Spain was declared in 1898 a goodly number of the youth of the county, as was the case at the outbreak of the Civil War, promptly enlisted in the army for the duration of the war. While this war was of short duration, many of Charlton's young men were in uniform when peace came. The author regrets the inability of giving a full and complete list of the young men who enlisted from Charlton. We tried to secure a roster of those enlisting from Charlton but was informed by the military authorities that no record was kept during this war showing the enlistments by counties as was the rule during the late World War. A partial list of those enlisting from Charlton, and a list of those enlisting from other sections, but now residents of Charlton, are given as follows:

Enlisting from Charlton: Jesse W. Vickery, J. V. Gowen, C. L. Mattox (now Ordinary of Ware county), J. C. Allen, George W. Anderson, Owen Robinson, Joseph Gainey, Will Dinkins and Charles Highsmith, all belonging to Co. "K" 1st Georgia Regiment, and Jud Register, who served in the Artillery.

Those enlisting from other places, but now residents of Charlton: H. C. Page, T. W. Wrench, Dr. A. D. Williams, and Rev. M. G. Davis.

As was the case of those serving in the Confederate army, these men returned to their native county and, in later years, became leaders in the community: Hon. Jesse W. Vickery became Clerk of the Superior Court and served in this important office as long as he wanted the office, and later represented the Fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate; J. V. Gowen became a leading business man of the county, and while never seeking public office, is now a member of the County Board of Education; C. L. Mattox removed to Ware county, and is now the efficient Judge of the Court of Ordinary of Ware; J. C. Allen has served his county as tax receiver, tax collector and was, for several terms, Clerk of the Superior Court of Charlton.

During the period discussed in this chapter—from the close of the Civil War to the World War period—nothing of importance happened in the county to retard its steady, normal growth, and the people were very fortunate that no epidemics of deadly



A view of Chase Prairie. Note the solitary tree in the background. This tree is called the "Lonesome Pine" of the Okefenokee and is used by hunters and trappers as a marker for directions—a living "Light House."

diseases have ever broke out in the county, nor has the county ever been visited by any great catastrophe; the thing nearest a catastrophe ever happening in the county was the great storm of 1896, followed by a lesser storm in the year 1898. During the storm of 1896 many houses were blown down and much timber and many live stock destroyed, but the loss of life was negligible. The most tragic thing, save the wars, ever happening in the county, occurred after the period now under discussion, and was the epidemic of influenza in the years 1918 and 1919. This epidemic was general throughout the United States, and was very severe in Charlton during the winter of 1918. The writer went to the Moniac section during the height of this epidemic and met the man being carried out in a coffin he went to see on business. A visit to the community graveyard revealed 23 new graves showing that number buried in one small cemetery since the last rain, possibly 12 or 14 days. This number did not near cover the loss of life during this epidemic, and in one or two cases, entire families were wiped out. The epidemic was bad in every section of the county, but more fatal in the "bend" than any other sections.

THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS AND NEW TOWNS SPRINGING UP

It was during this period—from the close of the Civil War to the World War—that the railroads came through the county. This was an era of railroad building, and this was not confined to Georgia and the South, but throughout the nation. As was the result all over the nation the construction of railroads, while causing the country to develop rapidly, was the death knell to many old, historic towns that happened to be missed by the railroads. The old towns of Center Village and Trader's Hill were the two towns in Charlton county suffering this fate, and when the first railroad came through Charlton county, being a line from Savannah to Jacksonville and known as the Savannah, Florida & Western, these old towns rapidly declined and are now among the "dead towns of early Georgia." The decline of Trader's Hill, however, was not so rapid and it

remained the county-seat of Charlton county for approximately 20 years after the construction of the first railroad. The construction of the railroad through the "Bend" section of the county, and the removal of the county-site from Trader's Hill to Folkston, one of the new towns on the S. F. & W., were the causes of the death of the old, picturesque and historic town of Trader's Hill. Folkston had long since become the chief trading center of the county, but as long as Trader's Hill remained the seat of the county government and as long as it could draw the commerce from the "Bend" section it remained alive and active.

The people of the Trader's Hill community, under the aggressive leadership of the late Hon. A. G. Gowen, Sr., were able to prevent the removal of the county-site to Folkston for a number of years even after Folkston had become the chief commercial center and the leading town in the county. It required more than one election to remove the seat of government, for the voters of the Bend section voted with the Trader's Hill supporters for a number of years. When the railroad came through the Bend about the year 1900 the town of Cutler, now St. George, was established on this railroad, and after this event the voters swung to Folkston, and after a bitter fight in the year 1901 the county-site was finally removed to Folkston.

The Savannah, Florida & Western, now the Atlantic Coast Line, was constructed through Charlton county and several small towns sprang up along the railroad. Folkston, being nearer the old towns of Center Village and Trader's Hill, rapidly forged ahead of the other new towns, and as these old towns declined Folkston gradually grew until it became the principal trading center, even before the removal of the seat of the county government. Uptonville was, for several years, a thriving little town. There was a large saw-mill and a turpentine plant there after the coming of the railroad, and it was for a number of years an incorporated town. Its close proximity to Folkston caused it to gradually decline and is now only a flag-station on the A. C. L. Ry. The town charter was never legally abolished and the citizens of the community just agreed among themselves that the town would cease to function as a municipality. Racepond and Mattox are the other small towns on the A. C. L. Ry., but neither of these towns were ever incorporated.

Homeland, still an incorporated and thriving little municipality, is just two miles north of Folkston, was established as a Northern Colony Town in 1906. While many of the original colonists have moved away it is still a prosperous little town. Many of the original settlers of Homeland were old Union Soldier Pensioners, and these old men who wore the blue during the mighty conflict between the States have all passed away. At the time this is being written there are only two old Confederate soldiers now living in Charlton county.—Messrs. John Vickery and Jesse Grooms.

During the year 1901 the A. C. L. Ry. built a line from Jesup to Folkston known locally as the "Jesup Short Line" and when it was built through the county to Folkston the towns of Winokur and Newell were established.

Winokur, 15 miles north of Folkston, is one of the most active and prosperous little towns in the county. It was an incorporated town for many years, but the town charter was abolished several years ago. Winokur will, no doubt, be a permanent trading point and there is every reason for its steady growth. It is in the center of a prosperous farming section and has long been an important shipping point for timber products.

Newell, seven miles north of Folkston, is a flag-stop on the A. C. L. Ry. Short Line. This station has also been long a shipping point for naval stores and timber products.

The N. G. Wade Investment Co., large property owners in Charlton, own most of Winokur, while Hon. J. C. Littlefield, Folkston, is the principal owner of Newell.

THE GREAT OKEFENOKEE SWAMP

The one thing that makes Charlton county famous, and sets it apart from other counties in the State of Georgia, is the fact that the greater portion of the Okefenokee swamp lies within the confines of this county.

One can not discuss Charlton county without a mention of the Okefenokee swamp, and the swamp could not be described without a reference to Charlton county; the history of one is the history of the other. Much has been said and written during the past few years about this wonder spot of the entire Southeast, but no one has yet been able to write an accurate description of this place of mystery, called by the Indians "Quivering Earth."

The Great Okefenokee swamp was, for several decades, a place of profound mystery even to the early pioneers who came from the upper South Georgia counties and the Carolinas and settled around this enchanting place.

These pioneers would penetrate the swamp for short distances, but the far interior remained unknown to many of the early settlers who spent their entire lives near it. These hardy pioneers ventured further and further into this "Land of Trembling Earth," entering for the purpose of hunting and fishing, until most of the area was finally covered, but these explorations were confined to a very few of the bravest of the early settlers. There are old men reared within a few miles of the swamp who never attempted to penetrate it, but those few who did enter it for hunting and fishing in the old days learned to know all about it, and they know how to travel and dodge the danger spots, and this knowledge to an outsider seems almost uncanny. The untrained eye can not detect the danger spots of "quivering earth."

This magnificent swamp, if it can rightfully be described as a swamp, covers approximately 700 square miles of territory, is about 60 miles long and varies in width from 18 to 30 miles, and lies principally in the counties of Charlton, Ware, and Clinch.

One visitor in describing the swamp says: "It is one of nature's odd freaks, being a shallow depression in what might

be called the last of the Piedmont Ridge which has faded from the mountains in North Georgia through rolling hills, to a narrowing plateau some seventy feet above the sea level."

This is a fair description, for it is, indeed, "one of nature's odd freaks," but instead of being a depression it is really higher above the sea level than the surrounding territory. This is proven by the fact that no streams of any consequence flow into it, but two large rivers have their origin in the Okefenokee—the St. Mary's and the Suwanee, famous in song and story, especially by the "Old Folks at Home." Some portions of the swamp is 120 feet above sea level.

The author of this little book, in collaboration with Mr. Hamp Mizell, member of a prominent pioneer family of Charlton county, published a "History of the Okefenokee Swamp" in 1926, and since that time there have been many feature stories written about this place of interest, some of them original, but most being rank plagiarisms from our work. None, however, have been able to write an accurate description of the Great Okefenokee, for it is such a "freak of nature" that it is seemingly impossible for any one to convey in language a real picture of the place.

Hon. Walter C. Hill, Atlanta, Georgia, describes it as follows:

"Okefenokee, described in native dialect, would not convey a proper conception of its physiognomy. You would be told it is made up of great *Prairies*, miles in length and breadth, separated by extensive *Bays*, and in the prairies are hundreds of thousands of *Houses*, and in the bays are large islands. Also, that the prairies are constantly blowing up, and that moving all about are thousands of *Batteries* which are constantly sinking. My description would be—a lake, in which there are a few large and millions of small islands surrounded by extensive reaches of shallow water grown thick with aquatic vegetation, broken here and there by beautiful clear lakes and pools. But that, too, would fail to convey a proper picture. *Prairies* are open water, grass grown perhaps, or covered with bonnets or water lilies. This water is from a foot to three or four feet in depth.

"Prairies are miles in extent, separated by large tracts of cypress timber which grows out of the water. These are known as bays.

"Houses are small clusters of trees growing out of the water. They would be small islands except that they are not dry land but shallow water or a soggy turft of decayed vegetation, supporting a thick, impenetratable undergrowth, and tall, moss draped cypresses. These combine to make an open, peaceful, watery outlook in every direction.

"There is a sameness that marks the whole of the Okefenokee, yet every prairie and every bay has some characteristic that marks its individuality. The berries, vines, and underbrush give every variety of shade and color, backed or topped by the soft gray of the cypress or the dark green of the pine,—all draped heavily in long folds of Florida moss, which sways and drifts in the breeze. It is restful, wildly beautiful, and hushed, except for the occasional frantic splashing of frightened water fowl, or the calls of the myriads of birds that find their winter haven in the solitudes.

"Nature's process of building houses, and extending the areas of bays, is odd and interesting. A mass of decayed vegetation several feet in thickness will rise from the bottom. Sometimes it is as large as a room; again it covers the area of a ten-room house. This is a 'blow-up.' The surface will rise five or six inches above the water and has the appearance of mud. In time, this will become grass-grown; later briars, small bushes, and water weeds, will cover the surface. In time, this battery accumulates enough weight to sink. It may have moved up to a house or a bay, or may sink in some open space. During this period of its floating experience, the surface has caught the seed of cypress or other trees that grow in water, and in due course they grow up and mature and the 'blow-up,' 'battery' is now a house.

"Some of these houses never seem to settle back to a very firm foundation, and when walked upon undulate and sway the vegetation.

" 'Okefenokee' in the Seminole Indian tongue means 'trembling earth.' There are a great many of these floating islands

and it is a weird and uncanny sensation to walk on seemingly substantial ground to have it give to your weight and cause the trees to bow and nod to your presence."

This description given by Mr. Hill is very good, but, as stated, no one has been able to accurately convey by words a real, true picture of the Okefenokee swamp.

To adequately describe this place requires a book within itself, and only a brief description and history will be given in this book.

THE ISLANDS

Within the swamp there are twenty-one principal islands; these islands were covered with a thick growth of all species of trees common to this climate, principally: Gum, pine, oak, cypress, bays, magnolia, etc.

However, a good portion of the pine and cypress timber has already been removed. The names of the principal islands (there are hundreds of small ones not dignified by a name) are: Billy's, Floyd's, Honey Bee, Scrub, Jack's, Wax, Rowell's, Cuba, Pine, Craven's, Old, Minnie Lake, Bugaboo, Black-Jack, Mitchell's, No. 1, No. 2, Broom, Soldier Camp, Strange, Fiddler's, Carry's Sock, and Hog.

Billy's island, one of the most important of all the islands, was named in honor of "Billy Bow-Legs," the last of the Seminole Indian chiefs to remain in the swamp. Tradition has it that Billy Bow-Legs was a squat, powerfully built man, low in stature and extremely bow-legged. The Indians had a custom of naming their chiefs, and others, by their physical characteristics, whether complimentary or not, and their last chief in the swamp acquired the name as given above.

For years after Billy Bow-Legs and his band had removed to the Florida Everglades this island and all other sections of the great swamp was uninhabited. But years ago an adventurous pioneer by the name of Dan Lee bought out the claim of another Lee who had preceded him only a short time to Billy's Island, settled on the island, erected a rough cabin and

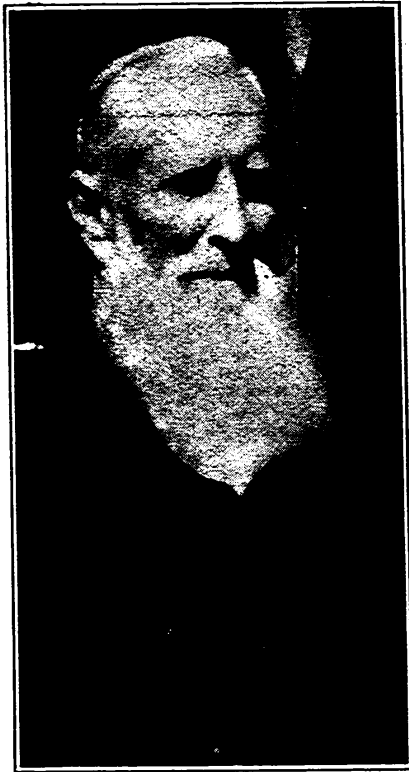
for years made his living by the primitive means of hunting, fishing and trapping, and on a small clearing which he cultivated in corn, cane, potatoes, etc., making an occasional trip out to the mainland to market his furs and alligator hides and to buy the few necessities he did not have on his wonderful island. He carried his young bride with him to this primeval spot, miles away from the nearest house, remote from any church, post-office, doctor, etc., things we now consider absolutely necessary to existence, and together they lived in health and happiness within the great swamp, far away from any sort of civilization, except the occasional contact with the outside world when infrequent visits were made to the mainland, until the ever-greedy hand of commerce found out about the untold wealth of timber stored in this great swamp, a corporation was formed, the State Legislature appealed to, a sale consummated between the State of Georgia and a corporation; then, and not until then, were Dan Lee and his bride, both growing old, disturbed.

To this pioneer couple were born, here in this isolated spot, sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to become grown men and women.

When Dan Lee and his bride entered the swamp and claimed, by right of possession, this beautiful island, the only thing to disturb them was the occasional scream of the panther and bob-cat, but both lived to hear the scream of the steam locomotive supplant the scream of the panther, and when that happened their little home was broken up, for civilization and commerce had entered the great swamp, and the State of Georgia had, by its Governor, acting under the authority of an Act of the Legislature, sold to a corporation the home of the Lees.

This sale was made in 1889, and the first venture was made to drain the swamp, thereby making this rich area available for agricultural purposes, and the other object was to cut the millions of feet of timber within the swamp. This venture, which will be briefly described hereafter, is known by the natives in and around the swamp as "Jackson's Folly."

After the failure of Capt. Jackson and his associates to drain the swamp, and after their financial failure, the entire unsurveyed portions of the swamp became the property of the Hebard



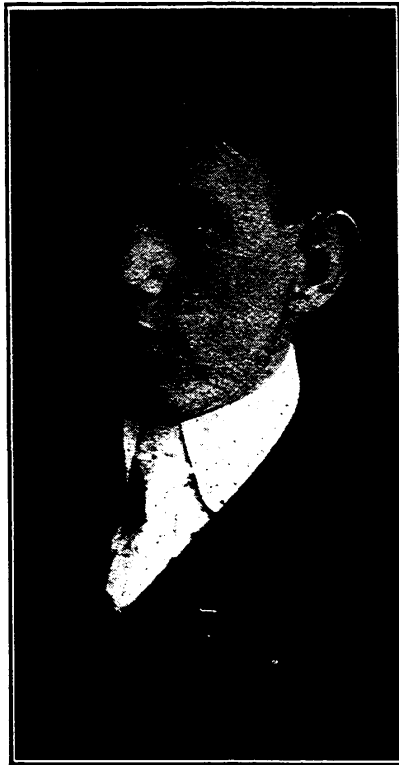
Hon. H. G. Gibson, Ordinary.



Hon. W. H. Mizell, Sheriff.



Dr. H. Fleming,
County Physician.



Hon. W. B. Smith,
Clerk of Court.

Lumber Co., and this company leased the timber in the swamp to the Hebard Cypress Co., which latter company spent approximately 18 years in cutting and removing the millions of feet of cypress timber therefrom, and at a profit of over a million dollars. These people had the vision to see the great wealth stored within the confines of the heretofore inaccessible swamp and had the courage to "tackle the job" of removing this timber and were successful from a financial standpoint.

While the timber was being removed a town was established on Billy's Island; there were, at one time, approximately 600 people living on this island during these operations; a large store was established to furnish provisions to the workers; a hotel was erected to take care of the single men; a railroad was constructed from the city of Waycross to the island; a church and school functioned within the confines of the great swamp; a telephone line was run from the mainland to Billy's Island, and the very first moving picture theatre in Charlton county was erected on this island, and the workers could see "Mary and Doug," as well as other stars of the screen, three nights each week—all within the very heart of the great swamp.

Finally, in 1927 the operations ceased; the bulk of the available timber had been cut and removed and manufactured into lumber; the railroad irons removed; the houses torn down; the workers scattered to other places of employment, and now all that is left is the bare island stripped of the magnificent growth of timber found when the swamp was sold by the State of Georgia to the Suwanee Canal Co., and finally acquired by the Hebard Lumber Co.

The only thing the Lees did to the island was to erect thereon a rude log cabin, clear a few acres of land, and they also had a graveyard where they buried their few dead. Both the Indians and the Lees left the magnificent trees which covered the island; both took so much of the wild game as was necessary for food and raiment; both fished in the beautiful lake adjoining the island, and the island remained about the same until men of the business world discovered that millions of dollars were tied up in the giant cypress and pine trees hid away in this great swamp.

The Lees were scattered, but the corporation dealt reasonably fair with the widow of old Dan Lee by giving her a check for \$1,000.00 after the island was wrested from them by legal process, and strange to relate, after the town of Billy's Island was deserted after the timber operations were completed, the sons and grandsons of old Dan Lee moved back to their original home, and this island is now inhabited only by members of the original Lee family.

FLOYD'S ISLAND

This island takes its name from General Charles Floyd, son of General John Floyd, distinguished citizens of Camden county, Georgia, both famous soldiers in their day. During the years of the periodic Seminole Indian wars, and shortly after the battle between the troops under General John Floyd and the Indians on the edge of the swamp, his son, young General Charles Floyd, taking a small detachment of soldiers penetrated the swamp for miles, and landed on what is now known as "Floyd's Island."

This expedition was made in the year 1838, and tradition in and around the swamp has two or three different tales about what transpired when Floyd and his men reached Floyd's Island. Some have it that a battle was fought and the Indians worsted in the fight; but the most authentic tale is that when this small detachment reached the island only one Indian was found in the village on the island. It is one island in the swamp that is approached by open prairies, and the presumption of those familiar with the swamp is that the Indians must have observed the approach of the troops and left the island, leaving this one Indian in camp. The village showed signs of recent occupancy, for there were several beds of smouldering coals, showing recent fires. It is also presumed that this lone Indian was sick and was, therefore, left behind. He was, however, killed after being chased around the village for some time. Shortly thereafter the trail was found, showing that a large number of Indians had left this island and Billy's Island, and had left the swamp at the south end, and had gone in the direction of the Florida everglades.

Floyd's is one of the largest islands in the swamp, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and is one of the highest and dryest of all the swamp islands.

Mr. Dan Hebard, principal owner of the swamp, has recently erected a hunting lodge on this island where he spends a few weeks during the winter season shooting ducks on the near-by prairies, and is also the lonely, isolated home of Uncle Billie Spaulding.

This old man, approximately 70 years of age, lives all alone on this island except the short time spent there in the winter by Mr. Hebard and his friends. Uncle Billie is the care-taker, and lives entirely alone, cultivating a garden, raising chickens, hunting, fishing, and trapping. He is, without a doubt, the most isolated human within the confines of the entire State of Georgia, and, at times, it is weeks when he does not see a human being. He is, apparently, satisfied and happy, and is a favorite among the visiting hunters and fishermen who occasionally visit this lonely and isolated island.

CHESSER'S ISLAND

Chesser's Island is the largest outlying island of the swamp within Charlton county, and derives its name from the families living on it. This island is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about one-half mile wide, and was originally covered by a dense growth of yellow pine timber.

One W. T. Chesser removed from Tattnall county, Georgia, and settled on this island in the year 1858, constructed a rude log cabin, and cleared and cultivated fields on the island. He reared a family on this island, his sons, Samuel and Allen, spent their entire lives on the island and both reared large families.

There are two cultivated farms and enclosures now on the island, one occupied by the widow, son and daughters of Allen Chesser, and the other by the son of Samuel Chesser. These descendants of W. T. Chesser are living on the island making an honest, competent livelihood by cultivating the fertile fields,

and by hunting, fishing and trapping in the swamp. The young men, known as the "Chesser boys" are considered among the most skillful hunters and trappers of the great swamp, and are considered the most reliable guides, for they know the large swamp as well as a street urchin knows the streets of a large city. There is a large Indian mound on this island, on which crops of corn are made each year. Chesser's Island is famous throughout this section for the excellent grade of sugar cane syrup produced by its light, sandy soil. This syrup has a peculiarly pleasing flavor not found in any other cane syrup known, and is of a remarkably clear, golden color. This syrup is always in demand and brings a premium on the market.

The Chessers are a highly respectable family of people, and are among the most honest and intelligent citizens of Charlton county.

THE LAKES

Lakes are to be found in almost every section of the Okefenokee, varying in size from the miniature lakes caused by alligator caves or hollows to the large lake adjacent to Billy's Island. These lakes also vary in depth from 2 or 3 feet to 10 to 40 feet deep, and in some places so deep that no bottom has ever been found. In almost every prairie can be found from one to two lakes, and near each island is invariably a lake. The principal lakes of the swamp are: Billy's, Gannet, Buzzard's Roost, Buck, Ohio, Monkey, and Suwanee.

Buzzard's Roost lake, as its name implies, is a favorite roosting place for all the buzzards for miles around, and has been known by this name for many years, causing a great deal of comment, for there is no apparent reason for this particular spot being an attraction for this scavenger bird. Several highly colored and romantic stories are told as the reason for this place being a gathering place for buzzards, but space forbids the recording of these tales. This lake, with the possible exception of Gannet and Suwanee lakes, is the best place to fish in the great swamp.

Suwanee Lake is known far and wide as the most famous fishing place in the South. Long before the coming of the "pale-

face" the Indians had discovered that this lake contained a never-ending supply of fish, and their old camps, mounds, etc., are still plainly seen.

This lake is about one mile long, being in five sections, and with varying width and depth. It is owned by Mr. Hamp Mizell, the one man who probably knows more about the Okefenokee swamp, the nature and habits of its birds and animals, than any man living. He has a home near the edge of Suwannee Lake, and has provided camping quarters, boats, hooks and lines, etc., for visiting fishermen, who can fish in this lake, with everything necessary furnished for the sum of 50 cents for 10 hours.

He keeps an old man at the boat-landing at all times during the fishing season, who allows no kind of fishing except by hook and line. No fishing is allowed during the bedding season for bream and red-breast, and as a consequence, the fish in the lake are increasing instead of decreasing. To illustrate the number of fish in this "fisherman's paradise" a careful record was kept of the fish caught during the season of 1925, and the record book shows that there were caught from this lake fish to the number of forty-one thousand, six hundred and eighteen (41,618). During one day 35 fishermen caught 1,471 fish, and one man caught over 200 in a few hours.

Another remarkable fact about this lake is that it makes no difference how dry it becomes elsewhere in the swamp, or how scarce the rainfall, it never falls below a certain level, usually from 12 to 15 feet in dry weather, and in one spot the depth has never been determined, showing plainly an underground stream.

The fish caught in this lake are of unusually fine quality on account of the sand and rock bottom.

The writer ventures the assertion, and it is not an extravagant statement, that there are more fish and better sport in the Okefenokee swamp than any other water space covering the same area in the world.

THE PRAIRIES

It is rather hard to determine how the so-called "prairies" of the Okefenokee came by this name. These prairies are better described as marshes, for they are covered by numerous water plants, such as water lilies, maiden cane, saw-grass, etc.

One old resident, who had visited our great West, advanced the theory that these open spaces within the swamp are called "prairies" for the reason that, viewed from a distance, especially when the wind is blowing the saw-grass, they resemble very much the prairies of the western country.

These prairies are usually covered by from one to two feet of water except in extremely dry weather, and are also dotted by clumps of cypress and other trees, forming little islands called "houses."

The prairies are the favorite resort for the hundreds of water birds that find a haven in the swamp, and for alligators, the alligator holes forming little lakes abounding in fish. The bear, deer, otter and raccoon also feed upon the prairies and the eagles select tall trees on the edge of these prairies for nesting places.

There are quite a number of these so-called prairies in the swamp, but the principal ones are Grand and Chase prairies. These prairies are about 5 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles wide.

These prairies, covered with the beautiful white lilies, add materially to the beauty of the landscape of the Okefenokee, being a part and parcel of the ever changing scenes. One visitor, in speaking of Chase prairie, described it as "one of the most remarkable landscapes in the world."

The "bays" and "hammocks" comprise the greater portion of the swamp. These bays and hammocks are, were, covered with giant cypress trees and the various gums, bays, oak, the beautiful magnolia and other large trees, some of the cypress being of enormous size. One giant cypress cut and removed from one of these swamp bays measured 11½ feet in diameter and had over 12,000 feet of lumber in it.

JACKSON'S FOLLY

The Okefenokee swamp, until the year 1889, remained the property of the State of Georgia. It was known and designated as "unsurveyed lands" belonging to the State as it had never been surveyed under the Land Lottery System, neither had any of it been acquired under the clumsy "Headright System."

It appears that several members of the Legislature thought that the Okefenokee swamp could be drained and reclaimed, and that it would be a wonderfully rich, productive area, and determined to see it well done. As a consequence a bill was introduced in the 1889 session of the General Assembly incorporating the Suwannee Canal Company, which also provided that the Governor sell the Okefenokee swamp to certain named incorporators and their associates. It is a wonderfully constructed Act, and I wish every lawyer who reads this will take the trouble to look it up and read it. It provided that the land should not be sold for less than 12½ cents per acre, and provided for a survey of the same and other necessary provisions.

The capital stock of the corporation was authorized at one million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to five million dollars. The unique feature of this Act, selling, as developed later, millions of dollars worth of timber, was that if the named parties, as the incorporators of the Suwannee Canal Company, should not be the highest bidders, then, in that event, the successful bidders should have the right to the corporation, etc.

The Act finally was carried into effect, and the purchase price named in the deed from Governor N. J. Northern was \$62,101.80, and the acreage thought to be conveyed was 219,500 acres, but a later deed between the parties themselves conveyed 430,000 acres. The \$62,101.80 would about pay two months' pay-roll for the Hebard Cypress Company, for the workmen that were engaged in getting out the cypress timber and manufacturing it into lumber.

Be that as it may, it developed that the proposition of drainage and reclamation was a stupendous task, and the people who know most about the swamp still maintain it can not be done and advance very plausible reasons therefor. Even if it had

been done, or should be done later, it would, no doubt, be entirely destroyed by fire, for if the water was drained from this vast area it would leave only a mass of decayed vegetation.

Capt. Harry Jackson, a prominent Atlanta capitalist, became interested in the venture and either acquired an interest with the original incorporators, or was one of the "associates" named in the Act.

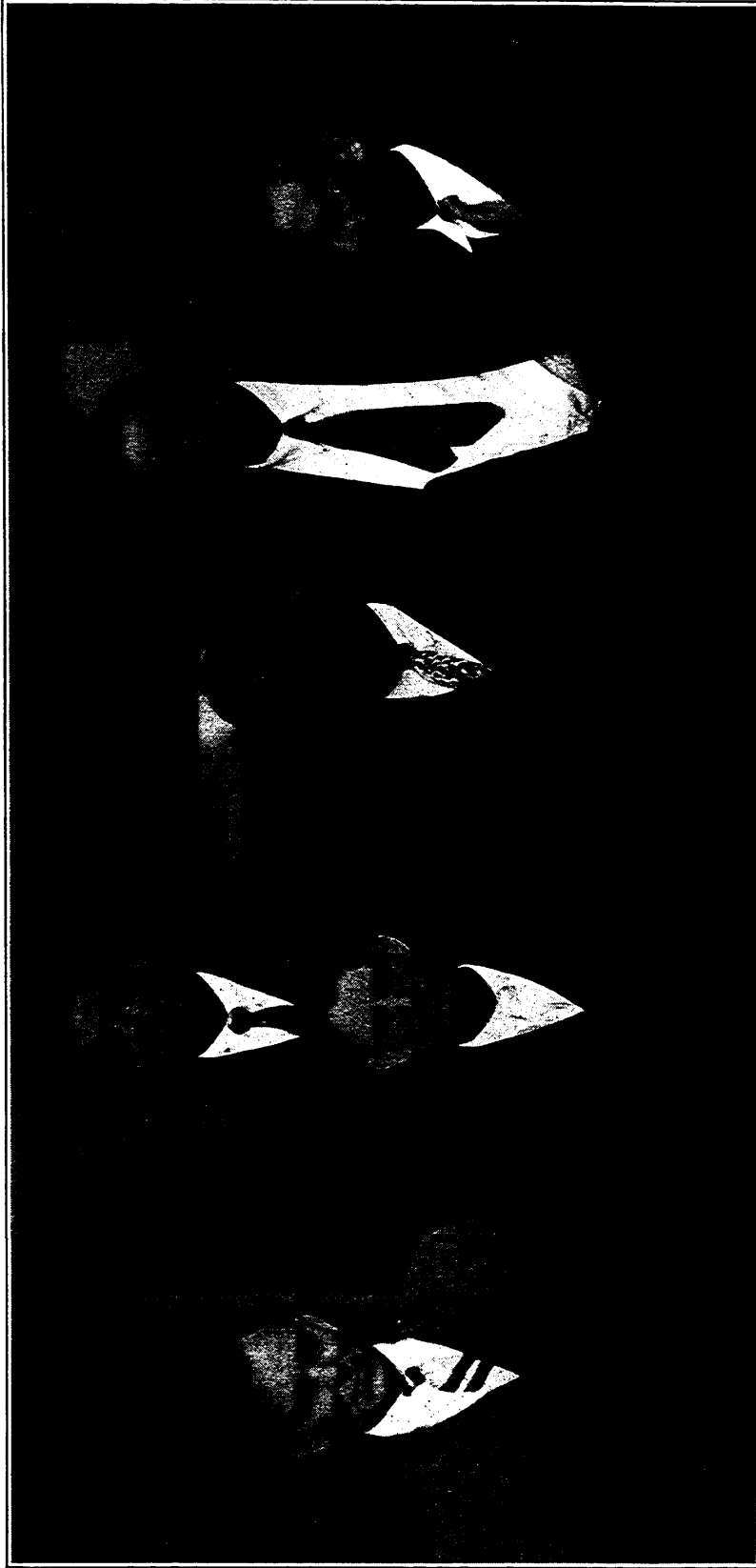
In any event, he was the prime mover and financial agent for the great venture of draining the swamp and also using the water therein to float the millions of feet of timber to the outside for manufacture.

The work started in the year 1891, and thousands of dollars were spent during the next few years. A main canal was dug on the Charlton county side from the nearest point to the St. Mary's river, and this canal penetrated the swamp for approximately 14 miles. The idea was to drain the swamp into the St. Mary's river, and the nearest line between the two was selected as the route for the canal. The canal was never quite completed to the St. Mary's river, but the main canal of 14 miles and branch canal aggregating about 8 miles, were dug at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

Captain Jackson did, however, succeed in towing out by the canal route quite a lot of timber, but too much money had been invested in canals, mills, dredge boats, tram-roads, etc., and the venture was a failure to the loss of over a million dollars to Captain Jackson and his associates. Captain Jackson died in 1895 and the operations ceased.

The old mill-site and living quarters of the workmen on the edge of the swamp was known as "Camp Cornelia" in honor of Captain Jackson's daughter, and the site is still known by this name. The last remaining house, a large two-story wood structure, was destroyed by fire in the year 1923.

All that now remains of "Jackson's Folly" are the canals, now lined with lily-pads and overhanging, moss-draped trees, and the rotting dredge boats are still to be found all along the canals. It was, however, a God-send to the disciples of Isaac Walton, for when the water becomes low in the swamp the fish leave the



COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, CHARLTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Reading from left to right, front row: Lewis E. Stokes, President; N. J. Norman, J. V. Gowen, and John Harris, Superintendent of Schools. Back row, left: Jesse W. Vickery and T. E. Leckie.

so-called prairies and congregate in the canals, where they are caught in great numbers.

The real reason for the failure of the venture was evidently the fault of the engineers, for instead of the waters of the swamp flowing into or towards the St. Mary's river it flowed back the other way into the Suwannee river.

There is a turpentine camp now on the spot of old Camp Cornelia under the management of Mr. John M. Hopkins, who was the first superintendent for the Hebard Cypress Company, successful exploiters of the swamp.

Folkston and Charlton counties missed a rare opportunity when the people of the town and county failed to encourage the Hebard Cypress Company to locate their mill here, and it is the reliable information of the writer that instead of encouraging the location of the mill in or near Folkston some of the "leading" citizens actually threatened these people with high taxes and other oppressive measures if they located in our midst. Had these people located their mill and quarters here it would have meant a city of approximately 3,000 population now for Folkston and would have been a great boon to the farmers of the county as well as to the business interests. When these people were not encouraged to locate in Folkston and Charlton county they placed their mill-seat at Hebardville, near Waycross. Many nice homes, churches, school buildings, etc., were erected in Hebardville, now a suburb of Waycross instead of Folkston.

PROPOSED ST. MARY'S-ST. MARK'S CANAL

Recently there has been much agitation upon the old subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico. This agitation began during the early period of the nation's history. In fact, it has been authoritatively stated that President Washington had a survey and plat made during his first administration.

Under date of January 19, 1877, Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, transmitted to the United States Senate a report made by Q. A. Gilmore, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, in which certain information was given as to this proposed project.

This elaborate report, the result of actual surveys, states that either a ship or barge canal, leaving the St. Mary's river at Camp Pinckney and going through the Okefenokee swamp to the Suwannee river into the gulf, would be practical and feasible.

The lack of space makes it impossible to give this interesting report in detail, but same is given in the "History of Okefenokee Swamp" (McQueen & Mizell, 1926.)

The Legislatures of Georgia and Florida have passed numerous resolutions, appointed commissions, etc., and the project has recently been agitated with renewed vigor.

One of our citizens, Dr. A. D. Williams, was, for a period of four years, a member of the State Canal Commission and gave of his time and talents unsparingly in the furtherance of this proposed route. The large interests of Jacksonville are making a desperate effort to have the canal constructed through Florida, near Jacksonville, and these people have a large fund with which to properly present their claim. The St. Mary's-St. Mark's route is the most practical, the shortest and best possible route for this proposed canal, and the people of Folkston and Charlton county are yet hopeful that this route will finally be approved and the canal constructed.

If this is done it will mean a great deal for Charlton county—more, possibly than anything in the entire history of the county.

The citizens of the county are confident that even if the St. Mary's-St. Mark's canal is not constructed through the Great

Okefenokee swamp that this wonder spot will eventually be set apart by the Federal Government as a National Game and Bird Sanctuary.

A remarkable feature of the report made by Colonel Gilmore in the year 1877 was his comments upon the health conditions in and around the great swamp, which were as follows: "There are no difficulties to be encountered of a climatic character in excavating a canal along the line of our surveys at any season of the year. Our parties were remarkably free from any injurious effects due to climate. Though in the swamp in mid-summer, not an instance of sickness was recorded. The Okefenokee and contiguous swamps are among the most healthy portions of the country—far less sickness arising from climatic causes than is to be found in the vicinity of the lowlands of Georgia and the Carolinas."

"The inhabitants—the Mixons, the Lees and the Chessers—all living within the limits of the Okefenokee—are as robust and healthy in appearance as persons from the highlands of Georgia. A physician is scarcely ever heard of in this section of the country. I met many others on both the eastern and western borders of the swamp, who live within its influence, and they all seem to possess remarkably good health and constitutions. They claim that they have no sickness resulting from miasmatic conditions. There would be, I am sure, no difficulties on account of malarious climate in constructing a canal in all parts and season of the year."

The above observations of this army engineer have been true to this good day. Recently, Captain Bruce Mayn, government expert, spent considerable time in and around the swamp searching for the malarial mosquito, and failed to find any traces of this deadly insect.

While there are millions of mosquitoes in the great swamp there are none of the deadly malarial kind, and the people who live in and around the swamp are robust and healthy.

And what is true as to the swamp is equally true of every section of Charlton county. It is, without a doubt, the healthiest section and one of the healthiest counties in the entire State

of Georgia, instead of being malarial as is thought by those living in other sections of our great State.

This one great fact should be emphasized by our people, for it is the honest opinion of the writer that this mistaken idea of our health conditions has done more than anything else to keep people from moving here from other sections of Georgia and from other States.

THE OKEFENOKEE SWAMP AS A WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

During the past few years, since the scientists and nature-lovers have found out about the wonderful beauty and desirability of the Okefenokee as a haven for the birds and animals that usually frequent such places, there has been a concerted agitation to have this great swamp set aside as a National Park Reservation, and to this end a resolution was introduced and adopted at the 1919 session of the Georgia Legislature by Hon. J. L. Sweat, now deceased, member of the General Assembly from Ware county, couched in the following instructive and beautiful language:

“Whereas, the Okefenokee swamp, located in the southern section of the State of Georgia, containing an area of about 700 square miles, in which the St. Mary’s river and the famous Suwannee of song and story take their source, and in which there is found so much to attract the sportsman, as its hammocks and jungles teem with wild animals and game of every description native to North America; its lakes and creeks and rivers abound in fish, and its open forests ring with the music of native bird life, and, whereas, here in tangled leaf and wild flower live a great many of our songsters who have escaped the destruction that awaited them elsewhere; here, too, are some of the largest birds, going up the scale and reaching the largest eagles in this section; here are found a few species that practically are found nowhere else, and, whereas, in this jungle also remain much of our wild game; here the bear and southern lynx can be found; the only place in this territory where the black bear exist, except

in some few cane brakes in isolated spots along our great rivers, and, whereas, no section is so rich in its attraction to the student as this section, and here we can reap the satisfaction of seeing any species of both bird and animal life in fairly abundant quantities, that are extremely rare if not almost extinct, and, whereas, the swamp is equally rich for the careful student in the study of fish life; here are found a very great variety of our fresh water fish; in fact, in a narrow compass of waters are found more varieties than in any other similar area; the fish that inhabit our still waters of sluggish habits here live and thrive in long lagoons and lakes; here at many points the waters, as they go to make the head of both the St. Mary's and Suwannee rivers, form an ideal spot for the life of some of our game fish, and, whereas, in the northwest and southwest sections of the United States great areas have been purchased and set apart so that the people there might have a place in which to go and see the life that has disappeared forever from the plains and forests and mountains of the far West, the National Government having purchased seven great parks to carry out this work, and, whereas, here in the Southeast no friendly hand has been held out to help in preserving for future generations the wild life that once existed in this section of the United States; nature herself worked hard and furnished here a natural sanctuary; commerce has come in now and the axe of the lumberman is heard throughout the swamp and the coverts for game, the dense jungles in which birds and animals hide themselves from danger will disappear unless protected, and the great forests, jungle and swamp which form headwaters for two great rivers will disappear unless steps are taken to preserve the same;

“Therefore, the House of Representatives of Georgia, the Senate concurring, do resolve:

“(1) That our Senators and Representatives from Georgia in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby memorialized to have the Congress enact appropriate legislation whereby the Okefenokee swamp may be made a National Park Reservation.

“(2) That duly certified copies of these preambles and resolutions be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of State upon the passage, approval and filing of same in his office, to

each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

“Approved, August 18, 1919.”

As stated before, the above resolution is instructive for the recitals made, in which the author of the resolution terms “preambles,” speak the entire truth.

Another portion of the resolution strikes the Southerner with much force, and that is the recital of the seven different vast areas purchased by the National Government for the preservation of the fast disappearing wild life in the Northwest and Southwest, and the almost resentful recital that “no friendly hand has been held out to the people and the section of the Southeast for this purpose, even after ‘nature worked hard and furnished a natural sanctuary.’ ”

The recitals speak the truth, and all intelligent Southerners know that the cause for this condition is simply politics.

Our nation is ruled by one or the other of two great political parties—mostly by one—and both parties can usually count on the South going solid unless there is a question of religious intolerance and bigotry involved.

The Republican party can, with good grace, (and does do it) refuse to do anything for the South, for outside of a few negroes and still fewer white Republicans who belong to the party largely for the benefit of the spoils, the South has no claim on this great political party. The Democratic politicians consider the South their own “red-headed step-child,” and why do anything for her when votes can be made by doing things for those States that do not go “solid” for either of the parties, and the party that can do the most wins the votes.

The “Solid South” should resent the treatment accorded her by the Democratic party more than the treatment accorded by the Republicans. Constancy and affection should, after a while, count for something, and if it does, the Democratic politicians in the nation’s law-making body will let “a few crumbs fall from the patronage table.”

The movement to have the Okefenokee swamp set apart as a Wild Life Sanctuary received renewed impetus by a visit of

the Conservation Committee of the United States Senate to this area on November 10, 1930.

This committee visited the great swamp upon the invitation and as the guests of Hon. D. L. Hebard, principal owner of this area, and the party was composed of the following: United States Senators F. C. Wolcott of Connecticut, H. B. Hawes of Missouri, Key Pittman of Nevada, and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota. Senator Walter F. George of Georgia was also a member of the party exploring the Okefenokee as were Hon. Paul S. Reddington, Director of the United States Biological Survey, and Dr. Gilbert Pearson, President of the National Audubon Society. The staff photographer of the Atlanta Journal and other newspaper men were also members of the party.

This committee entered the swamp by boats as well as flew over the area in an airplane, making a thorough examination of the entire area.

The committee was entertained at breakfast on the morning of November 10th by the citizens of Folkston, being served a breakfast of the justly famous St. Mary's river shad, and Mr. Hebard and Mr. John M. Hopkins entertained them royally in the interior of the swamp.

The people of this county are encouraged that this visit to the area by the committee from the United States Senate will eventually result in the purchase by the National Government of the Okefenokee for a National Wild Life Sanctuary. The senators were very favorably impressed with the area for this purpose, and under the law the committee has the power to purchase the swamp for a sanctuary without any further legislation of Congress in the matter.

In any event, the Okefenokee swamp is a decided asset to Charlton county; it will be utilized for the construction of the proposed canal connecting the Atlantic with the gulf, or for a Wild Life Sanctuary, and, in either event, it will mean much to Charlton county.

It is entirely possible, even probable, that the great Okefenokee will be utilized for both purposes, for its waters could

well be used for both a barge canal and a sanctuary for the hundreds of water birds which now frequent this place.

The principal animals now in the Okefenokee are: Deer, black bear, otter, panthers, bob-cats, raccoons, o'possums, etc., and the wild bird life include whooping cranes, herons, American plumed egret, about nine different species of wild duck, various water fowls from the water turkey, Indian pullet, bald-headed gannet, and the smaller water fowl down to the didapper duck, snipe, plovers, rails, etc.

The beautiful wood (or Summer) duck are native to the swamp, and are to be found there in large numbers. This species has about disappeared from other sections of our great country and should be protected in the Okefenokee. While the State game laws provide for an open season for wood duck, their slaughter is prohibited at all times by the Federal game laws.

SUPERIOR COURT CIRCUITS

(Charlton county created 1854)

Placed in Southern Circuit in 1854,
Placed in Brunswick Circuit in 1856,
Placed in Waycross Circuit in 1910.

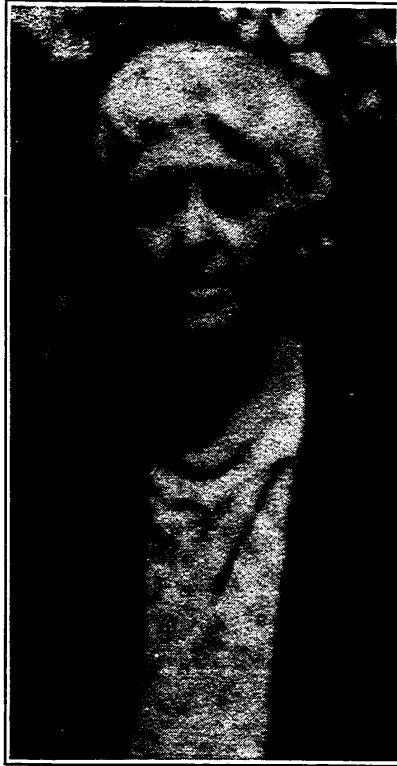
SOLICITORS-GENERAL

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT

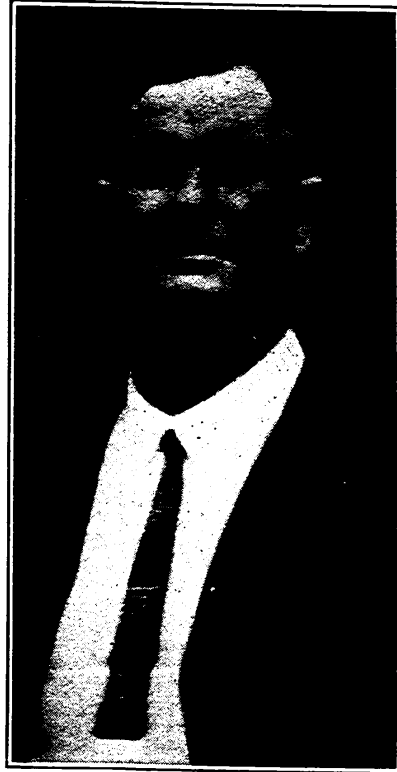
John S. Winn (1855)
Edward T. Sheftall (1859)

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT

William H. Dasher (1857)
Joseph S. Wiggins (1865)
Peter Bedford (1868)
Simon W. Hitch (1873)
George B. Mabry (1881)
J. L. Carter (1885)



Mrs. J. M. Roddenberry,
Tax Collector.



Hon. H. H. Crews, Tax Receiver.



Hon. J. M. Wildes,
County Surveyor.



Hon. John Harris,
Supt. of County Schools.

William Gordon Brantley (1889–1896)
William M. Toomer (1896)
John William Bennett (1897–1909)
E. Lawton Walker (1909)
Joseph Henry Thomas (1909)

WAYCROSS CIRCUIT

Marcus David Dickerson (1910–1919)
Allen B. Spence (1919 to date)

JUDGES

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT

Peter Early Love (1852–1856)

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT

Arthur Erwin Cochren (1856–1860)
William Moultrie Sessions (1860–1864)
Arthur Erwin Cochren (1864–1865)
William Moultrie Sessions (1865–1873)
John W. O'Neal
John L. Harris (1873–1879)
Martin T. Mershon (1879–1886)
Courtland Symms (1887)
Spencer R. Atkinson (1887–1892)
Joel L. Sweat (1892–1899)
Joseph William Bennet (1892)
Francis Willis Dart (1902–1903)
Thomas A. Parker (1903)

WAYCROSS CIRCUIT

Thomas A. Parker (1910–1914)
J. W. Quincy (1914–1915)
J. I. Summerall (1915–1924)
Harry Day Reid (1924–1928)
J. Dorsey Blalock (1928–1929)
Marcus D. Dickerson (1929 to date)

STATE SENATORS FROM CHARLTON COUNTY AND
FROM THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
FROM 1854 TO 1931

While during the early history of Georgia the State was divided into Senatorial Districts, this was changed by a Constitutional Amendment in 1852, and from 1852 until 1860 each county in the State elected a State Senator, and Charlton was created during this time.

While each county was furnishing a State Senator the following represented Charlton county in the State Senate:

1855-1856.....	H. Roddenberry
1857-1858.....	P. W. W. Mattox
1859-1860.....	P. W. W. Mattox

In 1859 the State Senate contained 132 members, which made it almost as large a body as the House of Representatives. Governor Joseph E. Brown recommended to the Legislature in 1859 that the State be divided into 33 Senatorial Districts, but the Legislature followed his recommendation only in part and divided the State into 44 Senatorial Districts of three counties to each district. The Constitution of 1877 gave the General Assembly the power to change the districts after each census, provided that the number of districts and number of Senators should not be increased. A Constitutional Amendment approved in 1918 added 7 new districts bringing the total Senatorial Districts to 51 which is the number at present.

In 1861 Charlton was placed in the Fourth Senatorial District and is a part of the Fourth District today. There are three counties in the Fourth Senatorial District, to-wit: Camden, Glynn, and Charlton, and the representation is fixed by rotation, and Hon. L. Knabb of Charlton is the present State Senator from the Fourth Georgia District.

Mr. Knabb, a prominent naval stores operator, merchant, farmer, and banker, lives at Moniac, near the Florida line. Mr. Knabb has served Charlton in the House of Representatives, being a member of the General Assembly in 1919-1920. His popularity was attested by his election to the House of Representatives and to the State Senate without opposition. He

has also served several years as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county. Mr. Knabb, while his chief interests lie in Georgia, has considerable business interests in Florida and he is now President of the Citizens Bank of Macclenny, Fla. Mr. Knabb has been, for a period of many years, a very successful naval stores operator, merchant, and farmer at Moniac, Ga., his home. He was born in Baker county, Florida, and received his education in the public schools of his native county. He is married and is the father of three children.

Hon. L. Knabb is one of the outstanding citizens of the county, always taking an interest in the affairs of the county and can invariably be found on the right side of all public questions. He is sincerely interested in the public school system of the county and in his community, and has been an active, consistent booster for good roads for several years. He has many warm personal friends throughout the entire county, for his service to the people has not been confined to his own community.

STATE SENATORS FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF GEORGIA FROM 1861 TO 1931

1861-1862-1863, Ex.....	John M. King
1863-1864, Ex.; 1864-1865, Ex.....	R. A. Baker
1865-1866-1866, Ex.....	Nathaniel J. Patterson
1868, Ex.; 1869-1870, Ex.....	J. M. Coleman
1871-1872-1872, Adj.....	J. M. Coleman
1873-1874.....	J. M. Arnow
1875-1876.....	J. M. Arnow
1877.....	J. M. Mattox (Charlton)
1878-1879.....	John Mason Tison
1880-1881, Adj.....	R. N. King
1882-1883, Ex. 1883.....	James Thompson (Charlton)
1884-1885, Adj.....	R. M. Tison
1886-1887, Adj.....	John H. Dilworth
1886-1889.....	A. G. Gowen (Charlton)
1890-1891, Adj.....	Thomas W. Lamb
1892-1893.....	John S. Russell,
1894-1895.....	John J. Upchurch (Charlton)
1896-1897, Adj. 1897.....	Henry F. Dunwody
1898-1899.....	Rufus S. Lang

1900-1901.....	J. J. Upchurch (Charlton)
1902-1903-1904.....	Wilfred F. Symons
1905-1906.....	D. P. Rose
1907-1908, Ex. 1908.....	J. J. Mattox (Charlton)
1909-1910.....	Lawrence Randall Akin
1911-1912, Ex. 1912.....	W. W. King
1913-1914.....	W. M. Oliff (Charlton)
1915-1916, 1915 Ex., 1916 Ex., 1917 Ex.....	Lawrence Randall Akin
1917-1918.....	Sinclair C. Townsend
1919-1920.....	Jesse W. Vickery (Charlton)
1921-1922.....	Lawrence Randall Akin
1923-1923 Ex., 1924 Ex.....	Charles Sterling Arnow
1925-1926 Ex., 1926 2nd Ex.....	Thomas L. Pickren (Charlton)
1927-1928.....	Millard Reese
1929-1930, Ex.....	B. A. Atkinson
1931-1932.....	L. Knabb (Charlton)

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM CHARLTON COUNTY FROM 1854 TO 1931

Hon. L. E. Mallard, present member of the Lower House of the State Legislature from Charlton county, is serving his third term in this important office, having been elected a member of the General Assembly without opposition. Possibly the most noteworthy service rendered the people and tax-payers of Charlton by Mr. Mallard in the Legislature was in securing an appropriation of several thousands of dollars with which to construct a State line fence between Charlton county, Georgia, and Baker and Nassau counties in Florida. The securing of this appropriation was in connection with the State wide tick eradication work and saved the tax-payers of this county thousands of dollars. It was really a State matter, but had not Mr. Mallard, Mr. Pickren, State Senator, and others who aided in securing this appropriation been successful it would have meant a great burden upon the people of Charlton. The mention of this particular work on the part of Representative Mallard is not meant to discredit his general service in the Legislature, for he has made a faithful and conscientious member.

Mr. Mallard came to Charlton county from Bulloch approximately 32 years ago, and his first work was teaching school.

Since he can be classed as an "old resident" a history of his family will be given under "Family Histories" in another chapter.

The list of those who have represented Charlton county in the House of Representatives disclose a list of the leaders of the county throughout its history, as follows:

1855-1856	James Thompson
1857-1858	Owen K. Mizell
1859-1860	A. N. Hogans
1861-1862-1863	Owen K. Mizell
1863-1864, Ex. 1864-1865	C. F. Hires
1865-1866	Owen K. Mizell
1868 Ex., 1869-1870 Ex.	F. M. Smith
1871-1872, Adj. 1872	Jehu Paxton
1873-1874	G. W. Roberts
1875-1876	Felder Lang
1877	Felder Lang
1878-1879	Felder Lang
1880-1881, Adj.	James Thompson
1882-1883	P. M. Courson
1884-1885	John M. Canaday
1886-1887, Adj.	S. F. Mills
1888-1889, Adj.	J. J. Stokes
1892	James Thompson
1893	Henry M. Gainey
1894-1895	W. O. Gibson
1896-1897-1897, Adj.	Andrew G. Gowen
1898-1899	John J. Upchurch
1900-1901	C. L. Cowart
1902-1903-1904	Joseph S. Mizell
1905-1906	J. T. Mizell
1907-1908, Ex. 1908	A. J. Howard
1909-1910	D. R. Wasdin
1911-1912, Ex. 1912	B. F. Scott
1913-1914	G. W. Reynolds
1915-1915 Ex., 1916-1917 Ex.	Thomas L. Pickren
1919-1920	L. Knabb
1923-1923 Ex., 1924 Ex.	Thomas L. Pickren
1925-1926	Lawrence E. Mallard
1927-1928	Lawrence E. Mallard
1929-1931	Lawrence E. Mallard

The above list discloses that several men served for successive terms, and others who served several terms but with intervening terms. The first representative from Charlton was Judge James Thompson, a famous character in his day, and the record discloses that he served first in 1855, then again in 1880-1881,

and later in 1892, being thirty-seven years intervening between his first and last service in the General Assembly of Georgia from Charlton county.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF CHARLTON COUNTY FROM 1854 TO 1931

The Act of the General Assembly of the session of 1853-1854 creating Charlton county provided that an election be held on the second Monday in April, 1854, for the election of county officers, and also for the selection of a county site.

In compliance with the provisions of the Act an election was held, and it is the information of the author that polls were open only at Trader's Hill, although Center Village was the largest, most prosperous town in the entire Southeast Georgia section. Trader's Hill was selected as the county-seat, and the following citizens were elected county officers:

Daniel R. Dedge was elected as the first sheriff, J. H. Oliver Clerk of both the Superior and Inferior Courts; Francis M. Smith, Ordinary; John E. Gibson, Tax Receiver; H. J. Bessant, County Surveyor; James S. Bennett as Coroner, and Louis N. G. Strickland as Tax Collector. The first elected Tax Collector, Louis N. G. Strickland, did not serve in that capacity for he was murdered at Center Village in June of the year elected, 1854. He was murdered by a man named Meredith, who was convicted and served four years in the penitentiary. Shortly after being pardoned from penal servitude, this man was killed in a bar-room brawl in Jacksonville, Fla. Louis N. G. Strickland was succeeded by H. Roddenberry, who was the first active Tax Collector of Charlton county. Since 1854 this office has been closely identified with the Roddenberry family as will be recounted in another chapter.

Daniel R. Dedge, according to statements made by some of the old citizens was a rough, uncouth, uneducated man, but a man of great courage, powerful physique, and good common sense. He was not a rowdy, but was a man of genial disposition.

J. H. Oliver, the first Clerk of the Courts, lived at Trader's Hill. He was a lawyer, trained in the old English law. He was

a man of culture and refinement and was highly educated. He removed from Charlton county shortly after his first term of office and we have been unable to learn anything of his subsequent history. He was probably killed during the Civil War.

John E. Gibson, first Tax Receiver, came to Charlton originally from Bulloch county, and later returned to his native county. He was the father of Rev. O. M. Gibson and Hon. H. G. Gibson, present ordinary, and will be discussed under the chapter devoted to family histories.

1855.....	Henry Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
1855.....	William Lang.....	Tax Receiver
1855.....	Allen Dixon.....	Coroner
1855.....	David W. Brown.....	County Surveyor
1856		
Jan. 11.	J. E. Bryant.....	Sheriff
Jan. 11.	George D. King.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 11.	George D. King.....	Clerk of Inferior Court
Jan. 11.	Robert Paxton.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 11.	John L. Courson.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 11.	Henry Roddenberry.....	Coroner
Jan. 11.	John Arnett.....	Surveyor
Jan. 11.	Thomas Hilliard.....	Ordinary
1857.....	Robert Paxton.....	Tax Collector
1858		
Jan. 15.	John J. Johns.....	Sheriff
Jan. 15.	George D. King.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 15.	George D. King.....	Clerk of Inferior Court
Jan. 15.	Robert Rowland.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 15.	James J. Hatcher.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 15.	John Arnett.....	Surveyor
1859		
Jan. 11.	John Arnett.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 11.	James S. Strickland.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 11.	F. M. Smith.....	Ordinary
1861		
Jan. 10.	F. M. Smith.....	Ordinary
Jan. 10.	R. Paxton.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 10.	R. Paxton.....	Clerk Inferior Court
Jan. 10.	John T. Sharpe.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 10.	James Leigh.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 10.	Slade Vinters.....	Surveyor
Feb. 16.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff

1861

Jan. 10.	John J. Johns.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 10.	Gideon Burnside.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 5.	Charles F. Hires.....	Clerk of Superior Court
Oct. 5.	Charles F. Hires.....	Clerk of Inferior Court

1862

Jan. 23.	C. F. Hires.....	Clerk of Superior Court
Jan. 23.	C. F. Hires.....	Clerk of Inferior Court
Jan. 23.	K. S. Lowther.....	Sheriff
Jan. 23.	P. C. Yokum.....	Coroner
Jan. 23.	Slade Vinters.....	Surveyor
Jan. 23.	James Wainwright.....	Tax Receiver and Collector

1864

Feb. 16.	J. C. Smith.....	Ordinary
Feb. 16.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff
Feb. 16.	Jehu Paxton.....	Clerk of Superior Court
Feb. 16.	Jehu Paxton.....	Clerk of Inferior Court
Feb. 16.	Curtis Robinson.....	Tax Receiver
Feb. 16.	James Wainwright.....	Tax Collector
Feb. 16.	Silas O'Quinn.....	Coroner
Feb. 16.	J. C. Bachlott.....	Surveyor
Feb. 16.	J. J. Hatcher.....	Treasurer
June 13.	Thomas Crawford.....	Tax Receiver

1866

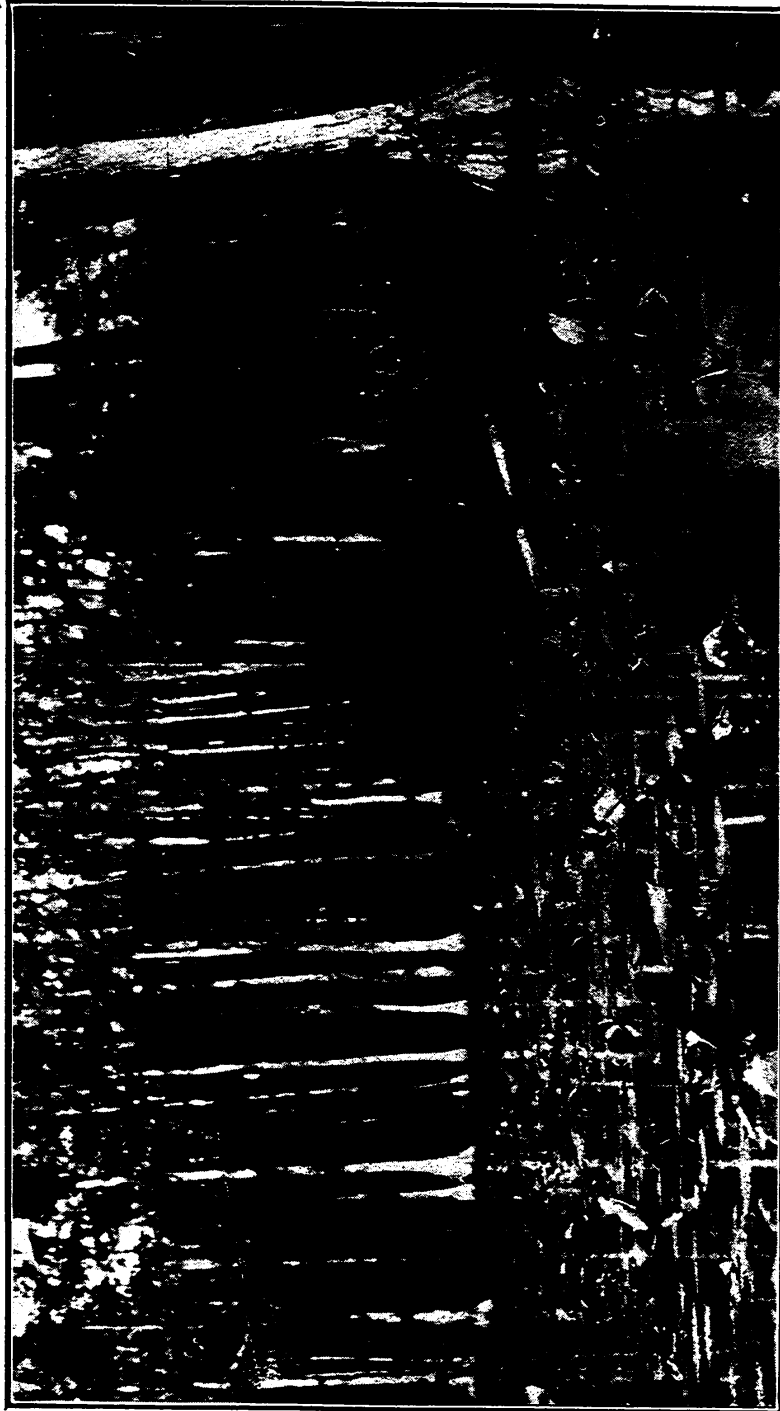
Jan. 22.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff
Jan. 22.	Aaron Lee.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 22.	Aaron Lee.....	Clerk Inferior Court
Jan. 22.	W. McPherson.....	Surveyor
Mch. 8.	Curtis Robinson.....	Tax Collector
Mch. 8.	T. R. Crawford.....	Tax Collector and County Surveyor
May 21.	Sylvester Lyons.....	Coroner
May 21.	J. Mizell, Jr.....	Treasurer

1867

Feb. 28.	John M. Mattox.....	Sheriff (John E. Bryant, Jan. 15, 1868)
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1868

Aug. 19.	John M. Mattox.....	Ordinary
Aug. 19.	Aaron Lee.....	Clerk Superior Court
Sept. 4.	C. Robinson.....	Tax Receiver
Aug. 19.	Slade Vinters.....	Surveyor
Aug. 19.	Sylvester Lyons.....	Coroner
Aug. 19.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff
Aug. 19.	R. Hatcher.....	Clerk Superior Court
Aug. 19.	Jas. C. Smith.....	Treasurer (Refused to qualify)



A typical scene in the interior of the "Place of Trembling Earth."

1871

Feb. 7. J. A. O'Quinn..... Sheriff
 Feb. 7. Robert Hatcher..... Ordinary (Resigned August 20,
 1872)
 Feb. 7. Curtis Robinson..... Tax Receiver and Collector
 Feb. 7. A. G. Gowen..... Treasurer
 Feb. 7. Slade Vinters..... Surveyor (Failed to qualify)
 Feb. 7. James Wainwright..... Coroner (Failed to qualify)
 Feb. 7. S. P. Tracy..... Surveyor (Appointed by Ordinary)

1873

Jan. 24. J. M. Mattox..... Ordinary
 Jan. 24. P. M. Courson..... Clerk Superior Court
 Jan. 24. John Brooks..... Sheriff
 Jan. 24. Luke Drawdy..... Receiver Tax Returns
 Jan. 24. Curtis Robinson..... Tax Collector
 Jan. 24. A. S. Layton..... Treasurer
 Jan. 24. Felder Lang..... Surveyor
 Jan. 24. F. D. Wainwright..... Coroner (Failed to qualify)

1875

Jan. 15. T. D. Hawkins..... Clerk Superior Court
 Jan. 15. John Vickery..... Sheriff
 Mch. 19. A. G. Gowen..... Receiver Tax Returns
 Jan. 15. Curtis Robinson..... Tax Collector
 Jan. 15. A. S. Layton..... Treasurer
 Jan. 15. F. D. Wainwright..... Surveyor
 Jan. 15. John R. Kennison..... Coroner (Refused to qualify)

1877

Jan. 20. Robert Hatcher..... Ordinary
 Jan. 20. T. D. Hawkins, Jr..... Clerk Superior Court (Resigned
 December 20, 1877)
 Jan. 20. Robert Robinson..... Sheriff
 Jan. 20. Jathan J. Stokes..... Receiver Tax Returns
 Jan. 20. P. M. Courson..... Tax Collector
 Jan. 20. A. S. Layton..... Treasurer
 Jan. 20. F. D. Wainwright..... Surveyor

1878

Feb. 26. John W. Beaton..... Clerk Superior Court

1879

Jan. 10. John A. Johnson..... Clerk Superior Court
 Jan. 10. John Brooks..... Sheriff
 Jan. 10. Jathan J. Stokes..... Receiver Tax Returns
 Jan. 10. Perry M. Courson..... Tax Collector
 Jan. 10. Albert S. Layton..... Treasurer
 Jan. 10. Francis D. Wainwright..... Surveyor
 Jan. 10. Hiram M. Taylor..... Coroner

1881

Jan. 11.	Robert Hatcher.....	Ordinary
Jan. 11.	Andrew G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 11.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff (Notice of contest filed too late)
Jan. 11.	Cicero C. Crews.....	Receiver Tax Returns
Jan. 11.	Perry M. Courson.....	Tax Collector (Resigned October 31, 1882.)
Jan. 11.	Jehu Paxton.....	Treasurer
Jan. 11.	Felder Lang.....	Surveyor
Jan. 11.	James Robinson.....	Coroner

1883

Jan. 13.	A. G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 13.	John Brooks.....	Sheriff
Jan. 13.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Receiver Tax Returns
Jan. 13.	Wm. O. Gibson.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 13.	Jehu Paxton.....	Treasurer
Jan. 13.	James Robinson.....	Surveyor
Jan. 13.	David Altman.....	Coroner

1885

Jan. 13.	W. O. Gibson.....	Ordinary (Resigned January 1889)
Jan. 13.	A. G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 13.	N. F. Robinson.....	Sheriff
Jan. 13.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 13.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Receiver Tax Returns
Jan. 13.	Jehu Paxton.....	Treasurer
Jan. 13.	F. D. Wainwright.....	Surveyor
Jan. 13.	M. M. Youmans.....	Coroner

1888

Oct. 25.	James E. Robinson.....	Tax Collector
Nov. 3.	Domingo C. Layton.....	Clerk Superior Court

1889

Jan. 9.	Jehu Paxton.....	Ordinary
Jan. 9.	D. C. Layton.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 9.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Jan. 9.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Receiver Tax Returns
Jan. 9.	Newton Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 9.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Jan. 9.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Jan. 9.	Lang Fitzsimmons.....	Coroner

1890

Sept. 5.	A. G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court (Resigned February 21, 1891.)
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1891

Jan. 12.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Jan. 12.	E. D. O'Quinn.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 12.	J. R. Hodges.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 12.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Jan. 12.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Jan. 12.	Lottie Simmons.....	Coroner (Failed to qualify)
Jan. 12.	A. Dowling.....	Ordinary

1893

Jan. 11.	A. Dowling.....	Ordinary
Jan. 11.	A. G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 11.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Jan. 11.	J. A. Johnson.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 11.	N. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 11.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Jan. 11.	F. D. Wainwright.....	Surveyor
Jan. 11.	H. A. Robinson.....	Coroner (Failed to qualify)

1895

Jan. 9.	A. G. Gowen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Jan. 9.	H. S. Mattox.....	Sheriff
Jan. 9.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Receiver
Jan. 9.	N. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 9.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Jan. 9.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Jan. 9.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Coroner

1896

Oct. 16.	B. G. McDonald.....	Ordinary
Oct. 16.	J. S. Mizell.....	Clerk Superior Court
Oct. 16.	H. S. Mattox.....	Sheriff
Oct. 16.	N. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 16.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Oct. 16.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Oct. 16.	H. W. Mitchum.....	Coroner
Oct. 16.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Receiver

1898

Oct. 19.	J. S. Mizell.....	Clerk Superior Court
Oct. 19.	H. S. Mattox.....	Sheriff
Oct. 19.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Receiver
Oct. 19.	N. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 19.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Oct. 19.	M. C. Chesser.....	Surveyor
Oct. 19.	W. W. Reives.....	Coroner

1900

Jan.	G. W. Haddock.....	Ordinary
Jan.	J. S. Mizell.....	Clerk Superior Court

1900

Jan.	W. R. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Jan.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Tax Receiver
Jan.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Collector
Jan.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Jan.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Jan.	G. W. Chism.....	Coroner

1902

Oct. 8.	J. W. Vickery.....	Clerk Superior Court
Oct. 8.	H. S. Mattox.....	Sheriff
Oct. 8.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Tax Receiver
Oct. 8.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 8.	Erick Johnson.....	Treasurer
Oct. 8.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Oct. 8.	Clifford Kennison.....	Coroner

1904

Oct. 17.	B. G. McDonald.....	Ordinary
Oct. 17.	J. W. Vickery.....	Clerk Superior Court
Oct. 17.	W. R. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Oct. 17.	J. C. Allen.....	Tax Receiver
Oct. 17.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 17.	J. S. Grooms.....	Treasurer
Oct. 17.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Oct. 17.	E. C. Kennison.....	Coroner

1906

Nov. 1.	J. W. Vickery.....	Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 1.	W. R. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Nov. 1.	J. C. Allen.....	Tax Receiver
Nov. 1.	J. J. Stokes.....	Tax Collector (Resigned July 1, 1908)
Nov. 1.	J. S. Grooms.....	Treasurer
Nov. 1.	J. B. Baker.....	Surveyor
Nov. 1.	E. C. Kennison.....	Coroner

1908

July 8.	J. H. Johnson.....	Tax Collector (Appointed for un- expired term)
Nov. 10.	J. J. Stokes.....	Ordinary
Nov. 3.	J. W. Vickery.....	Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 3.	W. R. Wainwright.....	Sheriff
Nov. 3.	D. F. Roddenberry.....	Tax Receiver
Nov. 3.	J. C. Allen.....	Tax Collector
Nov. 3.	J. S. Grooms.....	Treasurer
Nov. 3.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Nov. 3.	E. C. Kennison.....	Coroner

1910

Nov. 5.	J. W. Vickery.....	Clerk Superior Court (Resigned)
Nov. 5.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Nov. 5.	E. P. Courson.....	Tax Receiver
Nov. 5.	J. C. Allen.....	Tax Collector
Nov. 5.	J. S. Grooms.....	Treasurer
Nov. 5.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Nov. 5.	E. C. Kennison.....	Coroner

1912

Jan. 15.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Jan. 15.	J. C. Allen.....	Clerk Superior Court (January 20, 1912.)
Oct. 19.	J. J. Stokes.....	Ordinary
Oct. 19.	J. C. Allen.....	Clerk Superior Court (December 3rd)
Oct. 19.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff (November 11th)
Oct. 19.	J. D. Hatcher.....	Tax Receiver
Oct. 19.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Oct. 19.	J. S. Grooms.....	Treasurer
Oct. 19.	J. R. Cooper.....	Surveyor
Oct. 19.	H. P. Wildes.....	Coroner

1914

Nov. 30.	J. C. Allen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 30.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Nov. 30.	H. H. Crews.....	Tax Receiver
Nov. 30.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Nov. 30.	O. F. Wilson.....	Treasurer
Nov. 30.	J. M. Wildes.....	Surveyor
*Nov. 30.	H. P. Wildes.....	Coroner

1916

Dec. 4.	J. C. Allen.....	Clerk Superior Court
Dec. 4.	J. J. Stokes.....	Ordinary
Dec. 4.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Dec. 4.	H. H. Crews.....	Tax Receiver
Dec. 4.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Dec. 4.	O. F. Wilson.....	Treasurer
Dec. 4.	J. M. Wildes.....	Surveyor
Dec. 4.	H. P. Wildes.....	Coroner

1920

Dec. 9.	J. J. Stokes.....	Ordinary
Dec. 9.	J. D. Raulerson.....	Clerk Superior Court
Dec. 9.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Dec. 9.	H. H. Crews.....	Tax Receiver
Dec. 9.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Dec. 9.	J. B. Baker.....	Surveyor
Dec. 9.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Coroner

1924

Dec.	J. J. Stokes.....	Ordinary
Dec.	J. D. Raulerson.....	Clerk Superior Court
Dec.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Dec.	H. H. Crews.....	Tax Receiver
Dec.	J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Dec.	J. M. Wildes.....	Surveyor
Dec.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Coroner

1925

	H. G. Gibson.....	Ordinary
	Mrs. J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
April	J. H. Johnson.....	Judge County Court
April	A. S. McQueen.....	Solicitor County Court

1928 (Present County Officers)

Dec.	H. G. Gibson.....	Ordinary
Dec.	W. B. Smith.....	Clerk Superior Court
Dec.	W. H. Mizell.....	Sheriff
Dec.	H. H. Crews.....	Tax Receiver
Dec.	Mrs. J. M. Roddenberry.....	Tax Collector
Dec.	J. M. Wildes.....	Surveyor
Dec.	J. A. Wainwright.....	Coroner
Dec.	J. H. Johnson.....	Judge County Court
Dec.	A. S. McQueen.....	Solicitor County Court

Dr. Albert Fleming has been county physician for the past several years, having been elected by the grand jury, and A. S. McQueen was named county historian in 1929.

EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS

John W. Yarborough to Miss Annie Hodge.....	Jan. 24, 1861.
Noah Crews to Miss Rebecca Gunter.....	Jan. 9, 1862.
Smith Drawdy to Miss Amanda Howard.....	July 10, 1862.
Andrew Walker to Miss Celia Johnson.....	Jan. 14, 1862.
Hampton J. Lowther to Miss Celia Ann Benton.....	June 14, 1860.
Thomas T. Chesser to Miss Lucretia Dedge.....	Aug. 22, 1860.
Charles Garrett to Miss Louisa Dixon.....	Dec. 22, 1860.
Ebenezer Corneal to Miss Sarah Crews.....	Oct. 24, 1860.
John H. Kennison to Miss Catherine A. Mills.....	Feb. 20, 1860.
John E. Wainwright to Miss Mary Ann Brown.....	Dec. 22, 1860.
Stephen Murray to Miss Julia Ann Brown.....	July 27, 1864.
James I. Johnson to Miss Emily Ann Mott.....	Dec. 20, 1865.
Henry Roddenberry to Miss Novenia Sheffield.....	Mch. 9, 1865.
William M. Chesser to Miss Zilphia Hicks.....	Feb. 8, 1866.

Robert Jones to Miss Sidney Harris.....	Sept. 11, 1867.
Thomas Petty to Miss Martha Chesser.....	Feb. 18, 1867.
Felder Lang to Miss Martha Mizell.....	Feb. 6, 1867.
John W. Altman to Miss M. Davis.....	April 23, 1868.
Joseph Crews to Miss Elizabeth Davis.....	June 8, 1855.
John R. Bachlott to Miss Mariah E. Lowther.....	Nov. 16, 1859.
J. A. Johnson to Miss Annie Vernon.....	Sept. 15, 1875.
John R. Cooper to Miss Lucinda Johns.....	June 18, 1873.
James E. Robinson to Miss Levicey Altman.....	July 8, 1874.
W. F. Bailey to Miss A. L. Jones.....	Jan. 7, 1877.
Henry R. Taylor to Miss Maryan Taylor.....	Sept. 13, 1876.
N. F. Robinson to Miss Lottie Altman.....	July 11, 1877.
John B. Kennison to Miss Sarah Jane Allen.....	July 12, 1877.
James A. Wainwright to Miss Jane L. Highsmith.....	Jan. 21, 1876.
Solomon O'Berry to Miss Sarah Jane Howard.....	Jan. 31, 1878.
Newton Roddenberry to Miss Martha Lowther.....	Feb. 6, 1878.
James T. Mizell to Miss Martha A. Grooms.....	Mch. 27, 1878.
James C. Wright to Miss Lillian Cason.....	Sept. 26, 1878.
Michael E. Mattox to Miss Elizabeth Bryant.....	Dec. 5, 1878.
William R. Keene to Miss Josephine Gay.....	Dec. 25, 1878.
Henry G. Crews to Miss Emily Hodges.....	Feb. 2, 1879.
James I. Bryant to Miss Emma T. Bryant.....	May 29, 1879.
George A. Layton to Miss Julia Wilson.....	Sept. 7, 1879.
John Hodges to Miss Sarah Thompson.....	Oct. 29, 1879.
Thomas J. Colson to Miss Mary Rogers.....	Oct. 9, 1879.
John Smith to Miss Julia Johns.....	Feb. 1, 1880.
William Taylor to Miss Louisa Vickery.....	Feb. 12, 1880.
Charles F. Anderson to Miss Rachel Wainwright.....	Dec. 11, 1879.
Houston Cason to Miss Jane Thompson.....	Dec. 24, 1879.
Leander Rowland to Miss Eliza Barnard.....	July 8, 1880.
James Robinson to Miss Hagar Pinkney.....	July 29, 1880.
S. B. Roddenberry to Miss Mary Jane Allen.....	Jan. 2, 1881.
Owen K. Lowther to Miss Sarah Jane Robinson.....	June 30, 1881.
Henry Stokes to Miss Martha Dixon.....	Nov. 10, 1881.
James L. O'Quinn to Miss Jane Spradley.....	Nov. 28, 1881.
Philip Wainwright to Miss Rosetta Taylor.....	Dec. 8, 1881.
Henry G. Gibson to Miss Martha Highsmith.....	Jan. 1, 1882.
Frank Daniels to Miss Mary E. Todd.....	Feb. 5, 1882.
George Chisholm to Miss Alamance Yarboro.....	Sept. 3, 1882.
William I. Minchew to Miss Mary Jane O'Quinn.....	Mch. 22, 1883.
George W. Reynolds to Miss Lilly Canaday.....	Jan. 1, 1885.
Dempsey Snowden to Miss Lilly Johns.....	Sept. 21, 1884.
Patrick H. Baker to Miss Leonilla Bachlott.....	Feb. 11, 1885.
George W. Wainwright to Miss Julia Lowther.....	May 30, 1885.
Jesse M. Mattox to Miss Mattie P. Wilson.....	Aug. 2, 1885.
G. A. Nazworth to Miss Sarah J. C. Harris.....	Jan. 14, 1886.
John Knowles to Miss Laney Wainwright.....	Feb. 3, 1886.
Geary Lang to Miss Lucy Mizell.....	Apr. 12, 1887.

John W. Canaday to Miss Betsy Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1888.
Moses Crews to Miss Maria Taylor.....	Jan. 17, 1889.
Julius H. Thompson to Miss Missouri Canaday.....	Dec. 26, 1888.
F. M. Stokes to Miss Mollie A. Lowther.....	Feb. 27, 1889.
E. C. Kennison to Miss Bytha Cooner.....	June 4, 1889.

The old record book containing record of marriages from 1854 to 1860 has been lost or destroyed, possibly when the first court house at Trader's Hill was destroyed by fire.

MARKS AND BRANDS

The old original record book where the marks and brands of the pioneers were recorded in the ordinary's office was probably destroyed when the first court house of Charlton county was destroyed by fire at Trader's Hill in the year 1877.

Many of these old marks and brands were re-recorded, however, and a few of the old marks and brands of the old families are given below:

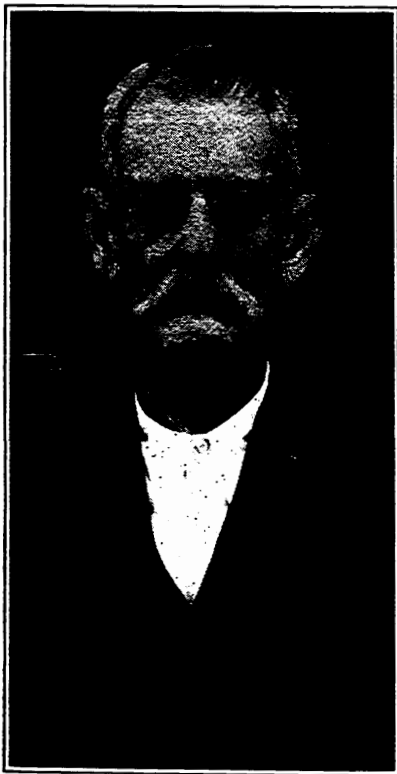
- William W. Almond. "Swallow fork in one ear and single split in the other" (for hogs). Recorded May 12, 1855. Mark for cows: "Two under bits in one ear and under square in other. Brand 37."
- Marion Aultman. "Crop split and under bit in one ear, swallow fork and under-bit in other. Brand: M. A." Recorded June 13, 1891.
- J. M. Brooks. "Crop in one ear, under square in other." Recorded March 3, 1906.
- John Brooks. Mark: "Crop and under bit in one ear." Brand: 6. Recorded June 24, 1857.
- Bryant Brooks. Mark: "Under slope and upper-bit in each ear." Brand: 33. Recorded June 24, 1857.
- R. A. Baker. Mark: "Split in one ear and crop in other." Brand: B. Recorded October 21, 1861.
- John E. Bryant. Mark: "Crop, split and under bit in one ear, and a crop and two splits in other." Brand: J. B. Recorded 1857.
- John W. Bryant. Mark: "Crop and two splits in one ear and swallow fork in other." Brand: 47. Recorded October 21, 1875.
- John M. Canaday. Mark: "Crop split in one ear and undersquare in other." Brand: J. M. Recorded.
- S. A. Crews. "Swallow fork under bit in one ear, crop split and upper bit in other." March 7, 1910.



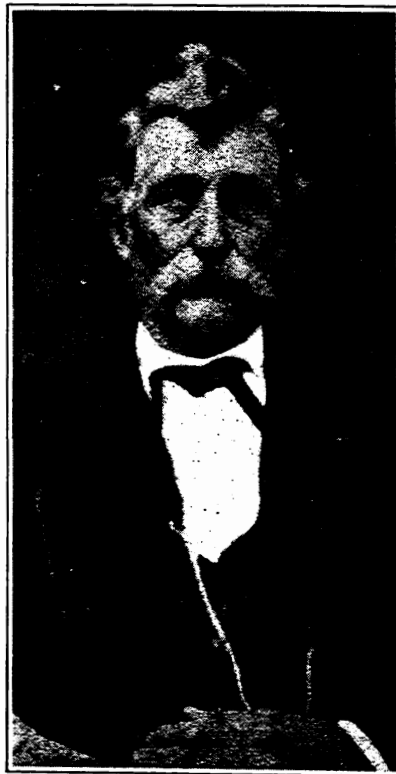
Lieut. Henry Roddenberry, Jr.,
of the Confederate Army.
(Deceased.)



Hon. A. G. Gowen, Sr.
(Deceased.)



Rev. W. O. Gibson.



Hon. John Brooks. (Deceased.)

- L. S. Conner. "Crop in one ear and split in other." November 28, 1923.
- Moses Crews. Hog mark: "Crop and half crop in one ear, swallow fork in other." June 1, 1908.
- J. B. Carter. Mark: "Crop split in left ear, and under square in right ear." February 11, 1910.
- S. C. Crews. "Swallow fork in one ear, pail handle in the other." Brand: S. C. July 3, 1890.
- M. C. Chesser. "Swallow fork and under bit in each ear." December 17, 1890.
- Moses Crews. For cattle: "Smooth crop in one ear, and upper bit in other." August 17, 1897.
- Houston Cason. "Under square in one ear, split and under bit in other." Brand C. C. April 22, 1884.
- Thomas T. Chesser. "Smooth crop in each ear." October 8, 1861.
- Aaron Canaday. "Crop and half crop in one ear, crop and under bit in other." Brand: (S). November 6, 1899.
- C. C. Canaday. "Crop and half crop in each ear." February 5, 1900.
- Daniel R. Dedge. "Crop and split in one ear, and under bit in other." Brand: "22." May 19, 1856. Mark transferred to J. M. Mattox by Daniel R. Dedge.
- David C. Dowling. "Swallow fork in one ear, and split and under bit in other." Brand: 23. April 20, 1883.
- Daniel R. Dinkins. "Crop and half crop in each ear." Brand: D. April 13, 1891.
- Eli Dixon. "Split and under bit in one ear, and two under bits in other."
- A. G. Gowen. "Crop and two splits in both ears." Brand: A. V. March 13, 1891.
- Henry G. Gibson. "Upper slope and under bit in one ear, and swallow fork and under bit in other." February 18, 1885.
- W. O. Gibson. "Crop and half crop in one ear, and swallow-fork and under bit in other." Brand: "O. G." February 18, 1887.
- E. N. Grooms. "Crop and under bit in one ear and upper square in other." February 22, 1905.
- William Hodges. "Swallow fork and under bit in one ear, and under square and upper bit in other." Brand: "W. H." December 14, 1854.
- Daniel Hurst, Sr. "Crop and two splits in one ear, and under slope crop in other." Brand: D. H. September 21, 1854.
- Abram Hardie. "Smooth crop in one ear, and swallow fork in other." Brand: A. H. January 26, 1871.
- Owen K. Harris. "Crop and two splits in each ear." August 17, 1887.

- Jerry Harden. "Swallow fork and two under bits in each ear." February 1906.
- M. F. Howard. "Swallow fork upper bit and under bit in one ear, swallow fork in other." March 5, 1906.
- Jacob J. Johns. "Swallow fork and under bit in one ear, swallow fork and upper bit in other." Brand: 36. November 4, 1861.
- John M. Johnson. "Crop split and under bit in one ear, and crop and split in other." Brand: J. I. June 22, 1855.
- John I. Johnson. "Crop and two splits in one ear, swallow fork in other." Brand: J5. September 5, 1856.
- Erick Johnson. "Crop split and under bit in each ear." Brand: E. J. October 29, 1872.
- A. D. Johns. "Crop and under half crop in one ear, crop and upper half crop in other." December 31, 1910.
- Emanuel Knowles. "Crop straight split in one ear, crop and under saw-set in other." June 3, 1901.
- E. C. Kennison. "Split and under bit in one ear, and upper and under bit in other." Brand (58). August 13, 1910.
- C. C. Lloyd. "Crop and split in one ear and under square in other." Brand: C. L.
- Felder Lang. "Crop and two splits in one ear and under bit in other." Brand: E. "Also crop split and under bit in one ear, and crop and two splits in other." May 6, 1880.
- King S. Lowther. "Split, poplar leaf in right ear, hole and upper bit in left ear." Brand: SK. 1872.
- J. B. Lloyd. Cattle: "Swallow fork in one ear, upper square in other."
- Mrs. Susan Murry. "Split and under bit in each ear." Brand: 8. April 21, 1886.
- Sallie May. "Split in one ear and crop and under saw-set in other." April 21, 1886.
- James T. Mizell. "Crop and under saw set in one ear, and staple fork in other." Brand JT. January 24, 1887.
- James E. Mizell. "Swallow fork and under saw set in one ear, and staple fork in other." January 24, 1887.
- Seaborn Mills. "Crop and split in one ear and swallow fork and under bit in other." Brand: Heart and letter "S." June 7, 1871.
- B. G. McDonald. "Crop and two splits in one ear, and under bit in other." (Mark from F. Lang). June 2, 1899.
- W. H. Mizell. "Under bit and swallow fork in one ear, under bit and smooth crop in other." January 12, 1907.

- Seaborn F. Mills, Jr. "Crop and under bit in each ear." Brand: Bar X.
- William C. O'Berry. "Crop and two splits in one ear, and staple fork in other." Brand: 76. "Also crop and two splits in one ear, and smooth crop in other." Brand: 91. July 5, 1854.
- M. A. Oliver. "Under slope in one ear and upper slope in other." Brand: M. O. July 10, 1854.
- S. E. O'Berry. "Two swallow forks in one ear, and under slope in other."
"Also two swallow forks in one ear and straight split in other; also two swallow forks in one ear, straight split and under bit in other."
- Jehu Paxton. "Swallow fork and under bit in right ear, and under bit in left ear." Brand: P. February 5, 1880.
- John A. Prescott. "Poplar leaf in one ear, and under square in other." Brand: 5. April 7, 1913.
- B. S. Prescott. "Crop and upper bit in one ear, and under slope and upper bit in other." August 26, 1913.
- H. O. Prescott: "Crop two splits in one ear, and swallow fork, upper bit and under bit in other."
- O. M. Prescott. "Crop and hole in one ear and swallow fork and under bit in other."
- Needham Rowland. "Split and under bit in each ear." January 2, 1862.
- Robert Roddenberry. "Poplar leaf in one ear, swallow fork and under bit in other." Brand: R. October 28, 1873.
- D. F. Roddenberry. "Swallow fork and under bit in one ear, and under square in other." July 11, 1905.
- Henry J. Stokes. "Smooth crop in one ear and single split in other." Brand: HS. February 12, 1856.
- Lydia A. Smith. "Two under bits in one ear and under bit in other." Brand: L. October 23, 1888.
- J. P. Stallings. "Split in one ear and upper square in other." Brand: "S." May 16, 1881.
- Elbert G. Stokes. "Crop and split in one ear, single straight split in other." Brand: E. S. May 7, 1855.
- Dr. F. M. Smith. "Crop and upper half crop in one ear, and crop split in other." Brand: RK. November 2, 1861.
- Isabella Sheffield. "Swallow fork and under bit in one ear, and under bit and under nick in other." Brand: 4. April 14, 1877.
- J. J. Stokes. "Crop upper and under bit in one ear, crop split and under bit in other." Brand: S. July 1, 1907. (Transferred to G. W. Allen.)
- Dempsey Snowden. "Crop and two splits in one ear, and upper square in other."

- J. T. Thrift. "Crop split and under bit in each ear." Brand: JT.
- H. R. Taylor. "Swallow fork in one ear, and crop and split in other." Brand: D. T. (Transferred from Daniel Taylor.)
- Louisa Vickery. "Crop in one ear, and staple fork in other." Brand: LV. February 18, 1885.
- Mary Vickery. "Crop and split and under bit in one ear, and crop split and upper bit in other." Brand: N. V. November 5, 1877.
- John Wilson. "Swallow fork in one ear and saw-set in other." Brand: J. April 20, 1883.
- James Wainwright. "Crop and under bit in one ear, and smooth crop in other." Brand: J. W. August 26, 1854.
- Alexander F. Wildes. "Crop in one ear and under slope in other." "Under slope split, upper bit in one ear, and straight split in other." April 3, 1886, July 5, 1899.
- John M. Wilson. "Crop and under bit in one ear, swallow fork in other." Brand: J. November 18, 1895.
- O. F. Wilson. "Swallow fork and under bit in one ear, swallow fork in other." Brand: J.
- W. H. Yarborough. "Smooth crop in one ear and swallow fork in other." January 1, 1887.

It is regretted by the author that it was impossible to secure the marks and brands of all the old families. Charlton has ever been an "open range" county, and is still ideal for the cattle industry. The many branches, creeks, river swamps, etc., furnish an excellent hog range also, and most of the farmers of the county now produce enough meat for their own consumption, and many have a surplus for sale. Both cows and hogs do well on the open range in Charlton for it is seldom that we have very cold weather. There are acorns and other food for the hogs, and when the wire grass is too tough for the cattle there are many spring "heads," branches, creeks, cane-brakes, etc., to furnish enough food to sustain life even in the cold winter months. New blood is constantly being introduced into the cattle and swine herds, and there is a noticeable improvement in the grades of both cattle and hogs during the past few years. While there is a great deal of productive farm lands in Charlton the fact remains that it is more suitable for the live stock industry and the growing of long leaf yellow pine timber.

AN OLD PRESCRIPTION

The late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., like many of the old pioneers, kept an old-fashioned small hide bound trunk in which was preserved his old tax receipts, cancelled notes, land deeds and other papers. In this old hide bound trunk was found an old prescription, so old that it was "yellow with age."

The prescription does not say what it was for, but a perusal of it will convince any one that it would be "good for what ails you," and we think it worthy of preservation in the History of Charlton County: "Take three gills of bamboo-root, and a half pint of dogwood bark, and double the quantity of cherry tree bark. Thirty-six roots of star grass, sixteen roots of button snake root, a half pint of red oak bark, the same quantity of sassafras, put in two gallons of water, boil it down to one, strain the same and put one pint of good rum and a pint of syrup and let it remain twenty-four hours. Then take a wine glass full *morning, noon* and *night*."

AN OLD WOMAN

Possibly the oldest person who ever lived in Charlton county was Mrs. Mary White Snowden, grandmother of Dempsey Snowden of the Cornhouse Creek section, who lived to be 117 years of age, dying a few years ago at the home of her grandson. She retained her mental faculties until reaching the age of 115, and delighted in telling about incidents of the pioneer days. She remembered when the Indians stalked the forests of this section, and had a vivid recollection of the remarkable fight between Captain Cone and a small band of followers and British ships ascending the St. Mary's river, during the War of 1812. She was a regular pipe smoker, and took a little spirits occasionally "for the stomach's sake."

RACEPOND

What is now known as Racepond, a station on the A. C. L. Ry., near the Ware county line, derives its name from old Race Pond. Old Race Pond, as its name implies, is a peculiarly round cypress pond which lies about two miles from the present station and post office of Racepond and between the present Racepond and the Okefenokee swamp.

When we sought to obtain data about this old pond and the still plainly evident race track around it, we could find no old citizen who knew very much about its history.

We finally sought information from Mrs. Lydia A. Crews, formerly Mrs. Lydia A. Stone, owner of old Race Pond and principal owner of the village of Racepond, and she gave us a rather interesting history of this old race track around the cypress pond.

She relates that her father joined a company of soldiers who enlisted in the war against the Seminole Indians about 1836, and that her father came as a young man from Coffee county and joined his command, encamped at this old pond.

Her father's name was William Smith and in later years, after he became an old man, he told her the story of this camp and how the spot happened to get the name of Race Pond.

It seems that this particular company of soldiers was at this spot for the purpose of capturing as many of the Indians as possible and sending them to the Western Reservation. The Seminoles had retreated to the then almost impenetrable fastness of the great Okefenokee swamp and these soldiers were encamped on the outskirts for the purpose of catching those who happened to venture out on the mainland.

This gave them a great deal of leisure, as only a few soldiers were on patrol duty at one time, and to while away their leisure hours this race track was constructed and the horse racing was engaged in as an exciting pastime, all the soldiers being mounted. It was at a time in our history when there was as much pride in the saddle horse as is now evidenced in the automobile and airplane. In a wilderness country horse-back riding was the

only means of transportation, and at that time there were a great many excellent saddle horses.

This encampment of soldiers remained on this spot for several months and the race track was frequently used, as is evident to this day. The track today is plainly discernable, the sand around the pond being still tightly packed showing that it was used a great deal.

This company of soldiers remained at this camp until General Charles Floyd, with this company and others, finally penetrated the swamp and drove the Indians out, most of them escaping, going out of the swamp near Moniac and making their way to the Florida everglades. It was this remnant that escaped deportation and their descendants are yet to be found in the Everglades of Florida.

After this expedition, William Smith, father of Mrs. Lydia A. Crews, and several other soldiers decided to settle in the section near the great swamp. Among the other soldiers settling in this county at that time were the Carters and some of the Crews.

Mrs. Lydia Crews states that her father carried her to this old camp and race track and pointed out several things connected with their camp life. Among the things pointed out to her as a girl was a grave near the race track of a soldier who was wounded by the Indians and died in the camp. His grave was marked by fat lightwood markers, but these have long since rotted down. Mrs. Crews can still point out the exact spot where this unknown Indian fighter lies peacefully sleeping. He is unknown and his grave unmarked, but it was such adventurous spirits that finally wrested this country from the Indians and made it a safe place for the pioneer white settlers.

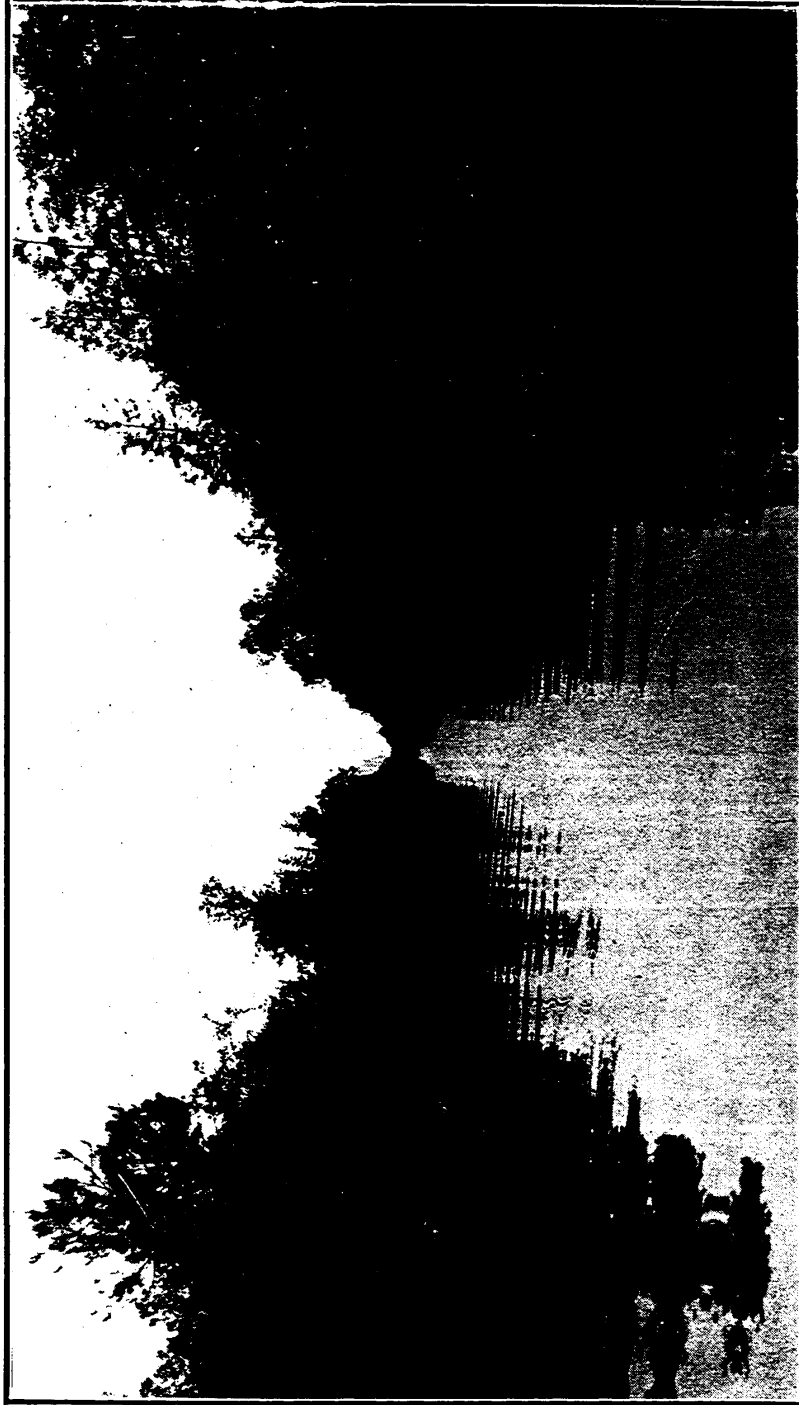
It was shortly after this expulsion of the Indians that several families—the Carters, Crews and others,—came to settle in the section around Racepond, and descendants of these hardy pioneers are still prominent citizens of that community. They have ever been the leaders in their section, and show today that they have the same spirit that imbued their pioneer forefathers in wresting this country from the savages and transforming a wilderness into a habitable country.

MAY BLUFF

One of the oldest settlements and one of the most beautiful places in Charlton county is May Bluff, a six thousand acre tract of land on the Big Satilla river. Most of this tract lies within the limits of Charlton county, being near Gorman's Bluff, the line between Charlton and Camden counties.

Mr. L. M. Bedell, who now resides at Folkston, settled at May Bluff when a young man. He tells the author that he purchased a stock of merchandise in Savannah and ascended the Satilla river on the steam boat that hauled his goods to this then primeval spot. He landed after dark, and housed his goods under a rudely constructed shelter until he could build a store house. He lived there for several years and his store became a popular trading post for the pioneers of both Charlton and Camden counties.

Many years ago he sold his entire holdings at May Bluff to the late Joseph P. Mizell, who lived there for a period of several years. Mr. Mizell operated a turpentine plant at May Bluff until the disastrous storm of 1896, which blew all of his timber down. He told the author that when he arose that fateful morning he was prosperous and happy, but within five hours his business was literally wrecked. This storm destroyed the timber being worked for turpentine so badly that Mr. Mizell was forced to cease operations entirely. He continued to live at May Bluff for several years after this storm, and later moved to Folkston. He died in Folkston during 1930. This tract of land has again grown up in long leaf yellow pine timber, and is the valuable property of the heirs of Joseph P. Mizell.



A view of Suwannee Canal, Okefenokee Swamp.

CHURCHES OF CHARLTON COUNTY

The two institutions that make any county or community a right kind of place to live in are the churches and schools; Charlton can boast of her share of these basic institutions.

The early pioneers of Charlton were either Primitive Baptists or Methodists, and these two branches of the Protestant church are probably still the leaders in the county. There are, however, a goodly number of Missionary Baptists, Free Will Baptists, a few Presbyterians and a very few members of the Episcopal church. There were only a very few Scotch settlers among the early pioneers, and there was no Presbyterian organization in Charlton until recent years. The predominant church of the early pioneers of Charlton was possibly the Primitive Baptist, and Sardis church, located about six miles west of Folkston, is the oldest continuous organization in the county.

The author is indebted to Hon. W. O. Gibson, an outstanding leader in the Primitive Baptist church of Southeast Georgia, for the following interesting data about this old church:

SARDIS CHURCH

"The following is the best information I can give you concerning the history of Sardis, the oldest by many years of any church in this county.

"While all the records prior to November, 1886, have been lost the records of Pigeon Creek near Boulougne in Nassau county, Florida, shows that church to have been organized and constituted on the seventh day of January, 1821, and that it was composed of members from Sardis church in Camden (now Charlton) county, Georgia. At that time the church house was located on or very near the spot where the dwelling house on the J. M. Prevatt place now stands, which is near the home of E. F. Dean, Jr.

"About the year 1840 it was moved to or near its present location. This church was admitted into the Alabama River

Primitive Baptist Association on the 13th day of October, 1856, at the regular session for that year.

"The number of members then was twenty-four and from then until the present time the number has varied from as low as thirteen in 1874 to fifty-five in 1915, and at the session of the Association in 1930 the number was thirty-three. Her pastors as far back as my recollection goes have been Elders Reuben Crawford, Owen K. Mizell, Levi J. Strickland, Jasper N. Highsmith, James M. Mullis, James H. Strickland, and W. O. Gibson, who has served as pastor since December, 1898. Those holding the office of Clerk have been James Thompson, W. O. Gibson, James T. Mizell, Allen J. Howard, and Owen S. Aldridge, and the deacons have been Perry S. Mizell, Isaac Hatcher, W. O. Gibson, John H. Taylor, Paul Johnson, John E. Rogers, Hampton Crews, D. N. Sikes, and Curtis Dixon.

"While the members of Sardis have never taken a very active part in politics five of them have been sent to the Legislature, to-wit: O. K. Mizell, James Thompson, W. O. Gibson, J. T. Mizell, and A. J. Howard. Another fact or two may be of interest: The pulpit in the church house now is the same which has been in continual use for more than a century and it holds a relic of the nation's wars with the Indians in that of a round hole about one-half inch in diameter which was made by the ball from a musket which was shot, as has been supposed, by a soldier who thought Indians were taking advantage of the house in trying to approach and surprise the camp.

"In Sardis cemetery are buried nine men and one woman who were murdered: Henry Jones was beaten and cut to death with turpentine hacks by two negroes. The other nine were shot to death: W. H. Raulerson by William Carter, N. F. Robinson by B. F. Williams, B. F. Williams by Frank Thomas, John G. McLane by Frank Robinson, Henry Robinson by Thomas Henderson and others, Thomas Robinson by Julius Crawford, a negro, James Todd by Cuyler Johns, John Todd by Hack Brooker, and Mrs. Pearl Altman by John Skipper. Nine are buried there who were burned to death: Owen, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson; Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Roddenberry; William Owen, little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Gibson; Julia Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L.

Gibson; Myrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Crews; two small children of Mr. and Mrs. James Todd, Mr. Lottie Fitzsimons and Mrs. Julia Ann Walker. Seven have met death by accident: Paul Johnson and Gussie Williams were killed in railroad wrecks, Jacob Mizell and Edward Petty were killed while working on skidders, Walter Price had a thigh broken in a fall and died soon after an amputation, Foster Crews was run over by an automobile on the Dixie Highway and Milton Wainwright was run over by an engine in the A. C. L. R. R. shops in Jacksonville, Florida."

CORINTH CHURCH

Corinth church was constituted on the 8th day of July, 1882. The members at the time it was constituted were Henry Prescott, James Johns, James J. Hendrix, David R. Wasdin, Jane Prescott, Esther Johns, Nancy Hendrix, Millie Wasdin, and Sarah O'Berry.

This church is located in what is known as the "Prescott settlement" and has grown considerably since its establishment. A new church building has recently been erected. There is also a graveyard connected with this church and many of the pioneer men and women of that community are buried there. Henry Prescott, one of the charter members, was the father of the Prescott men now living in that community. Members of this prominent family have always taken considerable interest in this church, and some still hold membership there. Of the charter members in 1882 two are still living: David R. Wasdin and Sarah O'Berry.

EMMAUS CHURCH

Emmaus church, also a Primitive Baptist church, was constituted on the 22nd day of May, 1858. The members at the time it was constituted were Thomas Crawford, A. P. Murhee, William B. Conner, Mary Conner, and Sarah Johns. The records prior to 1868 have been lost, but since that time the pastors have been from 1868 to 1879: William R. Crawford,

in 1880 John C. Crawford and in 1881 and 1882 William R. Crawford. From 1883 to 1911, John D. Knight; from 1911 to 1931, W. O. Gibson. The Clerks have been Henry M. Ganey, R. S. Davis, R. N. Chism, A. W. Hodges, N. S. Conner, and D. W. Conner. There are 51 members at the present time.

Emmaus church is located in the "Bend" section of Charlton county, about five miles below Saint George. Many of the early settlers of the Big Bend section were members of this old church.

METHODISTS

While it was impossible to secure the exact data it is known that the old Methodist church at Trader's Hill is more than one hundred years old. There is an old cemetery connected with this old church organization and many of the leaders during the early history of Charlton county lie sleeping in this old burying ground near the beautiful St. Mary's river. There is still an active church organization there and this church is served by the pastor of the Folkston Methodist church. It is regretted that more information about this old church organization is not now available.

Another old church is Bethel Methodist church, formerly known as Alligator church. An old resident tells the author that many years ago the presiding elder considered "Alligator" an entirely too inappropriate name for a Methodist church, and the name was changed to Bethel.

Many of the early pioneers belonged to Old Alligator, now Bethel church, among them the Roddenberrys, Jehu Paxton, Jesse Grooms, and others.

There is an old cemetery connected with Bethel church where lie sleeping some of the pioneers who gave their lives to bitter toil in wresting their homes from the wilderness. They were honest, God fearing men and women, and their worthily spent lives left an imperishable imprint upon the history of Charlton county.

There is also a Methodist church at Homeland. Although this town was settled by Northern colonists some of the members of the Homeland Methodist church are made up of original Northern Methodists. The Waughtell family hold membership in the Homeland Methodist church, South, for they are intelligent enough to know that the only difference between the Northern and Southern Methodist churches was settled for all time with the close of the Civil War. These people cast their lot here in the South and it was fitting and proper that they hold membership in the Southern church.

The leading Methodist church in the county, in membership, pastor's salary, conference collections, etc., is the Folkston church. This church is possibly the strongest church organization in Charlton county. The present pastor, Rev. H. C. Griffin, is one of the most popular and universally loved pastors to ever serve this charge. He also preaches at the Trader's Hill, Bethel, and Homeland churches, all being in the Folkston Circuit. The St. George Methodist church, a strong, live organization, is also in the Folkston Circuit and is now being served by Rev. H. C. Griffin.

There is also a Northern Methodist church in Saint George, and another about six miles southwest of Folkston in the Trader's Hill community known as "Prospect." The Northern Methodist church has two ministers in this county, Rev. E. F. Dean, Sr., and Rev. G. H. Jacobs, both well known citizens of the county.

NEW HOPE SOCIETY AND MILLS CHURCH

One of the very oldest religious organizations in Charlton county had its inception in the New Hope Society, which was, according to old records, later merged into the Mills church. This church was located on the old homestead of the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., and on the place now occupied by his son, Mr. E. G. Mills.

Mr. Wm. Mizell, Jr., President of the Citizens Bank of Folkston, is in possession of some of the old records and minute books

of this old religious organization and he very kindly furnished the author the following data:

NEW HOPE SOCIETY—1840

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. M. B., Joseph Mills, C. L., | 5. M. B., John Tillett, |
| 2. M. B., Joshua Mizell, | 6. M. B., James Woodlin, |
| 3. M. B., John Franks, | 7. M. B., James S. Conner, |
| 4. M. B., Daniel Lynn, | 8. M. B., Wm. B. Conner. |

SISTERS:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. M. B., Margaret E. Mills, | 7. M. B., Elizabeth Mills, |
| 2. M. B., Sarah Mizell, | 8. M. B., Leah Tillett, |
| 3. M. B., Mary A. Oglesby, | 9. Eliza Tillett, |
| 4. M. B., Jane Sikes, | 10. M. B., Catherine S. King |
| 5. M. B., Winny Lynn, | (deceased), |
| 6. M. B., Elizabeth Ivy, | 11. M. B., Elinder Conner. |

The old minute book also carried the following entry: "Dear Brethren & Sisters:—"Remember the first Friday in May & September, also the Friday preceding each quarterly meeting as days of fasting and prayer. Serve the Lord in singleness of heart and be at peace among yourselves and pray for us your preachers, and may the God of love & peace be with you.

G. W. PRATT, P. E.,

S. A. McCook, P. in C.

This old record book refers to the forming of the Methodist society in London, England, in 1739 by Mr. Wesley and others. The rules of the society are also given, and these rules are couched in very elegant language. This record book shows the members, from year to year, and it contained nearly all of the old pioneers of that section, the Mills, Mizells, Vickerys and others. The New Hope Society was finally merged into the Mills church. The old church building still stands on the S. F. Mills, Sr., homestead. This record also reveals that the negro slaves were also admitted to membership in the New Hope Society and also in the Mills church, thereby refuting the theory that the old slave owners were cruel and unmerciful to their slaves. Instead of being cruel and unkind, most of the slave owners were kind to the negroes, and those who were Christians were genuinely concerned about the salvation of their slaves.

The father of the late Wm. Mizell, Sr., was a member in the New Hope Society and in the Mills church, and a perusal of the records of the later Methodist churches in this community will reveal the good work done by this old organization, possibly the oldest religious society in this immediate community. Two sons of J. E. Mizell of the New Hope Society were especially interested and helpful to the later organizations, Wm. Mizell, Sr., and Joseph P. Mizell. It was due to the generosity of one son, the late Wm. Mizell, Sr., that it was possible for the Folkston Methodist church to erect its new, modern and well-equipped church building. He was also most generous to other church organizations, being a large contributor to the Baptist church and contributed a large sum toward the building of the Folkston Presbyterian church. The late Joseph P. Mizell was, for years, an officer in the Folkston Methodist church, and was also a generous contributor toward the work of the church. Thus it is seen that the work started by the humble members of the New Hope Society way back in 1840 is still bearing fruit abundantly.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS

The author is indebted to Rev. J. D. Poindexter, Pastor of the Folkston Baptist church, for the following data:

“Baptist History in Charlton County”

“In 1880 there was a Baptist church organized; a building was erected near Camp Pinckney. This was the first Baptist church in the county. About 1882 there was a Baptist church organized in what is now Folkston, and bore the name of the town. Later a church was organized in the Moniac section called Mt. Tabor. This church was continued for a period of years and then moved to Moniac; later it was disbanded and the Baptists of that section moved the organization to St. George, and this organization is still alive with a creditable membership. About 1904 the Folkston Baptist church and the Camp Pinckney church consolidated, and for a time worshiped in the Camp Pinckney building. While under the leadership of Rev. G. E. Jones a new and more modern church building was erected in the town of Folkston.

Soon after the building was completed the brethren thought it wise to re-establish the Camp Pinckney church, and a number of the brethren withdrew and organized what is now the Camp Pinckney Baptist church. The present Folkston Baptist church was organized in 1906.

In 1927 Rev. J. D. Poindexter came to Folkston Baptist church as pastor, and the congregation and Sunday School having outgrown the church building it was thought wise to enlarge the plant. The work of building a Sunday School annex was begun in 1928; the auditorium was overhauled, and a modern Sunday School plant built on to the old building, and on the fourth Sunday in December, 1928, the congregation met for the first time in the new church building. Dr. A. C. Cree, then Secretary of the State Mission Board, preached the sermon. This was a home coming day for the Baptists in Folkston. Just here it is fitting to mention that while the church was under construction the Presbyterians kindly tendered to the Baptists the use of their church, and the services were held there for several weeks. It was through the loyalty of the members and the liberality of the people of the town regardless of church affiliations that the work was made possible. The writer would like to mention one donor, the late Hon. Wm. Mizell, Sr. Perhaps the last business matter ever attended to by him was to make a liberal donation to this church.

The Folkston Baptist church has had a hard struggle for a number of years, but the last few years the church has grown from a membership of 40 in 1927 to 191 members at the present time. It has gone from a half-time to full time pastor service.

The Folkston church in the past two years has not only been busy with the work in town, but through their pastor, Rev. J. D. Poindexter, has reached out in the surrounding territory, and as a result a church has been organized at Winokur, and a mission at Uptonville. It is expected a church will be established there soon."

The author, who is a Presbyterian with his membership in the liberal Methodist church, would like to add that Rev. J. D. Poindexter has been one of the most energetic and hard working ministers ever to labor in this vicinity. He has built the



A prairie scene. One noted scientist described a prairie in the swamp as the "Most Remarkable Landscape in the World."

Baptist church from a very small organization to one of the very largest, if not the largest, in the entire county; has constructed a new and modern church building, and established a church in a community where it was very badly needed.

A large number of the leading citizens of the Winokur community are members in the new organization and the church is functioning in a new, well-equipped building. This was brought about entirely by the preaching and work of Rev. J. D. Poindexter.

FREE WILL BAPTIST

Another strong church organization in Charlton county is that of the Free Will Baptist. Their church is located near the home of Hon. N. Roddenberry, one of the leading members, and goes by the name of Philadelphia. Some of the most prominent citizens of the county hold membership in this organization, and it has been a force for good in the community now for several years. The membership has been fortunate in securing several forceful preachers during the past several years, and as a result, it is one of the strongest religious organizations in the entire county.

PRESBYTERIANS

The Folkston Presbyterian church was organized by the late E. Alexander, a Folkston merchant, who moved to this community from South Carolina. He had been a Presbyterian elder for years and finding a few Presbyterians in this community proceeded with vigor to organize a church at Folkston. A church building was erected near the high school building, and it is still functioning with Rev. Mr. Cain of Waycross, Ga., as pastor. There is ever reason to believe that this organization will prosper, although there are only a few Scotch settlers in this community and the bulk of this church is usually made up of Scotch people. Hon. Wm. Mizell, Sr., was a large contributor to the building of this church.

THE COUNTY'S NEWSPAPERS

The Charlton County Herald, the only newspaper being published in the county at this time, was established in 1898 by the late W. M. Oliff, an attorney and former State Senator from the Fourth Georgia District. The Herald was issued from the Perham Press of Waycross, Ga., for the first two years of its life. The Herald was purchased in 1901 by Mr. Benjamin Sams, of Savannah, a practical printer. Mr. Sams also purchased a large tract of land in and near Folkston that is now known as the "Renfroe Addition to Folkston." He was a former employee of the Savannah Morning News. Mr. Sams installed an old Washington hand press, type, metal slugs, and other equipment and printed the first newspaper published in Charlton county. Mr. Sams later sold his large tract of land to Mr. H. A. Renfroe, a son-in-law of Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., and a prominent real estate dealer in Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Sams sold the Herald back to Col. Oliff.

The Herald has been edited by the following editors during its existence: W. M. Oliff, Benjamin Sams, B. A. Tyler, Eustis Wainwright, F. M. deGraffenreid, Miss Kathleen deGraffenreid, Mrs. W. H. Robinson, and T. W. Wrench. Hon. L. E. Mallard was also the owner and editor of the Herald for a short time.

The paper, which is the legal organ for Charlton county and the city of Folkston, is now owned and edited by Mr. T. W. Wrench. Mr. Wrench was a former owner and editor of the Herald, and sold to W. H. Robinson. During the boom days of St. George, Hon. John Harris edited a weekly newspaper there.

On April 29, 1927, the Folkston Progress was established at Folkston, being owned and edited by A. S. McQueen, attorney. This paper was published in Folkston until August 15, 1930, being removed to Callahan, Florida, at that time. This plant is now owned by Mr. L. W. Herrin of Waycross, Georgia, and a paper is being edited and published at Callahan, Florida, by Mr. Lloyd Herrin under the name of Callahan News.

Prior to the establishment of the Charlton County Herald, a newspaper published in Waycross, Ga., was the official organ of Charlton county.

No county or community can properly develop without the aid of a well-edited, fair, truthful and impartial newspaper.

Mr. T. W. Wrench, present owner and editor of the Herald, has recently installed a modern linotype machine, a new press and new type. It is better equipped at this time than ever before, and Mr. Wrench is publishing a creditable newspaper. He is not receiving the support a well conducted, a well-equipped newspaper is entitled to receive from the business interests of the community. Mr. Wrench has a considerable investment in plant and fixtures, and the expense in publishing a newspaper 52 times each year amounts to a large sum. He does the writing himself, and he and his sons do the mechanical work.

The Herald is one of the best equipped county newspaper offices in the State of Georgia, and is far superior to many plants located in much larger cities and more populous counties.

CHARLTON COURT HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE

The first court house erected in Charlton county, at Trader's Hill, was totally destroyed by fire in the year 1877, and most of the old records being destroyed. This building was constructed of wood, and there were no fire-proof vaults provided for the protection and preservation of the permanent records of the county. Many old citizens had their deeds and other valuable papers re-recorded, but many did not, and as a consequence, it is often impossible to trace an abstract of title beyond the date of the burning of the first court house. This occasioned much trouble for years, but the passage of time has cured all damage resulting from this fire.

There was an idea prevalent in the minds of many of our pioneer settlers that it was unwise to have their land deeds recorded. They thought that this would give the "land sharks" a better opportunity to deprive them of their holdings. In later years, when the importance of having deeds to land was realized, this caused considerable trouble, for many of the old deeds were never recorded and many were lost. This gave the "land sharks" better opportunity, and many tracts of land were taken from the

lawful owners by these thieves. During recent years, since the enactment of the Land Registration Law, the land-sharks have been completely driven from the county, and this was brought about only after some bitterly contested cases went against the "sharks," and the author is proud that he did his bit in the last and conclusive fight made upon the manufactured titles and the land-sharks.

When the county-seat was removed from Trader's Hill to Folkston a substantial and commodious brick court house was constructed. This building was completed in the year 1902, and was destroyed by fire on Sunday, February 19, 1928. The county authorities borrowed approximately \$10,000.00 from the late Wm. Mizell, Sr., with which to supplement county funds and erected the court house in 1901-1902 without having to vote a bond issue.

Fortunately, the brick court house in Folkston which was burned February 19, 1928, was equipped with fire-proof vaults, and not a single permanent deed, mortgage or other record book or papers connected with the clerk and ordinary's office was destroyed. The same thing was true as to the records in the offices of the commissioners, tax collector and receiver, and sheriff. Many law books were badly damaged, but very few books and papers were totally destroyed.

This building was partially covered by insurance, but it was necessary to submit an election for bonds to the voters of the county. The election resulted in favor of bonds by an overwhelming vote, and a new, fire-proof court house was erected in 1928, and the county jail was enlarged and remodeled. Charlton county now has one of the most commodious, best arranged public buildings in South Georgia, and it is a credit to the officials who directed its construction and to the citizens of the county. Be it said to the credit of the people generally, that it was the universal desire that Charlton have the right kind of public building. A bond issue of \$50,000.00 was voted, and these bonds are being paid off annually, the last one coming due in 1949. Mr. Roy A. Benjamin, of Jacksonville, Florida, was the architect in charge and who also designed the building, and the contractor was Basil P. Kennard of Jacksonville, Florida.

Both of these gentlemen rendered first class service in the construction of the new court house and the rebuilding of the county jail.

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY

In the matter of paved highways Charlton was one of the very first counties in Georgia to make constructive efforts in this important matter. When the agitation began for a graded, paved highway connecting the North and East with Florida, to run through Georgia, some of the progressive citizens of Charlton began earnest efforts to secure this proposed highway through the county. Among those who were the leaders in this movement were: Hon. W. M. Oliff, Hon. Jesse W. Vickery, Hon. H. J. Davis, Hon. L. E. Mallard, Hon. B. G. McDonald, Hon. T. W. Wrench and others, but the real leader of the entire force was the late W. M. Oliff. He labored in season and out of season for this worthy project, gave of his time and money unsparingly, and it was keenly regretted by all his friends that he did not live to see his good work become a reality.

Senator Oliff had been dead approximately two years when an election for bonds in the sum of \$50,000.00 was held during the spring of 1919, and contrary to all predictions the people of the county voted overwhelmingly in favor of the issuance of these bonds. Be it said to the credit of our citizens generally throughout the county that many of them voted to assume an added tax burden who would rarely ever use the road themselves. It was a notable exhibition of the unselfishness of many of our citizens. In this connection, it is fair and just that the late Hon. T. E. Patterson of the Prison Commission of Georgia should be given credit for his great assistance in securing the approval of the bonds. He came to the county a few days before the election and made a most helpful speech for the issuance of bonds for the construction of a paved highway through the county. He was well and favorably known throughout the county, and the people generally were willing to heed his advice, and none have lived to regret it for it meant the inauguration of a new era for Charlton county.

The \$50,000.00 issuance of "Dixie Highway Bonds" was bought by the late Hon. Wm. Mizell, Sr., who took great pride in not allowing a single county, municipal or school district bond of Charlton county to be sold to any one not a resident of the county. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds was turned over to the State Highway Board and shortly thereafter the grading and surfacing of the "Central Dixie Highway" through Charlton county commenced.

The voting of this bond issue was, indeed and in fact, the beginning of an era of progress for Charlton, the county formerly known as the backward "swamp county."

Hon. W. T. Anderson, Editor of the Macon Telegraph, a friend for years of Charlton county, in commenting upon the progress made by the county, said: "I went to Folkston when it required stamina and real he-man to make the trip, when it was seven miles of sand from the turn of the corner into the main street to the court house.

"It seems that I am always enthusiastic about what has been accomplished by your town and county, and perhaps some people think I am only indulging in pleasantry.

"The State ought certainly to pay every dollar of those bonds and interest, because there is no place in Georgia where the people did so much for others."

The present Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Charlton county are after more graded, paved highway through the county, and the road from Folkston to Kingsland has recently been approved by the State Highway Board and it is only a matter of time now before it will be paved. The road from Folkston to Nahunta has already been graded by the present county administration and it, too, will be shortly incorporated into the State Highway System.

CHARLTON IN THE WORLD WAR

When the United States of America declared war on Germany and its allies on April 6, 1917, thereby becoming a party to the mightiest conflict of all time, Charlton county was ready and willing to do its full duty. Not only were the young men of the county ready and willing to offer themselves to the service of their country, the people generally most cheerfully made every sacrifice called upon to make.

Disloyalty was rarely encountered, and the citizenship as a whole was intensely patriotic. While there were a few "slackers" there was very little disloyal, or even discouraging talk, and even those few slackers at heart were blatantly patriotic with their mouths.

Immediately upon the declaration of war a goodly number of the youth of the county volunteered for service in the army and navy of the United States, showing that the same blood, and the same spirit of patriotism that actuated the young men of Charlton to enlist in the Confederate army in the Civil War and in the United States army in the war with Spain, was still very much alive.

In all the "Drives" for the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross, and in all the campaigns for raising funds by the sale of United States bonds, the citizens of the county gave and bought "until it hurt," and never, at any time, came below the allotted quota. The people were equally cooperating and cheerful in the conservation of food products, and all joined in every effort toward "winning the war."

Charlton furnished its full quota of soldiers and the record discloses that the youth of the county, serving in the army and navy during this greatest war of all ages, were extremely fortunate. Very few young men from the county were called upon to "make the supreme sacrifice" as was the record of the young men in the Confederate army, and very few were maimed or wounded.

The author made every effort to secure an accurate and full roster of the young men from Charlton serving in the World War, but it was an impossible task. The list of names furnished

by the Military Department fails to carry the names of all those serving in the World War, and if a single name is omitted here it will not be intentional. The name of every man, white or colored, serving in this awful conflict, would be recorded in this history if it was humanly possible.

The county furnished two commissioned officers: Capt. Uley Otis Stokes and Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Dallas Williams. (Dr. W. R. McCoy, who came to Charlton county since the close of the war, was a captain).

LIST OF WORLD WAR VETERANS FROM CHARLTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

James B. Allen.....	Folkston	Farley Crawford.....	St. George
William R. Allen.....	Folkston	Joseph Crawford.....	St. George
Thomas Bailey.....	Folkston	Bert Crews.....	Winokur
Silas Batton.....	St. George	Ira Crews.....	Mattox
Chas. C. Beecher.....	Folkston		(S. C. D.)
Jno. H. Belford.....	St. George	Charles L. Crews.....	Racepond
Arthur R. Benton.....	Folkston	Everett Crews.....	Racepond
Wm. A. Bolden.....	St. George	German Crews.....	St. George
Jacob Bolden.....	St. George	Jno. R. Crews.....	Moniac
Wm. H. Bosler.....	St. George	Paul P. Dalton.....	Homeland
Willie Bright.....	Folkston	Alonzo Davis.....	Winokur
Henry H. Bryant.....	Folkston	Alonzo W. Davis.....	Winokur
	(deceased)	John C. Davis, Jr.....	Winokur
Richard Burgin.....	Folkston	Guy Albert Dean.....	Folkston
	(deceased)	Julius Douglas.....	Folkston
James Perry Burnsed.....	Moniac	Ira Dowling.....	Winokur
Zach Burnsed.....	Homeland	Thomas J. Gardner.....	Folkston
Walter R. Bussey.....	St. George	Paul E. Garrison.....	Homeland
Canadie Canaday.....	Moniac	Noah Madison Gibson.....	Folkston
John M. Canaday.....	Moniac	Melburn F. Greer.....	Folkston
Spencer Canaday.....	Moniac	William H. Grimm.....	St. George
Allen Carter.....	Racepond	Eugene Grooms.....	Folkston
Berry Cason.....	(S. C. D.)	Frank Hannans.....	Folkston
Jno. J. Chastain.....	St. George	Jesse Harvey.....	Moniac
Ben T. Chesser.....	Folkston	Joe Hendrix.....	Winokur
John Chesser.....	Folkston	Rufus Henry.....	Folkston
	(deceased)	Chas. L. Howard.....	Folkston
Richard F. Chesser.....	Folkston	Lewis Bryant Jackson.....	Folkston
Ermin E. Coleman.....	Uptonville	Noah Curtis Jacobs.....	Folkston
Jimmie D. Colson.....	Folkston	Robert Jenkins.....	Folkston
Jno. W. Condon.....	Homeland		(deceased)

Bartow Johns.....	Winokur	Thomas Petty.....	Folkston
Erasmus T. Johns.....	Winokur	Sam Petty.....	Folkston
Everett Johns.....	Folkston	Taylor L. Pickren.....	Folkston
Laten Johns.....	Moniac	John S. Prevatt.....	Folkston
Luchien T. Johns.....	Newell	Joseph A. Prevatt.....	Folkston
Robert E. L. Johns.....	Winokur	Hardy H. Raulerson.....	Uptonville
Thomas H. Johns.....	Folkston	Jack Raulerson.....	Moniac
William A. Johns.....	Winokur	John D. Raulerson.....	Moniac
Will T. Johnson.....	Folkston	Mathew Rhoden.....	Toledo
Edward J. Kennedy.....	St. George	William R. Rider.....	(S. C. D.)
Louis H. Kennison.....	Folkston	Duff Robinson.....	St. George
James King.....	Uptonville	Seaborn A. Roddenberry.....	Winokur
Paul Knabb.....	Moniac	William C. Rowe.....	St. George
Robert L. Knabb.....	Moniac	Thomas Arnold Scott.....	Folkston
Jesse W. Knox.....	Winokur	Carl A. Shanklin.....	Moniac
Thomas E. Langlely.....	Folkston	Cleveland Singleton.....	St. George
Mercy Lawrence.....	Folkston	Duncan C. Smith.....	Winokur
Elbert J. Lee.....	Winokur	Frank Snowden.....	Toledo
Randall E. Lee.....	Winokur	Royal Harry Snowden.....	Toledo
Jeff Lloyd.....	Folkston	Edgar T. Stewart.....	Folkston
Lee Lloyd.....	Folkston	Walter F. Stewart.....	Folkston
Mack Lloyd.....	Folkston	Calvin Stokes, Jr.....	Moniac
Sylvester L. Lyons.....	Moniac	Edward M. Stokes.....	St. George
Roderick D. McQueen.....	Folkston	Festus N. Stokes.....	Stokesville
Alexander S. McQueen.....	Folkston	Noah Stokes.....	Toledo
Emmett T. Markham.....	Homeland	Stanley Stokes.....	St. George
Jno. McKenzie Mattox.....	Folkston	King Stubbs.....	St. George
Jim Miller.....	Winokur	Clyde Taylor.....	Winokur
Edgar G. Mills.....	Folkston	Neal Thompson.....	St. George
Herschel Mitchell.....	Homeland	Merick Taylor.....	Folkston
	(deceased)	Mack D. Thrift.....	Winokur
James P. Mitchell.....	Homeland	Robert Wainwright.....	Winokur
Eugene Mixon.....	St. George	Drawdy R. Wainwright.....	Folkston
John Mixon.....	St. George	James E. Wainwright.....	Winokur
Carl K. Mizell.....	Folkston	Erving Wainwright.....	Winokur
Oliver Clifford Mizell.....	Folkston	Henry Walker.....	St. George
Owen J. Mizell.....	Moniac	Tom Wallace.....	St. George
Robert N. Mizell.....	Folkston	Grover C. Wasdin.....	Winokur
Roy H. Mizell.....	Folkston	Adolph Williams.....	Folkston
Otis Moody.....	Folkston	Daniel W. Williams.....	Winokur
Clyde Murray.....	Folkston	Gordon Williams.....	Winokur
Arthur E. Nazworth.....	Folkston	Homer A. Wilson.....	Homeland
Jno. F. Neely.....	Folkston	Calvin Woods.....	Folkston
Silas A. O'Quinn.....	Folkston	Henry Woolard.....	Winokur
George C. O'Steen.....	St. George	L. W. Woolard.....	Folkston
Jim Bedell Pearce.....	Folkston	Lee Yarber.....	Homeland
Jessie Pender.....	Moniac	Ira York.....	Trader's Hill
Jesse M. Petty.....	Folkston		

DECEASED

Martin S. Howell.....Uptonville
 Benjamin F. Kennison....Folkston
 Charlie Rhoden.....Toledo
 Charlie C. Smith.....Winokur
 Adolphus B. Wainwright Folkston

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Uley Otis Stokes.....Folkston
 Adrian Dallas Williams ..Folkston

NAVY

Earl Maxwell Garrison...Homeland
 Leslie Keen.....Moniac
 Alfred Pettibone Lund...St. George
 Robert Hamilton MattoxFolkston
 (Officer)
 Albert S. Mizell.....Folkston
 William Tillman RodgersFolkston
 Kenneth Dover Wildes...Folkston

(Note: The above list comprises the majority of those from Charlton county serving in the World War. There are possibly a few in the "Bend" whose names do not appear on the above list for the reason that their post office address was Macclenny, Florida, and their names are included in the roster of Baker county, Florida, instead of Charlton county, Georgia.)

The above list will disclose that, out of approximately 150 soldiers and sailors from Charlton in the World War, only five were killed in battle and died of disease. Many, however, were permanently disabled, and this was brought about chiefly by the epidemic of influenza raging in the army camps in the United States during the war.

The people of Charlton county may well point with pride to the record of her young men in the various armies and in every war since its creation, and, while every normal man and woman in the county fervently hopes that there will never be another great war, if a war of defense should be forced upon our country, our youth would again respond with their lives.

President Harding will, no doubt, go down in history as the greatest failure of any president in the history of the nation, but he was inspired on the occasion when he met hundreds of flag draped caskets when the dead bodies of young men of the United States were landed in this country. He disregarded his pretty, well-worDED, prepared speech, and, with tears streaming down his cheeks, said in a voice shaken by sobs: "This thing must never happen again," and he also stated, as one inspired, that if, in the future, the wealth of the country as well as the young manhood was conscripted there would be no more great wars.

These statements sank deep into the hearts and minds of the people of this great nation, and if another war should come there will be such a demand for the "conscription of wealth" that unless it is done there will be civil strife and bloodshed.

Never again in the history of this nation will a great war, costing the lives of thousands of the youth and the maiming for life of thousands of others, be waged, and a favored few amass great fortunes as a result thereof. The next time, if there be another time, wealth will come before the lives of the young men, and this will go a long way toward ending wars. The patriotic youth of the nation will demand that this be done first, and the time where all the sacrificing is done by the young men with their lives is forever past.

Possibly the most unpleasant and burdensome work connected with the raising of the army for the World War was the duties performed by members of the Local Draft Boards. Sheriff W. H. Mizell was Chairman of the Local Board for Charlton county throughout the war, and members of the board were Dr. J. A. Moore, now deceased, J. C. Allen, who was succeeded by A. S. McQueen. A. S. McQueen resigned as a Member and Chief Clerk of the Local Board in 1918 and entered the army by voluntary enlistment and was succeeded by W. A. Wood, Esq., who served as Chief Clerk until the close of the war.

The end of the World War, and the few years succeeding its close, found Charlton county in the most prosperous condition in its entire history.

The Democratic administration of President Woodrow Wilson, who will go down in history as one of the greatest of American Presidents, found the people generally in the most prosperous condition in the history of the nation. Charlton county shared in this prosperity, and all those who wanted to work had jobs; there were a considerable number of day laborers working for high wages; farm products brought a living price on the market, and timber and naval stores products, the chief assets of Charlton county, brought high prices. During this period raw furs brought enormous prices, and the trappers in and around the great Okefenokee swamp and other sections were making more money than ever before.

The citizenship generally were happy and prosperous, and as usual, all thought this era of prosperity would never end.

This was before the period known as "Hoover Prosperity."

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS OF CHARLTON COUNTY

Possibly the most important county office under the system of government of the State of Georgia is that of Ordinary. Georgia is the only State in the Union with an office with this name and with similar duties. In most of the States this official is called Probate Judge, and in some States the official is known as County Judge. While it is still a most important office, it was, from the close of the Civil War until a few years ago, more important than it is under the present system.

The Ordinaries of the State formerly performed all the duties now performed by the Boards of County Commissioners in the several counties, and this system still obtains in a very few of the smaller counties.

The principal duties now performed by the Ordinaries are the handling of estates—the appointment and supervision of administrators upon estates, and the supervision of executors upon estates. They see to it that the interests of the widows and minor children are properly conserved, and this one thing makes it a very important office—an office that should always be filled by a man of honesty, integrity, and intelligence. To quote from Judge Ward of Coffee county: "He needs to be a man with busy hands, a good head and a warm heart." He should be capable of advising widows and orphans, for in many cases estates are too small to warrant the employment of legal counsel. The minor duties of the office is the issuing of marriage licenses, hunting licenses, etc. As Judge of the Court of Ordinary the Ordinary must preside in lunacy trials, and in trials awarding custody of minors, etc. It is he that looks after the interests of the old Confederate pensioners, but this duty will soon be a thing of the past.

The governmental functions now performed by Commissioners of Roads and Revenues was, before the Civil War period,

performed by Justices of the Inferior Courts in each county. This office was abolished and the duties of same assumed by the Ordinaries. Nearly every county now has a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, but their duties are not near uniform throughout the State, and it is believed that the next Constitutional Convention will provide for uniform Boards of Commissioners and uniform inferior courts. These two things are about the most important subjects to come before the next Constitutional Convention, and many thoughtful citizens of Georgia believe that the time is now ripe for a new Constitution for this State.

The present Ordinary of Charlton county is Hon. H. G. Gibson, member of an old and prominent pioneer family of the county. Judge Gibson succeeded Judge J. J. Stokes upon the latter's death in 1925. Judge Stokes had filled this important office in Charlton county for several years, and was regarded as one of the most capable Ordinaries in South Georgia.

Judge Gibson is a worthy successor, and he is regarded by the people generally as not only being a man of honor and intelligence, but one absolutely fair and impartial in the administration of the affairs of his office.

While the office of Ordinary is very important for the reasons stated, it is on the fee system, and in small or sparsely settled counties similar to Charlton, it does not earn enough fees for the work and responsibility involved. The fees are small, and while the duties of the office require a fair knowledge of the law and a good clerical man, the financial returns in many counties of the State are wholly inadequate.

SHERIFF

Hon. W. H. Mizell, a native of Charlton and also a member of one of the very oldest and most prominent pioneer families of the county, has been the able and acceptable sheriff of Charlton county for the past 20 years. His popularity is attested by the fact that he has been consistently re-elected since first being inducted into this important office, and this has been done

despite the fact that he has had opposition from some of the most able and prominent men in the entire county.

Sheriff Mizell is noted for the manner in which he keeps the records of his office, and the manner in which he fills all the duties of this office. He has the knack and ability of making arrests in criminal cases, even upon so-called "bad men" without making those he arrests sore with him, and all would-be malefactors in the county know that he will serve all warrants and other papers placed in his hands for service. He has dealt with the criminal class so long and in such a manner that it is a rare occasion when he is forced to go out and make arrests in minor cases. He simply passes the word to those he holds warrants for to come in and arrange bond, and they usually lose no time in going to the sheriff's office.

The Solicitor-General now serving, and those serving heretofore as Solicitor-General in this Circuit, state that Sheriff Mizell has his cases and records in better shape for presentment to the grand juries and to the trial courts than any other sheriff in the entire Circuit. The auditors checking the records of his office state that his records are always found in order and neatly and correctly kept, despite the fact that he attended school but three months in his life.

The author, who has practiced law in Charlton county for the past 15 years, and has served as Solicitor of the County Court for six years, has had to come in daily contact with Sheriff Mizell, and has found him to be competent, courteous, honest and reliable at all times and under all circumstances. He is prompt in the service of all papers, both civil and criminal, placed in his hands, and promptly accounts for all monies collected.

Sheriff Mizell is the grandson of Hon. John J. Johns, the third sheriff of Charlton county, serving from 1858 to 1860.

CLERK

Hon. W. B. Smith, universally known as "Happy" by reason of his genial disposition, is the efficient Clerk of the Superior and County Courts of Charlton county.

Mr. Smith is a native of North Carolina, the State long known as the "mother of South Georgia" being a member of a prominent family of the "Old North State." He came to Folkston and Charlton county during the year 1910 and can very nearly qualify as a "Cracker" by reason of his long residence in the greatest country in the world—South Georgia.

Mr. Smith was, for a period of 16 consecutive years, an employee at Folkston of the A. C. L. Ry. Co. in the capacity of a telegraph operator. It was in this position that he came in contact with the general public of the county, and by his courteous treatment of all he came in contact with, whether rich or poor, won the friendship and esteem of the people generally of the county and community.

While serving his first term in this important office, he has already thoroughly familiarized himself with its many duties, and is making a most excellent official.

Despite the depressed times and conditions, and the hard times has hit public officials as well as other people, he maintains his reputation as "Happy."

TAX COLLECTOR

Mrs. J. M. Roddenberry, a native of the State of Ohio, but a "Cracker" by marriage, preference and adoption, is the very efficient and accommodating Tax Collector of Charlton county.

Mrs. Roddenberry has served as tax collector since the death of her husband, the late John M. Roddenberry, who was, at the time of his death and for several years preceding, tax collector of the county. During the time Mr. Roddenberry served in this capacity, Mrs. Roddenberry was his assistant and was familiar with the duties of the office when she assumed it in 1925.

Mrs. Roddenberry is, without a doubt, one of the most efficient tax collectors in the State of Georgia, as will be attested by the Comptroller-General of the State, and she combines efficiency with uniform courtesy and a genial, happy, pleasant personality.

The popularity of this good woman has been proven by the fact that she has been elected to this important office in the face of the old prejudice against women officials, and by defeating some of the leading men of the county.

Although it is like "pulling an eye tooth" for many of us to pay taxes, and these disgruntles usually blame those who actually make the collections, Mrs. Roddenberry is even popular with this class. She is familiar with the location of most of the property, and the ownership of same, and as there are many non-resident land owners owning land in Charlton, this fact makes her all the more efficient. This was learned by years of hard, close application to her duties. She keeps her records in excellent condition and accounts promptly to the State, county and school districts for all taxes collected. This office has been closely identified with the Roddenberry family since the creation of the county, for Mr. H. Roddenberry, the grandfather of Mrs. Roddenberry's husband, was the first active tax collector for the county, and Hon. N. Roddenberry, uncle of J. M. Roddenberry, was tax collector for many years. Then J. M. Roddenberry, deceased husband of our present collector, was tax collector for a period of several years, and his widow, Mrs. J. M. Roddenberry, is now tax collector, having, as stated before, served in this capacity since the death of J. M. Roddenberry in 1925.

TAX RECEIVER

Mr. H. H. Crews, member of the largest family in Charlton county, and an honorable, upright, law-abiding citizen, has been the acceptable Tax Receiver for Charlton county for many years.

His popularity, large family connection, the acceptable manner in which he performs his duties, has resulted in his reelection to this office many times without opposition.

Mr. Crews goes about the performance of his official duties in a quiet, courteous and impartial manner, and these traits have accounted for his popularity and his occupancy of this office without opposition. He, too, is familiar with the location, value and ownership of the property generally throughout the county, and this knowledge has been acquired by many years of earnest application to the duties of his office.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Mr. J. M. Wildes, familiarly known as "Mack" to many friends throughout this section, has been County Surveyor of Charlton county for a number of years. He, too, is a native of the county and a member of one of the oldest families in this section.

Mr. Wildes, while being denied the advantages of a high school education, has mastered the work of surveyor to a remarkable degree. He combines the work of surveying land with that of black-smith and wheelwright work, and is equally efficient in this work.

Mr. Wildes is a genial, good-natured man, and has an abundance of energy—a prime requisite for a good surveyor. He is, indeed, a "self-made" man, and is deservedly popular.

CORONER

Mr. J. A. Wainwright, member of an old and prominent pioneer family, and a native son, is Coroner of Charlton county. He was, during his young manhood, Sheriff of Charlton. For the past several years Mr. Wainwright has been in failing health.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUE, CHARLTON COUNTY

Charlton was among the first Georgia counties of small population to divorce the fiscal affairs of the county from the office of ordinary. While it might not have been the situation in Charlton, it was found in many of the other Georgia counties that the individual who might make an excellent ordinary in all other respects it was often found that this official was not a good business man. Some of the ordinaries of the State, while endowed with excellent judicial ability, were often men of very poor business acuem, and the modern necessity for good roads and the necessity for business principles to be applied to county governments, brought about the creation, by Legislative enactments, of various Boards of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. While these various boards of the State are not uniform it is a foregone conclusion that the next Constitutional Convention will provide for uniform boards of commissioners.

These boards now perform the functions in the county governments that the Justices of the Inferior Courts did during the early history of the State, with the elimination of any judicial functions except that of levying taxes, trying road defaulters, etc., for the same rule applies to boards of commissioners that applied to the ordinaries, for while many members of boards of commissioners are excellent business men, capable of managing the financial affairs of the county governments, they were often men of poor judicial ability, and the divorcing of the fiscal affairs of the county from a judicial office and the creation of boards of business men, shorn of judicial power, have both worked for the common good.

The various Acts creating Boards of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Charlton county have been amended from time to time as the affairs of the county would require that this be done, and at times, politics played an important part in the abolishing of old boards and the creation of new boards, but this seems to have been the exception and not the rule, as has been the history of many Georgia counties. It has gotten to the place, during recent years, that the various boards of commissioners in many of the Georgia counties are a "foot ball of politics," and many members of the Legislature have used their

high offices to punish their political enemies and reward their political friends, and many have entirely lost sight of the interest of their counties. This one thing will demand the uniform adoption by the next Constitutional Convention of a system of uniform boards of county commissioners in Georgia, thus eliminating this most important body from the political whims of members of the Legislature.

The present Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Charlton county is composed of five of the leading business men and farmers of the county, viz: Hon. J. C. Littlefield, Chairman, W. C. Hopkins, Vice-Chairman, O. M. Prescott, N. Roddenberry, and S. P. Green.

HON. J. C. LITTLEFIELD

Hon. J. C. Littlefield, present Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Charlton county, Georgia, succeeded Hon. S. F. Mills, Jr., as chairman of the board.

Hon. S. F. Mills, Jr., a native of Charlton county and an excellent business man, was one of the ablest chairmen in the history of the county, and Hon. J. C. Littlefield has been a worthy successor.

Mr. Littlefield is a native of our mother county, Camden, but became a citizen of Charlton several years ago. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and has been a most successful business man throughout his career. He is a large land-owner of the county, and has been a successful naval stores operator, as well as dealing in lumber, piling, cross-ties, poles, etc., for several years. He is possibly the largest single cross-tie and piling dealer in Southeast Georgia, and has an interest in a large cross-tie and piling location in North Florida.

Mr. Littlefield has been Chairman of the Board of Commissioners now for a number of years, always placing the interest of Charlton county, its people and tax-payers above every

other interest, and has made a safe, sane and conservative commissioner during the depressed times and conditions, and as a result of the careful and business-like management of the financial affairs of Charlton county by its board of commissioners, it is in much better financial condition than is the fiscal affairs of almost any other South Georgia county.

Mr. Littlefield not only takes an interest in the civic affairs of the county and the community, he is an active, conscientious church worker, being a member of the Board of Stewards of the Folkston Methodist church. Mr. Littlefield is a consistent booster and supporter of the public school system of the county and for good roads. He is regarded by all the people as a man of strict honor and integrity, and has made Charlton county an able, conscientious public official.

HON. W. C. HOPKINS

Hon. W. C. Hopkins, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, has been a member of the board for a number of years, having served as a commissioner from the St. George Road District for several terms. Mr. Hopkins is also a native of our mother county, Camden, coming to Charlton county to manage the Toledo Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ga., in the year 1915. Mr. Hopkins, since coming to Charlton, has evidenced a great deal of interest in the financial affairs of the county, and has made a most excellent county commissioner. He is one of the largest land-owners and tax-payers of the county, and being a large tax-payer himself he is ever alert for the interest of the tax-payers of the county. Mr. Hopkins is one of the largest naval stores operators in Charlton county, and is also a large land-owner in Wayne and Camden counties. He has been eminently successful in the management of his own business affairs and has made Charlton county a safe, sane, conservative official.

He is highly regarded by the people of the county as has been shown by his re-elections to this important position in the face of strong opposition.

Mr. Hopkins also operates a store and commissary at Toledo, Ga., and up to a short time ago was postmaster of Toledo. He is one of the wealthiest men in the county having acquired a modest fortune by hard work and square business dealings.

HON. O. M. PRESCOTT

Hon. O. M. Prescott, County Commissioner from the Winkur-Uptonville Road District, is a native of Charlton county, being a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county. He is a large and successful farmer and stock-raiser, and is one of the progressive farmers of the county that have adopted modern methods of farming and stock-raising. He is a great believer in the introduction of new blood into the stock ranges, and in building up the grade of our range cattle. He is also a large hog raiser as well, and his farm contains some of the very finest fruit trees to be found in the county. He has been successful as a farmer, and as a result of his methods of farming, the present depressed times does not hamper him and other farmers who diversify as is the case with those in other sections of the State who depend entirely upon cotton and tobacco culture.

Mr. Prescott has served several terms on the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county, and has been regarded by the people generally as a safe and conservative official. While he believes in the general progress and development of the county he is found to be conservative in all matters coming before the board of county commissioners.

Mr. Prescott has a large family of growing children, and as a consequence he is vitally interested in the public school system.

He is a man of genial and friendly disposition and numbers his friends by the score. His popularity throughout the county is evidenced by the fact that he has never been defeated for public office although some of the best men in his district and in the county have opposed him from time to time. He takes the interest in public affairs of the county and his community that is demanded of good citizenship, and can invariably be found

on the right side of public issues. He is an honest, law-abiding citizen of the county, and an earnest, capable public official.

HON. N. RODDENBERRY

Hon. Newt Roddenberry, present Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county from the Trader's Hill Road District, is a member of one of the very oldest of the pioneer families of the county. His father, Hon. H. Roddenberry, was the first State Senator from Charlton county, and was the first active tax collector of the county after its creation.

Mr. Roddenberry, himself, during his young manhood, was also Tax Collector of Charlton county, and has served before as a county commissioner.

Mr. Roddenberry is now very old, but retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. He has been one of the leading citizens of the county throughout a long, useful and busy life, and has always evidenced an interest in the civic affairs and moral standing of his native county. He is possibly the oldest public official in Charlton county today, and was elected to the important office of commissioner over strong opposition and despite his advanced years. He is highly regarded as a citizen and as an honest, faithful, conscientious public official.

Mr. Roddenberry is a strong supporter of the church of his choice, being one of the founders of Philadelphia Free-Will Baptist church, which is located near his home and is one of the liveliest, most active church organizations in Charlton county. He is also an officer in the church. He is one of the most highly respected, most universally loved men in the entire county, and has won the esteem and friendship of his fellow-citizens by living a long, useful, unselfish life in the community which has been above reproach.

HON. S. P. GREEN

Hon. S. P. Green of the Moniac section is now serving out the unexpired term of Hon. L. Knabb, who resigned to become State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia, composed of the counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton. Mr. Green, while a new member on the board, has served in this important office several years ago. When a vacancy occurred the citizens of his community remembered his excellent service while a member several years before, and joined in recommending his appointment by Hon. M. D. Dickerson, Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Green is a man of a happy, genial disposition and is a level-headed business man. He is one of the leaders on the board in advocating strict economy during the times of depression, and while he is a firm believer in good roads, bridges and other modern necessities he is always willing and anxious for the county to stay within the bounds of safety and economy and is never in favor of creating a public debt except in cases of emergencies. Mr. Green is a successful farmer and stock-raiser and lives in the Bend section of the county. This section is possibly the best range for cattle in the county, and the people of his community were among the first to improve their herds by the introduction of new blood. Mr. Green is also a strong supporter of the public school system being the father of seven children of school age.

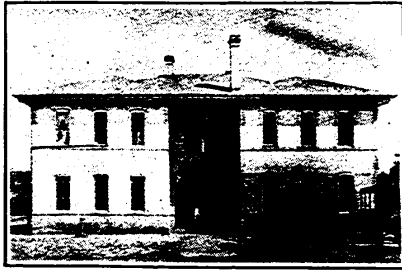
He is one of the leading citizens of his community, and can be found on the right side of public questions. He is extremely courteous to those he comes in contact with, and this trait connected with a genial, friendly disposition has won him many friends throughout the county.

Many people, who do not take the trouble to investigate, are prone to think that all the tax money paid into the county is expended by the Board of County Commissioners, whereas an investigation would reveal the fact that they do not actually expend but a small fraction of the money paid in for taxes by the tax-payers of the county each year. Under the present tax levy the commissioners will actually expend only the sum of \$1.00 on the \$100.00 for all county purposes, most of the tax levy going direct to the County School System and to the various Consolidated School Districts. Out of this small levy of \$10.00

on the thousand the county commissioners must construct and maintain the public roads and bridges of the largest county in area in the entire State of Georgia. These roads are constantly torn up by the chief industries of the county, viz: Turpentine and timber enterprises. The commissioners must also provide funds for the operation of the courts, the payment of jail fees, coroner's fees, and other public officers' fees; must keep up the public buildings of the county; must pay for the fuel, lights, stationery, etc., for the county officers, and pay jurors and non-resident witnesses in criminal cases. They must also, from this small levy, pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the bonded debt of the county, and provide for the support of the paupers of the county, and pay for the support of the orphans of the county being cared for in the Orphans' Home. If there are bad crimes committed in the county, this small levy must take care of extra days of trial courts, and they must also pay for the proper policing of the county. This levy also includes the payment of Charlton county's portion of the Solicitor-General's salary, the salary of the county judge and of the county police and the county agent.

For a concrete example: The Folkston District tax-payers pay for 1931 a levy of \$2.70 on the \$100.00 of taxable property, and this levy is expended as follows: \$1.20 for school purposes, 50c on the \$100.00 goes to the State for State taxes, leaving \$1.00 on the \$100.00 for county purposes, and this must be expended as follows: 30c on the \$100.00 to pay the interest and principal of the bonded debt (Dixie Highway and Court House and Jail Bonds), leaving only 70c on the \$100.00 to maintain the whole county government as given above.

The people of the county generally should be grateful to any board of honest, conscientious men who will undertake the financing of a county government on such a low tax levy, and who draw such a small remuneration for their services. The writer has met with the board of commissioners regularly in his capacity as county attorney for the past 15 years and ventures the assertion that there has never been a single meeting of the board during this long period of time when there were not from one to a dozen appearing before the board with requests for aid as paupers, or requests for expenditure of money for road and bridge constructions and for other things.



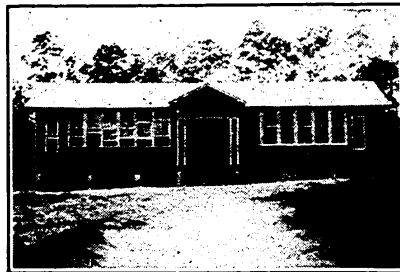
Charlton County High School,
Folkston, Ga.



Folkston Consolidated School.



Saint George Consolidated
School, St. George, Ga.



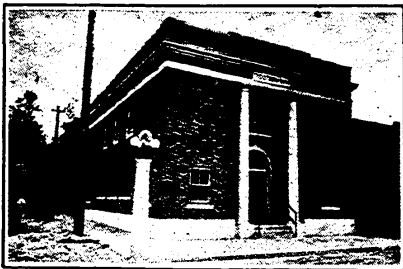
Sardis Consolidated School,
Folkston, Route 1.



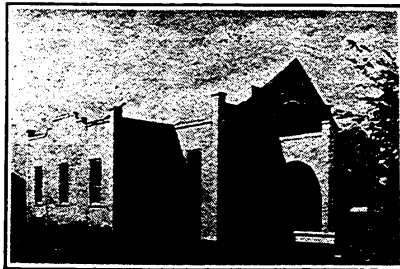
Old Court House, Charlton
county, erected in 1902, and
destroyed by fire, February 19,
1928.



County Court House,
Charlton County.



The Citizens Bank,
Folkston, Ga.



Folkston Methodist Episcopal
Church, South.

CHARLTON COUNTY'S SCHOOL SYSTEM—
PAST AND PRESENT

The present public school system began about the year 1870 although there were schools for poor children for many years prior to this date. Under the old system the executives of the schools of Georgia counties were called County School Commissioners and were elected by the County Board of Education. The County Board of Education members are still appointed by the grand juries of the various counties.

Prior to the public schools the citizens of each community would meet, elect trustees and select a community teacher. The teacher was paid directly by the patrons upon the basis of the number of pupils sent to school. The school terms varied from three to five months, and rarely over six months in each year. As Georgia has ever been an agricultural State these schools were usually in session during the winter months when the children were not so badly needed in the farm work. While there have been many improvements over the old system it is a sad truth that there have been some losses. Some of the old time school masters would now be considered extremely brutal, and some of them were brutal, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there seems to be a total lack of discipline in some of our public schools of today. The old field schools were woefully deficient in many things, but many of the leaders of the State and nation were products of the "little log school houses."

The first County School Commissioner for Charlton county was R. C. McKinney, who served from 1870 to 1873. Below is a list of the School Commissioners and Superintendents since 1870:

1870-1873	R. C. McKinney,	1896-1905.....	N. M. Mizell,
1873-	James Thompson,	1905-1916.....	L. E. Mallard,
1874-1877	James W. Leigh,	1916-1920.....	F. E. Brock,
1878-1881	James A. Lowther,	1920-1924.....	L. E. Mallard,
1882-1891	James Thompson,	1925-1931.....	John Harris,
1892-1895	W. O. Gibson,		

Hon. L. E. Mallard, present member of the House of Representatives from Charlton county, has served for a longer period of time than any other one man as head of Charlton county's schools. During his administration many improvements in the

schools of the county were made. A High School was established in Folkston, a Junior High School in St. George, and many of the rural schools were consolidated. Mr. Mallard succeeded his father-in-law, Hon. N. M. Mizell, to this important office and gave unsparingly of his time and talent toward the advancement of the educational interests of the county. It was while in this work that he formed many warm friendships throughout the county, and the many friends made while in this noble work have stood in good stead in his other political campaigns.

Hon. F. E. Brock was also an honest, conscientious, hard working school official and the people of the county generally were saddened by his tragic and untimely death.

Hon. John Harris, present County Superintendent of Schools for Charlton county, is a native of the State of Missouri, but has been a resident of Charlton county for many years. He is a college graduate and taught school for several years before going into the work of school management. By hard work and by conscientious and intelligent application to the problems of school management for rural communities, Mr. Harris has achieved an enviable reputation in the State of Georgia, and his methods have been adopted by many States. Hon. M. L. Duggan, State Superintendent of Schools for Georgia has this to say about Superintendent Harris: "You have in the person of Superintendent John Harris one of the best school men and one of the best superintendents in the State. He is consecrated to the cause, very industrious in serving the schools, methodical and cautious in his policies and plans. I know of no superintendent who plans his work so definitely and so well. He not only budgets his expenditures but also his educational activities and the proposed work of the schools of the county in very great detail. I have frequently commended his policies and plans to other superintendents for they are well worthy of serious consideration. He also follows up his plans to see that they are properly carried out as well as testing the results of the same." This is high praise from a high source, and the people of Charlton county should feel proud of the enviable reputation of its school executive in the State and nation.

Another distinguished honor accorded Mr. Harris recently was his selection by the Peabody Institute of Nashville, Tenn.,

one of only 17 school executives from the entire Southern States for the planning of a system of public education, especially as to the rural schools. This was indeed a recognition of the ability of Superintendent Harris as an expert on school management. His plan has been for years to so equalize school opportunities so that the child living in the most remote rural section should have equal educational opportunities with those living in the towns and cities, and in this work he has been eminently successful in Charlton county. This has been brought about by uniform text books, uniform school terms, and uniform ability of teachers.

The present County Board of Education of Charlton county is made up of men who are genuinely interested in the educational development of the county, and these men cooperate in every way with Superintendent Harris in his work of making Charlton county's school system equal to any county of Georgia. Hon. Lewis E. Stokes, formerly of Stokesville, but now a resident of Folkston, is President of the County Board of Education. He is a native of the county and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Charlton. His father, the late Henry J. Stokes, settled in the Bend section of Charlton county shortly after the close of the Civil War. He was quite a young man when the war commenced, but volunteered as soon as he became old enough to bear arms and served through most of this mighty conflict. Hon. N. J. Norman of St. George represents his section on the county board and has served in this capacity for a number of years. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. George Consolidated School District. Hon. T. E. Leckie, a native of North Georgia, represents the Moniac section on the county board. He, too, is a member of his local Board of Trustees and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Moniac District. Hon. J. V. Gowen, member of a pioneer family, is member from the Trader's Hill section and Hon. Jesse W. Vickery, former State Senator and former Clerk of the Superior Court of Charlton county, represents the Uptonville-Racepond districts on the county board.

Thus it is seen that the present Board of Education is composed of some of the leading men of the county.

We are indebted to Supt. John Harris for the following data about the present school system of Charlton county:

By Supt. John Harris

Educational progress in Charlton county has come through the carrying out of a carefully planned program covering the activities of several years. No one item has been accomplished in a single year, nor has the entire program been completed, but the achievements have been made in accordance with a long-time plan, of which the following are the annual objectives:

First: *Consolidation.* Beginning with the consolidation of Homeland with Folkston in 1921 the number of schools has been reduced, upon petition of the people in the territory concerned, until today we have but six districts: Folkston, St. George, Moniac, Winokur, Uptonville, and Sardis. Folkston and St. George have standard consolidated schools, while the others are fully graded. 525 white pupils are in school at Folkston, 125 at St. George, 114 at Moniac, 67 at Winokur, 56 at Uptonville, and 31 at Sardis. 15 modern buses transport 479 of these children to school each day.

Second: *Organization.* Under a modified county unit type of organization there has been developed a coordination of work that has made a real system of schools out of separate and individually operated units at a greatly reduced overhead cost. A four-year, fully accredited county high school at Folkston heads the system. Two years of high school work is done at St. George and one year at Moniac. All the schools carry the seven elementary grades, and are feeders for the county high school.

Third: *Building.* Modern plants have been erected in all the districts except Moniac, which has also voted bonds for that purpose. In 1925 the valuation of school buildings was \$34,000. The present valuation is \$115,000. Bond elections have been carried almost unanimously for the erection of these buildings.

Fourth: *Supervision.* A definite supervisory program has been carried out providing for uniform plans and outlines, a scientific testing program, and improvement in the standards of teaching. Through a single salary schedule and more secure

tenure, teacher turnover has been reduced to about 6%, the average age of teachers has been raised to 26 years, and the average training to above one year of college work. 11/15 of the teachers employed live in the county. Standard scores compare favorably for pupil accomplishment with those for the urban and rural schools of the United States as a whole and are considerably above the norms for Georgia.

Fifth: *Equalization*. An attempt has been made to equalize educational opportunity within the county as much as possible by demanding the same qualifications of teachers in all units, by the uniformity of work required, and by the unified supervisonal and overhead organization. Transfers of pupils from one school to another are now made without loss of standing or time. Free text books in the major subjects further the equalization idea as does a uniform nine-months term for the entire county.

Sixth: *Democratic Participation*. Policies are adopted from suggestions made by members of the Board of Education, local trustees, teachers, pupils, patrons, and the general public. Definite plans for carrying out these policies are worked out by the teachers through problems for research at summer school, through committee consideration, and through discussion at a four-weeks teachers' conference before the opening of school. Neither policies nor plans are the work of any one individual, and every citizen has an opportunity at their making.

Seventh: *Health and Beautification*. Health work has included daily health inspections, cleanliness practices, sanitary lunch periods, inoculation for diphtheria, treatment for hookworm, and general health inspection by physicians.

Marked improvement in health conditions is traceable to the work of the schools. School buildings and grounds have been beautified, music and art appreciation developed, and library service inaugurated. A modern motion picture machine at Folkston makes visual instruction possible for the major portion of the children of the county, the pupils from other schools frequently being brought in for educational pictures.

Eighth: *Unit Organization of Subject Matter*. A definite course of study is being worked out around specific units of

subject matter, covering certain major activities and providing for a maximum of pupil participation under teacher direction, looking to the development of leadership, character, and individuality, along with abilities in the fundamental tool subjects of education.

The ninth objective, the major portion of which is yet to be achieved, has to do with high school improvement by the addition of vocational training along commercial and home-making lines, and the starting of a movement looking toward the establishment of a Junior College at Folkston.

To the uninformed Charlton county is regarded simply as the "Swamp County," but the State school officials and others who know what is being done toward the educational development of the rural sections consider the work accomplished by Superintendent Harris and the County Board of Education of Charlton county as little short of marvelous.

The two main questions asked by the right kind of home-seekers are about the churches and schools, and any citizen of Charlton county can answer these questions to the satisfaction of any honest, law-abiding home-seeker.

The late lamented Hoke Smith voiced the following prayer over a quarter of a century ago: "May the time soon come when the people of Georgia will realize that an education for their children is the best investment for time and eternity." That time has arrived in the erstwhile "swamp county," for the citizens of Charlton have indeed come to realize the importance of the right kind of education for their children. Without the whole hearted support of the people generally the good work of Superintendent Harris and the County Board of Education would come to naught.

PROFESSIONAL MEN OF THE COUNTY

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

The medical profession has been represented in Charlton county by men of conspicuous ability in their profession, and this has been its history from the creation of the county in 1854 until this good day.

Among the early doctors were Dr. C. E. Ballard, who lived at Trader's Hill before the Civil War, and Dr. F. M. Smith, who was also a resident of Trader's Hill prior to and after the close of the Civil War.

Dr. Ballard was the owner of the two negro slaves, Peter and George, who brutally murdered young John Jones in 1858. A history of their trial and execution is given in another chapter.

While there was no actual proof, Dr. Ballard was suspected by many of aiding these two murderers in escaping from the jail at Trader's Hill, and these escapes brought about their summary execution. He was a man of excellent standing in the community, and while he was suspected of aiding his slaves, who had a considerable monetary value at that time, in escaping, nothing was ever done about it. We have no record of Dr. Ballard after the close of the Civil War, and he either died along this time or moved away. He came originally from Virginia.

Dr. F. M. Smith was considered a most excellent physician in his day, and also took considerable interest in civic affairs. He was a man of considerable intellectual attainments and was one of the representatives from Charlton county in the Secession Convention. His son, James C. Smith, married Miss Kate Mizell, daughter of Joshua E. Mizell, and sister of Messrs. William Mizell, Sr., and Joseph P. Mizell.

Dr. James C. Wright, son of old Dr. E. H. Wright, Sr., who came from Connecticut and settled in Camden county, Georgia, and who was a noted physician in his day, was educated at the University Medical College at Augusta, Georgia, and practiced his profession in Charlton county throughout his entire career as a physician. He was held in high esteem, both as a physician and as a citizen, and his widow, Mrs. Annie Wright, and several children survive him. His first wife was Miss Lillian Cason,

and several children were born to this union. This will be discussed in the chapter devoted to family histories.

Among the old doctors settling in Folkston was Dr. Henry Love who practiced his profession here for a number of years.

Dr. T. P. Reville came to Charlton county from McDuffie county, Georgia, and practiced medicine here until his death in 1916.

Dr. John A. Moore came to Folkston from Hickox, Georgia, and practiced medicine in Charlton and adjoining counties until his death in 1921.

Both Drs. Reville and Moore were regarded as excellent physicians and both acquired splendid practice.

Dr. John A. Moore also took considerable interest in the civic affairs of the community and in church affairs, being Mayor of Folkston and a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Charlton county, and was Clerk of the Baptist church in Folkston for a number of years.

ADRIAN DALLAS WILLIAMS

Dr. A. D. Williams was born on a farm in Hampton county, South Carolina, July 16, 1879. His grandfather, Colonel Gilbert Martin Williams, a Baptist minister, was killed in action commanding the Forty-seventh Georgia Infantry, Confederate States army, and is buried at Ludowici, Ga. Dr. A. D. Williams' father, the late Dr. A. D. Williams of Jacksonville, Florida, served in the Confederate army and in the United States army during the Spanish-American war.

Dr. Adrian Dallas Williams was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville, Fla.; The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and received his medical degree from Medical College of South Carolina, April 4, 1904.

Served in the United States army, Spanish-American War, Chinese Imperial Reform army during Chinese Revolution; United States army during World War, being Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, and Division Surgeon, Fifth Division.

Located in Folkston, Ga., February 1, 1908. County Health Officer, Alderman City of Folkston, President 11th District Medical Association; President 11th District Chamber of Commerce (S. E. Ga. Cooperative Assn.); Director, U. S. Route No. 1 Association; Member State Canal Commission. Candidate for United States Congress, 1930, and is running in the Primary to be held in 1932.

Organized and served as President first Chamber of Commerce for Charlton county. Worshipful Master Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M.

ALBERT FLEMING

Dr. Albert Fleming, County Physician for Charlton county, was born at Smyrna, Cobb county, Georgia, near Atlanta, and was educated in the public schools of Cobb county, and obtained his Medical Degree from the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery on March 2, 1894. First practiced his profession in Putnam county, Georgia, and was later appointed State Physician for the large convict camp of Baxter & Company at Fargo, Ga. Practiced medicine in Valdosta, Ga., for a number of years, and removed to Waycross, Ga., where he achieved prominence in the medical profession. He moved to Waycross, Ga., in 1902, and was the first Chairman of the Medical Board of the King's Daughters Hospital, Waycross, and later established the Mary Street Hospital, Waycross.

Dr. Fleming was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Ware county, and was among the first officials to agitate the construction of the Central Dixie Highway. His connection with this project is recorded on the marker erected before the court house, Folkston, Ga., in 1920.

Possibly the highest honor ever bestowed upon Dr. Fleming came when he was appointed by Governor Slaton a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Georgia, and was re-appointed to this position by Governor Hugh Dorsey, serving for eight years on this important board.

Dr. Albert Fleming moved to Folkston in 1920, and has served for three years as Mayor of Folkston, and one term on

the Board of Aldermen for the City of Folkston. Dr. Fleming is a member of the Board of Stewards of the Folkston Methodist church.

WALTER R. McCOY

Dr. Walter R. McCoy was born in Chambers county, Alabama, in 1885. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and also graduated from the Chambers County High School.

He received his medical degree from the Medical Department of Emory University in 1910. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in Medical Reserve Corps, United States army, in 1917, and advanced to the grade of captain in 1918, being discharged a captain in December, 1920. Dr. McCoy served for several months in the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War, and upon his return from the World War served for 18 months in the Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. He practiced his profession for three years in Atlanta, Georgia, and moved to South Georgia in December, 1925. Dr. McCoy moved to Folkston, Charlton county, in 1927, and since becoming a citizen of Charlton he has firmly established himself in the medical profession.

Dr. McCoy, since becoming a resident of this section, has interested himself in the civic affairs of the community, but has never offered himself for public office.

Dr. McCoy takes a great deal of interest in the affairs of his church, being a member of the Board of Deacons of the Baptist church of Folkston.

The men who have represented the medical profession in Charlton county have been above the average for Georgia country counties. They have been a credit to the State of Georgia, a State which has furnished some eminent men to the medical profession of the nation, among them being Dr. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of the use of anesthesia, Louis D. Ford, and L. A. Dugas.

J. SEWARD TAYLOR, D. D. S.

Dr. J. S. Taylor, the only dentist in Charlton county, came to the county first in 1918. He had then finished a course in the Southern Dental College of Atlanta, Georgia. He returned to Folkston to become a permanent resident in June, 1922, after obtaining a degree from the famous dental school connected with Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Taylor is recognized as one of the very best dentists in this section, both by the dental profession and by the laity.

He has always evidenced interest in the civic affairs of the community, and is a member of Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M.

DR. W. E. BANKS

Dr. W. E. Banks, druggist, after first having had eight years actual drug store experience, attended the Max Morris School of Pharmacy and graduated from this institution and was licensed by the State of Georgia November 29, 1906. Dr. Banks was born in Randolph county, near Cuthbert, Ga., and attended the public schools of Randolph county.

Dr. Banks came to Folkston November 12, 1918, and has been connected with Pearce Drug Store, succeeded by Stapleton Pharmacy, almost continuously since that time.

The Stapleton Pharmacy is managed by Mr. E. B. Stapleton, who came to Folkston in 1917. He bought out the Pearce Drug Store and has succeeded in building up one of the largest retail drug businesses in Southeast Georgia. Mr. Stapleton is chairman of the local board of school trustees and has served four terms as Mayor of Folkston, and has also served several years as an Alderman of the City of Folkston.

Dr. W. E. Banks, in addition to his duties with the Stapleton Pharmacy, is Justice of the Peace for the 32nd District G. M.

Both Dr. Banks and his employer, Mr. E. B. Stapleton, are among the highly respected and leading citizens of the community. Mr. Stapleton is a member of Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM D. THOMPSON

Dr. W. D. Thompson, druggist, came to Folkston November 1, 1926, and opened up a retail drug store. Since opening his business here in Folkston it has steadily grown until it is one of the leading retail stores in Folkston.

Dr. Thompson was born and reared near Nichols, in Coffee county. He attended the public schools of Coffee county and graduated from the Southern College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, June 6, 1914. Dr. Thompson is licensed by the State of Georgia, and also holds license from the State of Florida, having passed the Florida Board in 1925. He came to Folkston from Orlando, Florida, and since becoming a citizen of Charlton county has evidenced considerable interest in the affairs of the community. He is the present Mayor of Folkston, is a member of the Methodist church and is Secretary of Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M.

LEGAL PROFESSION

Since the creation of Charlton county in 1854 there have been fewer members of the legal profession settling in Charlton than those of any other profession. This has been occasioned by the fact that there is very little litigation arising in the county. The people generally are a law-abiding and debt paying people and have had no need for many lawyers.

Among the prominent lawyers settling in Charlton county during its early history was Martin Mershon, Esq., who achieved fame as a criminal lawyer throughout Georgia and Florida. He spent most of his professional life in Brunswick, Ga., but lived at Fernandina, Fla., and Trader's Hill, in this county, during his career as a lawyer. He also became Judge of the Superior Courts, Brunswick Circuit.

Hon. W. M. Oliff, the one lawyer who lived in Charlton county for a long number of years, came to Charlton from Bulloch county. He lived in the county for a period of more than a quarter of a century, and was the ideal old-fashioned counsellor. For a period of approximately 20 years he was the only lawyer

actively engaged in the practice living in Folkston. He was solicitor of the county court for several years and also represented the Fourth District in the State Senate. He was one of the early enthusiastic boosters for good roads and was a prime mover in the construction of the Dixie Highway. He died in 1917, and before he saw the full result of his hard, conscientious work in behalf of good roads. He had been dead only three years when Charlton county voted a bond issue of \$50,000.00 for the surfacing of the Dixie Highway through the county, and although he was dead at the time the result of his work was shown in the result of this election.

Colonel Oliff was also Mayor of Folkston for a number of terms, and was a leader in the affairs of his county for a period of approximately twenty-five years. He was an uncle of Hon. L. E. Mallard, our present member of the Legislature from Charlton.

Col. Oliff was an enthusiastic sportsman, and had many warm, sincere friends in Charlton and surrounding counties to mourn his untimely death, he having died in the very prime of manhood. His widow and an adopted son survive him.

ALEX S. McQUEEN

Shortly after the death of Col. W. M. Oliff, A. S. McQueen, then a young lawyer 26 years of age, moved to Charlton county from Vidalia, in Toombs county, Georgia. Mr. McQueen is a member of a pioneer family of old Montgomery county, his foreparents on both sides—paternal and maternal—were members of the Scotch Colony settling Montgomery and Telfair counties. He was born in Montgomery county, and received his education in the public schools and graduated from the Vidalia Collegiate Institute, then a junior college, in the class of 1910. He was admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1914, and before coming to Charlton county was Justice of the Peace of the 51st District G. M. and was City Clerk and City Attorney of Vidalia, Ga. He was named County Attorney of Charlton county and City Attorney of Folkston in 1917, and except the

time spent in the World War, has served in these offices since that time. In 1925 he was appointed Solicitor of the County Court of Charlton county, and has served in this capacity ever since.

He is author of Georgia Justice Hand Book (1915); History of Okefenokee Swamp (1926) and has been a contributor to the magazines. He was named County Historian of Charlton county by the grand jury of said county in 1929. He was Battery Clerk of Bat. "B" 26th C. A. C., Ft. Screven, Ga., 1918. During service in the World War he suffered severe attack of influenza resulting in chronic bronchitis, which caused the loss of his right leg by amputation in 1929 on account of blood clot from diseased bronchial tubes.

ROBERT B. BURNSED

Robert B. Burnsed, Esq., is a native of Charlton county, Georgia, and one of the most popular and highly respected young men ever reared in Charlton. By hard work and close application to his studies he was admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1923, and to the Florida Bar a few years later.

Mr. Burnsed was educated in the public schools of Charlton county and also at a High School and Business Institute at Douglas, Georgia, and is regarded as an earnest, consistent student.

Mr. Burnsed was a member of the United States army during the World War, and the exposure incident to his military service and disease suffered while in the service left him in very poor health. He has recently been forced to give up his fast growing law practice, and is now in a government hospital for treatment. Before his health broke down Mr. Burnsed was connected with one of the largest law firms in the city of Atlanta. His health is gradually improving, and as he is yet a comparatively young man, his many friends in Charlton county and other sections expect him to go far in his chosen profession.

He is a sincere, earnest student, and is a young man of excellent traits of character. He is regarded highly by all who

know him, and has many friends in his native county. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of the Bend section of Charlton county, his father, Mr. S. Burnsed, being a highly respected, law-abiding citizen of that section. Mr. Burnsed married Miss Myrtle Mattox, also a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Charlton, being a daughter of the late J. J. Mattox, who was State Senator from the Fourth Georgia District, and is a granddaughter of Hon. Jesse Grooms, former County Treasurer and J. M. Mattox, also a State Senator from the Fourth Georgia Senatorial District.

Mr. Burnsed's relatives and friends are most hopeful that he will be restored to complete health, and his gradual improvement has been very encouraging. No young man ever reared in Charlton is more highly regarded than is Mr. Burnsed.

JOHN S. GIBSON

While John S. Gibson, attorney, is not a resident of Charlton county, he is a native of the county and will be briefly mentioned in this little history. He has never lived in Charlton since taking up the practice of law, but was reared in the county and has done considerable practice in its courts.

Mr. Gibson is the son of Hon. W. O. Gibson, former Ordinary and member of the Legislature, and member of one of the oldest families in Charlton. He received his education in the public schools of this county and finished in a High School and Business Institute in Douglas, Ga., his present home. He was educated for the Bar in a large law office in Douglas and by taking a correspondence course from a law school, and since being admitted to the Bar has served as Justice of the Peace of the Douglas District and is now serving as Solicitor of the City Court of Douglas, Ga. He has advanced rapidly in the legal profession, enjoying a large practice. A history of the Gibson family will be given in the chapter devoted to "Pioneer Family Histories."

THE PRESENT CHARLTON COUNTY (1931)

Of the 159 counties now in the State of Georgia, Charlton county bears the distinction of being the largest in area; it also excels every other county in its ideal year-around climate, the Okefenokee swamp cutting it off from the cold northwest winds of winter. During excessive cold weather when the cold winds blow from the northwest the territory around Folkston is usually several degrees warmer than at Waycross, only 35 miles to the north.

While the greater portion of the Great Okefenokee swamp, an asset instead of a liability, lies within the limits of Charlton county, it is not all swamp land by any means. This mistaken idea prevails among those who have never visited this section—that it is all swamp land—whereas there are thousands of high, dry, fertile acres that can and do produce agricultural products in quantity and quality and great variety. Its soil yields splendidly cane, corn, cantaloupes, cotton, melons, peanuts, potatoes, and all kinds of truck crops, and the light soil is especially adapted to the culture of bright leaf tobacco.

While the soil of the county is highly productive its land is better adapted to the growing of long leaf yellow pine timber, and other pine timber, and for the grazing of sheep and cattle, than for any other purposes. The experts in forestry connected with the United States Department, and Dr. Andrew M. Soule, President of the State College of Agriculture, all state that this territory in Southeast Georgia and a few counties in North Florida reproduce long leaf yellow pine timber faster and in larger quantities than any other area in the whole world. Charlton county being farther from the coast than Camden it really produces timber even faster than does Camden and other coast counties in Southeast Georgia, and no other counties, with the possible exceptions of Clinch and Echols, can be compared with Charlton in the reproduction of timber.

As stated elsewhere in this book, the land-owners have at last been made to realize just how much the intelligent conservation and use of the pine timber means to them in actual dollars and cents. With the awakened interest in the conservation of the forests has come the intelligent breeding of range

cattle. There has been a notable improvement in the range cattle of Charlton during the past decade, and if the county agent had done nothing else but this one thing his services have been well worth the money expended in his salary. New blood has been introduced to improve the cattle, and while it is generally known that pure blooded animals would not thrive on the open range, the introduction of full blood bulls has greatly improved the range cattle wonderfully and the cattle-raisers now realize the loss formerly sustained by too much inbreeding.

The writer wants it distinctly understood that he holds no socialistic ideas and believes with his whole heart on the right of the individual to hold and use private property free from restrictions and limitations so long as the public good is not harmed thereby, but there can be no doubt that the setting aside and fencing large areas of rich, productive land for the sole purpose of game and fish preserves by a few for their own selfish pleasures does not auger well for the development of the county generally. While we believe that all property owners should be treated alike when it comes to taxation and other matters, and the right to own and enjoy private property should never be denied, too much "Absentee Landlordism" is not the best thing for the general good and for the advancement and development of the county generally. While there are a few large areas set apart in Charlton, most of these tracts of land are utilized for the purposes of reforestation and grazing and not altogether for the sport of hunting and fishing. In this connection, we want to state that, while we should all welcome the investment of foreign capital, the immigration of prospective small land-owners who will become citizens of the county, is much to be preferred to those who would buy large tracts for hunting and fishing and visit the county only during the hunting season.

While it is not the purpose of the author of this little history to make invidious comparisons, we do not hesitate to say that the former property owners and citizens of our mother county, Camden, made a most serious mistake in this very same thing, and it is hoped that our people will not make the same mistake. There must be some conservation, but with the proper kind of intelligent leadership, there can be many small, productive farms with increased population and increased commercial

activities, and still have practiced, in connection with the farming operations, the important work of reforestation.

While it is not now functioning as it should, the county of Charlton has had a live Chamber of Commerce, and this organization has fostered many progressive things for the county. Dr. A. Fleming is the president and he has labored earnestly for the upbuilding of the county generally. The general depression, which is nation-wide—even world-wide, has had the effect of causing interest in this important organization to die down, but it is hoped that it may be revitalized, for it is even more necessary now than ever before. The Chamber of Commerce is interested in securing settlers of the right kind, preferably small farmers, and holds out the following inducements: First, the right kind of people are royally welcomed, and are assured the benefits of good schools, churches, and good place to make an easy, comfortable living, with the privilege of living in a community of law-abiding citizens. Second, twenty miles of hard-surfaced roads—the Central Dixie Highway—makes markets accessible. Third, a low tax rate, and cheap, productive lands.

The county has ever been free from revolting crimes, and while there is some law-violations in the county it will compare most favorably with any county in the entire State of Georgia. The country is ideal for the manufacture of illegal whisky, but the writer ventures the assertion that there are fewer violators of the Prohibition Laws in Charlton, according to population, than any other county in the United States. Human life and property rights are valued highly in Charlton county, and this has ever been its history. The citizenship, both white and colored, will compare most favorably with any county in the State of Georgia. The people are vitally interested in the education of their children, and to use the words of a great Georgian: "They realize that an education for their children is the best investment for time and eternity." Any people who place a high value upon schools and churches are the right kind of people, and no where in the State are people more sincerely interested in these two important agencies. There has been a most remarkable advancement in the educational affairs of the county and this will be given under a separate chapter.

Charlton county, according to the official United States census figures for 1930, had a total population of 4,381, mostly rural, and there are ten towns and villages within the county: Folkston, St. George, Homeland, Moniac, Toledo, Winokur, Racepond, Newell, and Mattox. While the official census gives the total population as 4,381 as aforesaid, there were many names inadvertently left off, and this was especially true as to Folkston.

Charlton county, in the redistricting of the State in 1931, was placed in the Eighth Congressional District, and Hon. W. C. Lankford of Douglas, Ga., is the Representative in Congress; it is in the Waycross Judicial Circuit, and Hon. M. D. Dickerson of Douglas, is the Judge and Hon. Allen B. Spence of Waycross, is Solicitor-General; it is in the Fourth State Senatorial District, and Hon. L. Knabb of Moniac, Charlton county, is the present State Senator; the registration list in 1930 carried the names of 918 qualified voters, and the taxable property of the county is three million dollars. There are two incorporated municipalities in the county at this time: Folkston, incorporated as a city in 1911 and Homeland as a town in 1906. Folkston was formerly incorporated as a town, and St. George was a city government until 1921 when its charter was surrendered. Winokur and Uptonville were, until a few years ago, incorporated towns.

The present bonded debt of the county and the other political divisions is as follows: Court house and jail, \$45,500; Dixie Highway bonds, \$20,000; Folkston Consolidated School District, \$50,000; St. George Consolidated School District now \$15,000; Racepond School District, \$3,000; Sardis School District, \$4,000. The city of Folkston has a bonded debt now of only \$7,174.56.

The past and present tax rates will compare most favorably with any county in Georgia, and the returns are made on a low property valuation.

THE COURTS

The Superior Court of Charlton county convenes twice each year, on the first Mondays in March and October, and a session usually lasts for only two days. Hon. M. D. Dickerson, who formerly served the Waycross Judicial Circuit as its able Solicitor-General, is making an enviable record as a trial judge. He is deservedly popular in Charlton county, as well as in all the other counties of the circuit, which is composed of the counties of Ware, Coffee, Pierce, Bacon, Brantley, and Charlton. Judge Dickerson is making as good a judge as he was a prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected in 1930 for a four year term without opposition. He has the reputation of dispatching the business in his courts with greater rapidity than any other trial judge in Georgia, and while the business in his courts are dispatched promptly he is uniformly fair and courteous to litigants and to members of the Bar. He presides with dignity and decorum and treats all convicted malefactors alike, whether they be rich or poor, white or black. While Judge Dickerson believes in upholding the majesty of the law in his circuit, he also follows the ancient motto of our great State and tempers "Justice with Moderation." He is a judicial officer that carries out the motto on the great seal of Georgia: "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation."

Hon. Allen B. Spence of Waycross has been the able Solicitor-General of the Waycross Judicial Circuit for the past 14 consecutive years, having filled the burdensome duties of this most important office to the satisfaction of the people of the circuit as has been attested by his re-elections even with strong oppositions at times.

He, too, is deservedly popular in Charlton county, and in his last race he carried Charlton county by an overwhelming vote.

Under date of February 14, 1930, the author, who was then editing the Folkston Progress, had the following to say about Hon. Allen B. Spence, and as it is still our sentiments, we will reproduce it in part:

"The office of Solicitor-General is an especially important one; it is also a position that carries with it many burdens and trials not realized by the public generally.

"It is, without a doubt, the most nerve-wrecking, burdensome public office in the gift of the people. During his incumbency of the office of Solicitor-General, Mr. Spence has successfully handled some of the most important cases ever tried in this circuit, and has been most active and energetic in the discharge of his duties. In our procedure the judge is impartial, and the jury is also sworn to impartiality, and it seems, at times, that every other lawyer at the Bar is lined up against the prosecuting attorney. It is he, and he alone, who represents the State—society—the people, and, as stated, his job is not a pleasant one. While Mr. Spence is able, energetic and aggressive he does not inject personal feelings into the trials of criminal cases and he does not 'persecute.' Mr. Spence is fair, honest, conscientious, and impartial in the discharge of his duties."

COUNTY COURT

The County Court of Charlton county was re-established in 1925 and since that time has disposed of all misdemeanor criminal cases prosecuted in the county. With the exception of Brantley every county in the Waycross Judicial Circuit has an inferior court in which civil matters up to certain amounts are disposed of and where all misdemeanor criminal cases are tried.

In the County Court of Charlton county cases are tried before six jurors instead of twelve as in superior court, and the procedure allows these minor cases to be disposed of with less expense than is allowed by law and the rules of procedure obtaining in the superior courts.

The court has, since its creation, been self-sustaining and has caused the terms of the superior courts to be considerably curtailed, with corresponding saving to the tax-payers of the county. In most States there are inferior courts with uniform jurisdiction in all the counties, but in Georgia each county that has an inferior court is governed by the Act of the Legislature creating same. These courts, in other States, dispose of comparatively unimportant cases, and the same rule applies to Georgia. In most of the counties of Georgia, however, have been

established State courts under the misleading pseudonym of "City Courts." These courts have civil jurisdiction in all matters not expressly confined to the superior courts, such as land litigation, divorce, alimony, etc., and dispose of misdemeanor violations. The judges of these courts called "City Courts" must be licensed attorneys with actual experience before they can qualify. In some of the larger cities of the State are other State courts under the still more misleading names of "Municipal Courts."

The County Court of Charlton county has jurisdiction over civil matters involving not over \$500, and in all misdemeanor violations throughout the county.

Judge J. H. Johnson, a native of Charlton county and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, has been Judge of the County Court since 1925, and although not a lawyer he has been wonderfully successful in the administration of the duties of his office. During this time only one case tried before Judge Johnson has been reversed, and this was an error attributed to the trial jury instead of to the judge by the Court of Appeals. He had formerly served for several years as Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District G. M. of the county.

Mr. A. S. McQueen was appointed Solicitor of the County Court upon the recommendation of the grand jury of the county in 1925, and has been reappointed every two years since that time.

JUSTICE COURTS

There are, at the present time, six Militia Districts and six voting precincts in Charlton county. Until the combining of the Stokesville and Gaineyville District and precincts a few years ago, there were seven in the county. This required two voting precincts and two places for the holding of Justices Courts in the City of St. George, when it was not really necessary. This effected a considerable saving in the holding of Primary and General elections, and the combination was effected long after there was any reason for the two districts and precincts. Along about this time the City Charter of the City of St. George was repealed, and this was brought about by reason of a bitter local fight between two factions in this then thriving little city.

The six Militia Districts and voting precincts now in the county are: Folkston, which includes the Town of Homeland (32nd), Trader's Hill (1142nd), Uptonville-Mattox-Racepond, with voting precinct at Mattox (1193rd), Gaineyville (959th), Winokur (1354th), and Moniac (1220th.)

The Justices of the Peace for the various districts are: Dr. W. E. Banks, Folkston; J. Lester Johns, Trader's Hill; P. G. Brooks, Uptonville; H. S. Hodges, St. George (Gaineyville); Eddie Crews, Winokur, and T. E. Leckie, Moniac.

In point of service Judge P. G. Brooks of the Uptonville District is the oldest, he having filled this office for a long period of years. Dr. W. E. Banks of the Folkston District is serving his first term, but he quickly acquired a knowledge of the duties of this small, but most important office, and is making a most acceptable officer. Mr. Eddie Crews succeeded his father, the late N. H. Crews, who was for a period of many years Justice of the Peace of the Winokur District.

Judge H. S. Hodges of St. George, has also been Justice of the Peace for many years, and like Mr. Brooks, he, too, has performed the duties of the office most acceptably to the people of his district.

The other magistrates are serving their first term, but all are outstanding citizens of the county and of their respective communities.

When Charlton county was created in 1854 the mistake was made in numbering the Folkston Militia District the 32nd. The area now in the 32nd District G. M. of Charlton was formerly in the 32nd District G. M. of Camden county, and instead of having a new number assigned this then new Militia District it was also called the 32nd. This is a mistake, for under the laws of the State, no two Militia Districts can have the same number, but it is a mistake that should now be cured by that great healer of all mistakes—TIME. It has been an error now for 77 years.

In Georgia the jurisdiction of Justice Courts, in civil matters, is limited to the sum of not over \$100.00, and is simply a committing court, or a Court of Inquiry, in criminal matters.

While not much importance is attached to the Justice Courts by some, it is an ancient and honorable office, and the Justice Courts and Justices of the Peace is one of the oldest institutions known to the common law. Under the old English law they were composed of the noblest and best citizens of the various sections, and this rule has, to a great extent, been followed to this day.

As the name implies, a Justice of the Peace is the conservator of the peace of his district, and when the duties of this office are faithfully performed it is a most important position. The right kind of magistrate in the district can, and often does, render advice to would-be litigants and keep them out of the higher courts.

In his comments upon the Justices of the Peace of his day, Blackstone, the great English Law Commentator, says, in part: The several statutes which from time to time have heaped upon them such an infinite variety of business that few care to undertake, and fewer understand the office; that are such and of so great importance to the public that the country is greatly obliged to any worthy magistrate that, without sinister views of his own, will engage in this troublesome service. "And therefore if a well-meaning justice makes an undesigned slip in his practice, great leniency and indulgence is shown him in the courts of law."

The majority of the Justices of the Peace base their decisions in cases as to what appeals to them is right and just, and by so doing, they are seldom reversed by the higher courts.

A Justice of the Peace has to come in contact with the poorer class of litigants, and also must ever act as adviser for the poor and ignorant, and he should be a good man. While it is not required that he have any great knowledge of the law, it is a requisite that he have an abundance of good common sense and a high regard of right and justice.

The magistrates of Charlton county are, as a whole, men of honor and intelligence, and very few earn enough to near pay them for the burdensome and vexatious duties of their offices.

It is an important office; an office where the right kind of man can accomplish much good for the public generally, and the wrong kind of man can be mean and oppressive to the poor and ignorant. The good magistrates perform duties that can not be assumed by any other officer, and so long as these good men continue to settle the minor disputes between neighbors so as to keep down violence in their respective communities, the people generally should be most grateful to them for this troublesome service.

THE CITY OF FOLKSTON

Folkston, county seat of Charlton county, was established when the old Savannah, Florida & Western, later the Plant System, and now the A. C. L. Railroad was built from Savannah to Jacksonville nearly fifty years ago.

Folkston was named in honor of Hon. William Brandon Folks, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon in his day. He was the father of the late Dr. Frank C. Folks and grandfather of Dr. William M. Folks, of Waycross, Georgia.

Dr. William Brandon Folks was born in 1830 in Jefferson county, Georgia, on a farm where the present little city of Wadley stands. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of his native county, and began the study of medicine under Dr. William Hauser of Jefferson county, and

was later graduated from the Savannah Medical College with the class of 1855. He practiced his profession but a short time in Jefferson county before removing to old Waresboro, then county seat of Ware county. He began the active practice of his profession in this then pioneer section, and his visits extending for miles in all directions were made on horseback. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the Confederacy and was made Surgeon of the 26th Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service throughout this mighty conflict, and upon its close resumed his practice at Waresboro. He later moved to Yankee Town, later called Tebauville. When Waycross was established Dr. W. B. Folks was the first physician to locate in the new town. He acquired an extensive practice, and was a most public spirited citizen. He represented the Fifth Senatorial District in the Georgia Legislature and was twice Mayor of the City of Waycross. He died in 1886.

Hon. Frank Clingman Folks, M. D., was a son of Hon. William B. Folks. He was born in Jefferson county, but removed to Waresboro with his father while quite young. He received his literary education in the public schools of Ware county, and read medicine in his father's office, and later with Dr. William Duncan of Savannah. He, like his father, matriculated in the Savannah Medical College and graduated in the class of 1876. He first located in Homerville, Georgia, where he married Miss Emma A. Morgan, a member of a prominent pioneer family. He removed to Waycross in 1880 where he became prominent in his profession and as a public spirited citizen. He, too, served two terms as Mayor of Waycross and also as State Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District.

It was while a member of the State Senate that he introduced and had enacted into law an Act providing for the sale of the State owned unsurveyed portion of the Okefenokee swamp. It was then a dense, unpenetrated swamp with very little known about its vast interior.

Dr. F. C. Folks became very prominent in the medical profession, and his advanced treatment of typhoid, pneumonia, malarial and other fevers, caused a demand for his services not only in his home and adjoining counties, but in adjoining States

in conjunction with public health officials. He was notably successful in the treatment of LaGrippe.

He was surgeon and physician in charge of that most disastrous railroad wreck known as "Hurricane Creek" wreck in which twenty-two were killed and nearly one hundred injured. He was connected with the medical department of the A. C. L. and A. B. & A. railroads at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic Order and since his death the Frank C. Folks Lodge No. 192, F. & A. M., has been organized in Waycross, Georgia, and the City Commission of Waycross also named a park in honor of Dr. Folks since his death. Dr. F. C. Folks died August 5, 1926, his wife preceding him to the grave by just a few weeks. His children are: Ada, who died in infancy; Rosa, Mabel, Frankie, William Morgan, Fleming, Robert, and Louise.

His son, Dr. William Morgan Folks, now lives in Waycross and is recognized as the outstanding surgeon of this entire section. He received his literary education in the public schools and in the Waycross High School. He chose to follow the profession of his sire and grand-sire, and while yet a young man has acquired an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. He is a graduate of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now an outstanding member of the medical profession in the State. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and various organizations throughout the State. He was selected by President Coolidge as a member of the society formed for the perpetuation of the memory of the celebrated Dr. Gorgas of yellow fever fame. Dr. William M. Folks married Miss Antoinette Morris, member of a prominent pioneer family of Tattnall and Toombs counties, Georgia.

The citizens of Folkston are proud of the distinguished record made by the Folks family, and the Folks family is proud of the progressive little city of Folkston.

Folkston was the nearest station to the old Town of Center Village, or Centerville, and most of the business interests of this old town were moved to the railroad station. Several houses are still standing in Folkston that were moved from Centerville.

This was the beginning of the Town of Folkston, and while it has been fortunate in that it has never been visited by a building or any other kind of "boom," its growth has been steady. Each ten year census period since its establishment has shown a steady increase in population, and the nearest period approximating a boom was during the years 1925-1926-1927. During these years many new and commodious residences were built and several modern brick business houses were erected, including the Citizens Bank Block, the new Masonic Temple Building, a new Grammar School Building and a new County Court House. Shortly after its creation as a village Folkston was incorporated as a town government and functioned as a town until the year 1911 when the area was incorporated as the "City of Folkston." By an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia during the 1931 session the corporate limits of Folkston were extended. This Act had incorporated in it a referendum and the people of the entire area voted on the question, and as a result of the election held in September, 1931, the new charter increasing the corporate limits and other provisions was adopted.

While there has never been anything* even approximating a race riot, nor has there ever been any kind of serious trouble between the white and colored people, the City of Folkston did not have a single negro resident within the corporate limits until the extension in 1931.

Folkston is the real gate-way to Florida, being on two divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and on the Southern. The Central Dixie Highway literally splits the city open, and two other paved highways are certainties—one from Jesup, through Nahunta, and the other connecting Folkston with the Coastal Highway either at Kingsland or Woodbine. It has been the record of Folkston for many years that more passenger trains pass through it daily than any other city its size in the State of Georgia. During the winter months there have been as many as 65 passenger trains to pass through Folkston daily, furnishing connections with all the important cities of the United States, and during the past two years the bus lines connecting with all the principal centers of the nation make regular schedules through Folkston.

Folkston is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Florida line, and residents of this little city can enjoy the ideal Florida climate and still retain the distinction of being citizens of the Empire State of the South.

The Charlton County High School, a senior high school accredited with the State University System, is located in Folkston, and the Folkston Consolidated School District has recently erected a magnificent grammar school building. This was done by a bond issue of \$50,000.00, and the Charlton County High School is also housed in a modern brick building.

The new County Court House was also erected with the proceeds of a bond issue, and it is a building the citizens of the county can justly feel proud of. This little city is approximately 96 feet above the sea level and has an enviable health record. It is almost entirely free from the dangerous malarial fever mosquito and there has never been an epidemic of typhoid fever to visit Folkston in its entire history. Folkston owns its own adequate, modern water system. The present administration has recently erected a seventy-five thousand gallon capacity tank, and has had a new deep well bored on the city property. The water from this 531 feet deep well is regularly tested by the State Board of Health, thereby insuring the purity of the water supply at all times.

Folkston has also a 24 hour electric current service, and while the rates are still too high this has been occasioned by the fact that the system is being operated as a separate unit and is not on a power line. The Georgia Power & Light Company are the present franchise owners and it is hoped that the city will eventually be placed on a power line which will result in lowering the service rates. There is also a well conducted local telephone system which has long distance connections, and Folkston also has a 24 hour telegraph service. Among the industries are a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant, a stave mill plant, saw-mill, turpentine stills, cotton gin, grist mill, etc. The citizenship is served by ample retail businesses, including grocery, dry-goods, hardware, grain and feed stores, and there are several well-equipped garages and automobile sales dealers. There is one modernly conducted hotel and several boarding houses and two nice restaurants. Folkston has one of the

strongest banks in Southeast Georgia, a newspaper, three barber shops, three doctors, one dentist, and one lawyer. The 1930 census gave Folkston a population of 526, but to the author's own personal knowledge many names were inadvertently omitted. This census was before the corporate limits were increased and extended and before the negro section was included within the limits of Folkston: There are now approximately 1,000 people living within the limits of Folkston.

The governmental affairs of the city are managed by a mayor and a board of five councilmen, and the total tax rate, which can be levied for all purposes is ten mills.

Many of the leading citizens of the city have, from time to time, served as mayor and aldermen, and among those are: Hon. B. G. McDonald, first Mayor of the City of Folkston, W. M. Oliff, W. H. Mizell, T. L. Pickren, Joseph P. Mizell, L. E. Mallard, H. J. Davis, Dr. A. Fleming, Donald F. Pearce, E. B. Stapleton, and others we do not now recall.

The present mayor is W. D. Thompson, who succeeded E. B. Stapleton. Mr. Stapleton's administration was characterized by economy in municipal affairs and the city was paid out of debt so far as the floating debt was concerned during his administration. The city was in debt as a result of side-walk paving and other improvements when Mr. Stapleton was first inaugurated mayor and most of these debts were retired during his four years as the head of the city government.

The administration of Dr. W. D. Thompson has resulted in many new improvements, among them being the rebuilding of the municipal water system and street grading. The present board of councilmen are V. A. Hodges, C. J. Passieu, G. R. Gowen, Sr., O. E. Raynor, and O. C. Mizell.

The bonded debt of the municipality has been recently reduced, and the outstanding bonded debt of Folkston is now only \$7,500.00, and there is a sinking fund set aside to take care of a good portion of this debt. The municipality has never been loaded with debts, either current or bonded obligations, as has characterized many little Georgia cities. The public spirited citizens who have served as mayor and aldermen have served as a matter of public duty and not for the revenue derived from

their offices, and as a consequence the affairs of the city have always been well managed. Mr. O. F. Wilson is the present City Clerk, J. H. Barnes, City Marshal, and A. S. McQueen, City Attorney. These men have served in these capacities for several years.

The one outstanding mistake made by the citizens of Folkston occurred about 20 years ago when the Hebard Cypress Company was discouraged from locating its large mill and quarters near the city limits of Folkston. It is seen now that this would have resulted in a city of approximately 2,500 population. However, the people are wide awake now to every opportunity for the progress and advancement of the thriving little city. The general moral tone of the City of Folkston is high, and we venture the assertion that the citizenship of Folkston, as a whole, will compare—as to intelligence and good morals—with any city of its size in the State of Georgia. There are three well organized, active, live church organizations in Folkston: Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, and all have commodious church buildings in the city.

THE CITIZENS BANK

As regarding banking facilities the people of Charlton county are fortunate in having the Citizens Bank of Folkston, an institution that is not surpassed in the State of Georgia in its ability to take care of the banking needs of its territory.

This institution was chartered in 1911 with a capital stock of \$15,000 and by careful and conservative management it has grown until its resources have reached a total of a half million dollars.

The present officers are: Wm. Mizell, Jr., President; B. G. McDonald, Vice President; A. S. Mizell, Vice President, and manager of the Nahunta Branch; the board of directors is composed of the following: Wm. Mizell, Jr., A. S. Mizell, B. G. McDonald, J. V. Gowen, L. E. Mallard, S. F. Mills, Jr., and Ivy Dowling. Mr. J. H. Wrench is Cashier and Miss Gertrude Wildes has also been connected with the institution for several years.

The remarkable feature of this institution is that its complete management is in the hands of local people. Mr. Wm. Mizell, Sr., former President, was a native of Charlton county, and Mr. Wm. Mizell, Jr., President, is also a native of this immediate section. Mr. B. G. McDonald, Vice President, has been a resident of Charlton county since early manhood.

Mr. Wm. Mizell, Jr., President, attended Emory College and the University of Florida and obtained his preliminary banking experience with the First National Bank of Miami, Florida.

The Citizens Bank recently constructed a modern banking house in Folkston at a cost of approximately \$30,000. It is equipped with the most modern fire-proof vaults as well as protected against burglaries. The construction of this banking house, one of the very finest in Southeast Georgia, and the most expensive of any city the size of Folkston in Georgia, with other recent buildings, has occasioned more favorable comment and publicity for Folkston than anything that has ever been done in its history.

The presence of this institution has been a most stabilizing influence during the recent years of depression that has visited every community of the nation. Although in the midst of a nation-wide, even world-wide period of gloom and financial stress, this institution right here in the little City of Folkston has stood like a tower of strength. During the period of stress those who had the security and needed financial assistance could be accommodated by this safe and conservative institution.

At no time has there been a lack of complete confidence as has been the rule in almost every community of the nation, and this confidence has been brought about by years of safe, sane and honest dealings with the people of this section.

The late Wm. Mizell, Sr., President, was a native of the county and had dealt with the people of this section in a business way for over a half a century, and by his honest and straightforward methods won the absolute confidence of the citizens generally. He was not only an honest and conscientious gentleman, but was himself a hard working man and, by his own efforts, had accumulated a fortune in his own right.

The reputation established by this good man has been a decided asset to the institution and to his son, who has been an energetic banking official and also a hard working man himself.

The growth of this banking institution during the past 10 years has been little short of phenomenal, and this has been brought about largely by the efforts of the executive in charge, Mr. Wm. Mizell, Jr., present president.

FOLKSTON MASONIC LODGE

Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., was formerly the old Trader's Hill Lodge which was established March 1, 1854, just a month after Charlton county was created.

We are indebted to Hon. Folks Huxford, Historian of Clinch county, Georgia, for the following information on the old Trader's Hill Masonic Lodge: "This lodge was established by dispensation March 1, 1854, at Trader's Hill, Charlton county, by authority of Deputy Grand Master William S. Rockwell, who reported that year to the Grand Lodge that he had been besought by sundry brethren at Trader's Hill to grant them a dispensation for a lodge there.'"

There was no return made in 1854 to the Grand Lodge but the first return was made next year, 1855, showing the names of the three principal officers, and following members: Rev. F. M. Smith, W. M.; R. A. Baker, S. W.; P. W. W. Mattox, J. W.; James B. Baker, James S. Strickland, R. J. McCook, and J. J. Moore.

The 1856 return showed six initiations, 5 passings, four raisings, and one rejected. The lodge met on the first Saturday in each month. The officers and members were: Rev. F. M. Smith, W. M.; R. A. Baker, S. W.; P. W. W. Mattox, J. W.; John Lee, Treasurer; James B. Baker, Secretary; John J. Moore, S. D.; James S. Strickland, J. D.; James F. Clark, Tyler; John W. Brack, C. F. Cone, G. D. King, William Lang, D. W. Brown, John S. Cavedo, C. P. Russell, f. c.; Rev. T. A. Caruth, e. e.

The 1857 return showed an increase in membership. Trader's Hill was the original county site of Charlton county and was

slowly growing. The officers and members were: R. A. Baker, W. M.; P. W. W. Mattox, S. W.; John J. Moore, J. W.; William Lang, Treasurer; G. D. King, Secretary; J. F. Clark, S. D.; John S. Cavedo, J. D.; J. B. Baker, Tyler; F. M. Smith, P. M.; John M. Brack, C. P. Russell, Simon Guckenheimer, Slade Venters, Hinton Gay, John R. Gay, Jackson Mizell, Robert Thomas, e. a.; A. S. Layton, e. a.; and Joseph Bachlott, e. a.

After 1863 the lodge made no returns, for the great Civil War was in progress, and many of the members were in the military service.

The Trader's Hill Lodge was moved to old Centerville forty-five or fifty years ago, and about the time the railroad was constructed through the county the same lodge was moved to Folkston. Since that time this old lodge, originally established at Trader's Hill in 1854, has steadily increased in membership until there are now nearly 100 active members. The present Temple of Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., was erected in 1927 at a cost of approximately \$17,500.00 and is one of the best lodge rooms of any Masonic Lodge in Georgia. The late Hon. H. G. Miller of Waycross, while serving as Grand Master of Georgia, made the public statement that Folkston's lodge room was the most expensive and best arranged lodge room in the entire jurisdiction of Georgia. The ground floor rooms are used by the Folkston postoffice, and a store room; the upper floor is used as a lodge hall. The stands and furniture are made of the finest material, and the floor is of assorted hardwood. There are two ante-rooms and a kitchenette.

Dr. A. D. Williams is the present Worshipful Master, serving his third term as Master of this lodge. He has also been a District Masonic officer and is prominently known in Masonic affairs throughout the State. Dr. W. D. Thompson is secretary.

The history of this old lodge has been almost the history of Charlton county, and it has been an active force for good for seventy-seven years. Some of the present members are the sons and grandsons of those old God fearing pioneers who established this Masonic Lodge in 1854. The good work started by these earnest men is still going forward and increasing as the years pass away.

HOMELAND

The Town of Homeland, two miles north of Folkston, is the only incorporated municipality in Charlton county now except Folkston. Its history has been closely allied with the 1906 Colony Company, and the town was first established as a colony for Northern people, principally old ex-soldiers of the Union army. The town was established in 1906, and was for a period of several years a thriving little town. Many of the first settlers have since moved away, and all of the old soldiers have died.

The town is laid off beautifully, and recently there seems to be renewed life in the little municipality. Hon. Arthur Roberts is the present mayor, and Eli Waughtel is the efficient and accommodating postmaster. Homeland is on two divisions of the A. C. L. Ry. and on the Dixie Highway. There are many nice residences in Homeland and the citizenship is composed of high-class, intelligent people. Its proximity to Folkston will ever operate against it becoming a large town, but there is every reason to believe that this little municipality will continue to thrive and prosper. Recently the officials of Homeland graciously and magnanimously donated its beautiful park area to Charlton county for the use of the 4H. club boys and girls for the study of forestry. It is now under the management of A. B. Hursey, county agent, who has succeeded in having constructed a large, well arranged club house for the use of the 4H. clubs in Charlton and adjoining counties. This area is now known as Hursey Park.

SAINT GEORGE

When the Dyal-Upchurch Lumber Company extended its tram road from Moniac to present site of Saint George a little village sprang up called Battenville, in honor of the Batten family. When this tram road was sold to the A. B. & W. railroad the name of the flag stop was changed to Cutler, and the village bore this name until 1904 when the "1904 Colony Co.," acquired a large area of land near the village and incorporated the Town of Saint George. Like Homeland, St. George was first established as a Northern Colony town and principally for old Union soldiers.

For several years the Town of Saint George grew and prospered; it was finally incorporated by the State Legislature as the City of Saint George. There was a bank, many business houses, hotels, newspaper, churches, etc., and at one time it was the leading town of Charlton county. Unfortunately the people of the City of Saint George, many of them with nothing to occupy their time, turned to factional politics in municipal affairs. Two factions sprang up and many bitter political fights were waged. While all these fights were in progress the town was gradually declining and the culmination of these factional fights was an Act of the Legislature abolishing and repealing the charter of the city of Saint George.

The village of St. George is the center of a large trade territory, and there is yet considerable trade carried on there. There are two live church organizations in St. George, and the citizenship generally is composed of intelligent, law-abiding people. Hon. N. J. Norman, member of the County Board of Education, conducts a general mercantile establishment there, and the James Grocery Co., a chain store, recently opened a retail store in St. George. Mr. Norman has been a resident of St. George almost since its establishment, and there are other residents still living in the village who were among the original settlers.

There is no good reason why St. George should not continue to be a prosperous community. A paved road from Valdosta to Jacksonville, through Moniac and St. George is contemplated and will, no doubt, become a reality within the next few years.

Hon. John Harris, County Superintendent of Schools, has a beautiful country home on the banks of the St. Mary's river near St. George. Mr. Harris formerly conducted a newspaper in St. George during the heyday of its prosperity.

MONIAC

According to information furnished us by Hon. L. Knabb, State Senator, the village of Moniac acquired its name from old Fort Moniac, a small hewn log fort in use during the Florida Indian Wars. This old fort was located about one mile north of the present village of Moniac, but on the Florida side of the river. There was a ford on the river at this point in the pioneer days, for the river is no larger than a creek at this point.

Mr. Riley Yarborough states that his grandfather, William Yarborough, was with the company of soldiers that removed the Seminole Indians from the Okefenokee swamp. William Yarborough told that Billy Bowlegs and his band left the swamp near the old Fort Moniac, going out through Mitchell's Island, Soldier Camp Island, and by Hog Pen branch to Deep Creek near the present site of Jacksonville. The soldiers turned back at this place, and the Indians, who were a day and a half ahead of them, continued on to the Florida Everglades, where a remnant still live.

Moniac became a town of importance when the Dyal-Upchurch mill located there, and it grew steadily for several years. Along about 1909 and 1910 there were approximately 600 people living in Moniac. It being a mill town there were many fights and killings during its balmy days, and it acquired a reputation along this line at that period. The natives in and around Moniac, however, are people of intelligence and respect the laws of the land. The site of Moniac is on the banks of the St. Mary's river, and is the nearest Georgia town to Florida, it being only a stone's throw from Florida. It is located on the G. S. & F. Railroad, now owned and operated by the Southern System. While the town has declined considerably since the removal of the large saw-mill plant, there is still considerable lumber, cross-ties, naval stores products and other timber products shipped from Moniac. L. Knabb & Sons operate a large general mercantile establishment there, and Hon. L. Knabb has a beautiful home in Moniac. Mr. D. W. Reynolds is postmaster and also operates a mercantile plant.

Moniac is in the center of one of the most productive pine and cypress timber areas in the southeast, and will be a shipping

point for timber products for many years to come. Hon. L. Knabb also operates several turpentine plants in this territory.

There is a consolidated school district and a bond issue was recently voted for the construction of a modern school building for the Moniac District.

CHARLTON COUNTY FAMILIES

One of the main objects sought to be obtained by the compilation of the histories of the various counties of Georgia was for the recording of data as to family histories. A knowledge of family histories is very essential to the proper functioning of the courts, for many new trials have been granted convicted criminals in Georgia simply as a result of relationship not known when the cases were on trial in the trial courts. This has caused much needless expense in almost every Georgia county.

The recording of correct data as to family histories of the pioneers of Georgia counties, is, in most instances, a herculean task. It has been no easy job in Charlton county.

The recording, in a permanent record, of the lives and accomplishments of our foreparents should be made as a matter of simple justice to their memories, and if there should be no other motive save sentiment, this is quite sufficient justification for the County Histories of Georgia counties.

The author has labored long and earnestly in order that a minimum of mistakes be made in recording the historical events of Charlton county, and this has been especially true as to family histories. It was not the desire of the author that a single pioneer family of Charlton county be omitted from this History, and so that this would not happen we called upon descendants of pioneers still living in the county to furnish the necessary information. Many responded to this appeal, but many failed to do so, and if a single old family has been left out of this book, it will not be the fault of the author.

We have tried to be truthful, and have not written "aught in malice," nor have we wilfully and maliciously omitted a single pioneer Charlton county family.

We are indebted to many citizens of the county for valuable assistance rendered in furnishing data on the lives and accomplishments of the old families, and we wish to especially acknowledge, with thanks, aid from Rev. W. O. Gibson, H. S. Mattox, J. C. Allen, Jesse W. Vickery, W. H. Mizell, Wm. Mizell, Jr., and J. H. Johnson.

A

GEORGE W. ALLEN (*Better known as "Dick" Allen*) moved to Charlton from Appling county during the early sixties, and settled on the Great Satilla river at place now known as Allen's ferry, and on a tract of land originally granted by King George, II, of England. Hon. J. C. Buie, present owner of the tract of land, has this original grant.

Mr. Allen lived at this place until 1880 when he moved two miles southwest to place now known as the "Old Allen Homestead" where he reared a family of 11 children. He died December 12, 1905, and is buried in the Allen cemetery one mile east of the old homestead.

Mr. Allen was one of the leading citizens of his community; was honest and reliable and was always a peace-maker in the community. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in what is now Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., but he became a member while the lodge met either at Trader's Hill or Centerville.

George W. Allen served in the Confederate army as a private in Co. K, 4th Regiment of Georgia Cavalry; was captured in battle and was confined for 13 months in Elmira Prison, N. Y. An incident he always related that occurred during his confinement as a prisoner of war: He and a comrade had managed to secure some flour and were preparing to have hot cakes and syrup for breakfast, but just before the hot cakes were cooked a Federal officer discovered them and promptly confiscated their hot cakes and syrup and placed them back on the regular diet of bean soup, corn-bread with a small piece of fat bacon once a week. He was also punished by being forced to wear an old pork barrel an hour a day during the noon meal; a hole was cut in the bottom of the barrel for his head to project through and he was forced to walk around in a circle for an hour a day for seven days. He always maintained, however, that he was never in better health than he was on bean liquor, bean skins, bread and water.

Mr. Allen was married four times: His first wife was Miss Kizzie Davis, the second, Miss Mary Ellen Grooms, third, Miss Mamie Knox, and fourth to Miss Mollie Ammons who survived him several years. To the first union were born three children: George W., Jr., a prominent citizen of the Prescott community, John A., now deceased, and Mary Jane; to the second marriage were born five children: Crum, Gertrude, Joseph C., Dread B., and G. Colquitt; to the third union only one child was born, and this child died in infancy; to the fourth union three children were born: Patrick Henry, who died at the age of 21, William Robert, a citizen of Folkston, and Ever Lena, who first married Alex. Mills and now the wife of Mr. Jordon of Waycross, Ga.

Space will not permit giving the careers of all of Mr. Allen's children, but one son achieved prominence in the political life of the county, viz: Joseph C. Allen. He served two terms as tax receiver, two terms as tax collector, and four successive terms as Clerk of the Superior Court of Charlton county. He also served in the United States army during the Spanish-American war. He married Miss Pencey Thomas, daughter of one of the old pioneers, Riley T. Thomas, and to this union eight children were born.

W. R. Allen, better known as "Bob," is the youngest child of George W. Allen, Sr.; he served in the United States army throughout the late World War and saw active service at the front.

John A. Allen, now deceased, was a highly respected citizen in his community, as is George W. Allen, Jr., the oldest son of this prominent pioneer.

Many grand and great-grandchildren of George W. Allen, Sr., are living in this immediate section and are among the leading citizens of their respective communities.

JACOB ALTMAN moved to Charlton county in the year 1867, and settled on the east side of the Okefenokee swamp near what is now known as Camp Cornelia. He married Vacey Dowling some time in the "forties" and to this union were born: Margaret, Noah, Jacob, Jr., Leonard, Sarah, Vacey, Dave, Ardelia, Lottie, and Marion.

Vacey married James Robinson, member of one of the oldest families of the county, and Marion married Miss Margaret Mills, and the issue of this marriage were: Charlie, Ernie, Samuel, Benjamin, Earnest, Emma, Elbert, and Ellen, Emma and Elbert being twins. Marion Altman's daughters married young men of Charlton county: John Colson, W. E. Gibson, and J. A. Prevatt. All the sons are residents of Charlton county except Earnest, who is a prominent Missionary Baptist minister. He was educated at Piedmont Institute, Waycross, Georgia, and at Mercer University. He is one of the most promising young Baptist ministers of the State and now has a charge in Atlanta, Ga.

The second wife of Marion Altman, who died a few months ago, was Miss Minnie Lloyd, and to this union two children were born, both yet quite young.

Marion Altman and his children are the only direct descendants of Jacob Altman, Sr., now living in Charlton county, and these men and women are all highly respected citizens of their communities. Marion Altman, by the practice of thrift and economy, succeeded in accumulating a competency. He was a merchant in Folkston for a number of years, but the weight of years and physical affliction forced him to retire from active business a few years ago. He retired to his farm where he has been profitably engaged in general farming and stock raising during the past few years. He is a leading member of the Freewill Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics.

A. W. ASKEW and family came to Charlton county from Chipley, Ga., about 18 years ago. Since removing to Charlton Mr. Askew has been engaged in general farming, has bought cotton and has operated a ginnery and grist mill. He and his estimable family have made many friends, and while not

among the pioneers of the county, have identified themselves with the religious, social, educational and civic life of the community. Miss Mayme Askew has been the efficient principal of the Folkston Grammar School for a number of years; Messrs. Newton and Hoke Askew are now residents of Miami Beach, Florida, Newton being employed in a bank and Hoke a member of the municipal fire department. Fred Askew is manager of the Suwannee Store in Folkston, and Leon is engaged in carpentry work and has charge of the Government Airport between Folkston and Homeland. Willis Askew, another son of A. W. Askew, married Miss Doris Wright, member of a pioneer Charlton county family, and two children have been born to them. Louis, the youngest member of the family, has been attending the State College at Tifton, Georgia, for a number of years and is now employed by the A. C. L. Ry. Co. at Folkston.

Mr. A. W. Askew is a member of the Folkston Methodist church, and is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat. He consistently supports the nominees of his party irrespective of his personal views, and does not hesitate to condemn others who participate in the primaries and then fail to support the nominees.

FARLEY ANDERSON, an early settler of the Uptonville community, was engaged in the naval stores business and in the timber business in that community for several years. He reared a large family, some of his children being Lawty Anderson, now a resident of Starke, Fla., H. W. Anderson of Fernandina, Fla., Muncie Anderson, popular citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., and Jesse J. Anderson, a physician. Hon. Muncie Anderson went to Jacksonville, Fla., several years ago and secured a position on the city police force, and has gradually worked up in the community until his election as Municipal Judge of Jacksonville. Muncie won this important office by an overwhelming vote and in the face of opposition by some of the leaders of the city. His friends here in Charlton are proud of the record made by this Charlton county son, and his success has not "gone to his head." He is still the same jovial, likeable character he has ever been.

RANDALL ANDERSON, brother of Farley Anderson, settled in the Winokur community many years ago and reared a large family of sons and daughters in that community, some of his children being Mrs. Alex. Rozier of Hickox, Ga., Mrs. John Raulerson, Mrs. L. T. Wasdin, and Mrs. N. E. Roddenberry of Winokur, Ga. During his life time Mr. Anderson was a leader in his community, and the family is highly regarded throughout this section.

B

JAMES BRITTON BAKER came to Charlton county, at that time Camden county, from Gates county, North Carolina, about the year 1838. He was one of the first turpentine operators to come to this section which was then covered by a dense forest of original growth yellow and slash pine timber. He engaged in the naval stores industry extensively before the Civil War. His still and quarters were located at what is now known as the Paxton place. Mr. Baker was a highly intelligent man and a hard worker, and quickly accumulated a fortune in the naval stores industry. After removing to this

section he married Mrs. Anson Cox, a sister of the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., and to this union were born five children: L. E. Baker, M. N. Baker, P. H. Baker, J. B. Baker, Jr., and V. E. Baker.

J. B. Baker, Jr., now living in Charlton county, a farmer and civil engineer, is the only direct descendant of James B. Baker, Sr., living in this community.

J. B. Baker, Jr., married Miss Gussie Mills, and to this union were born several children, among them being Mrs. M. J. Paxton, Mrs. O. E. Stewart, Mrs. Broadus Jones, now deceased, and Mrs. Rose Collier.

Lavina E. Baker married James W. Lee of Virginia; M. N. Baker married Floride Burney of Waycross, P. H. Baker married Leonilla Bachlott, daughter of J. R. Bachlott, Sr., first merchant to open a store in Folkston; Miss Leo married Earl Taylor of Gainesville, Fla., where she now resides, and Virginia E. Baker married the late Dr. H. A. Cannon, and both are now deceased and left no issue. The children of M. N. Baker are all residents of Enterprise, Ala.

James Britton Baker, Sr., was one of the charter members of the old Trader's Hill Masonic Lodge, now the Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., which was constituted in March, 1854. He operated naval stores plants near Uptonville and Schlattersville, Ga., besides the one at the Old Paxton Place.

He served throughout the entire period of the Civil War in the Confederate army, and during the reconstruction period was one of the leaders of the county. Before his death in 1886 he had accumulated what was during those times a large fortune. He is buried in the Mills cemetery on the old Mills homestead in Charlton county, as is his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Cannon.

L. M. BEDELL, while not a native of Charlton, settled first at May Bluff on the Great Satilla river while he was a young man. He married a daughter of Hon. William Lang, a leading pioneer of the early history of Charlton. Mr. Bedell later removed to Folkston where he engaged in the general mercantile business, and spent several years as a timber buyer at Burnt Fort on the Satilla river. From Burnt Fort Mr. Bedell removed to Marianna, a beautiful homestead on the coast in Camden county, but has been a resident of Folkston now for several years.

By hard work and the practice of economy Mr. Bedell succeeded in accumulating a competency, and is now living in peace and quiet during his old age. He always evidenced a keen interest in education, and gave most of his children a college education. His daughters are especially accomplished in music and voice and are among the most accomplished young ladies ever reared in this section.

Mrs. Bedell died several years ago, and Mr. Bedell is now living with a daughter, Miss Marward Bedell. He has reached the ripe old age of 77 and is still fairly active.

JOHN BROOKS. Among the hardy pioneers who settled in the Trader's Hill section was John Brooks, a man of much force of character. He was for a period of several years the political boss of Charlton county, and was a leader in the county during his palmy days. He was a man of most generous im-

pulses, ever ready to aid the poor and distressed, but was, when the occasion demanded, hard and unyielding. Among his descendants now living in Charlton county are P. G. Brooks, Justice of the Peace of the Uptonville District, P. C. Brooks, grandsons, and the children of the late Jesse M. Brooks.

John Brooks lived to be an old man, and he has left his imprint upon the history of Charlton county. He was sheriff of the county for many years, and during this time was able to almost dictate who the other officials should be.

JOHN E. BRYANT was an outstanding citizen of his day, and was sheriff of the county during the early days of its history. He was the second sheriff of the county having qualified for this office January, 1856. He was also a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Military District, composed of Glynn, Camden, and Charlton counties, during the Civil War, and served with honor and distinction throughout this great struggle. He came back to Trader's Hill after the close of the war and remained in that community throughout a long and useful life. He was also one of the early members of the Old Trader's Hill Masonic Lodge, and was a leader in the civic and religious life of the community. He was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church. His sons, nephews, and grandsons are still among the leaders of the Trader's Hill community and the Bryant family has been among the most highly respected families of the county for several generations.

Bob Bryant, Henry P., and Alex Bryant are sons that are still living in the Trader's Hill section, besides several grandsons and nephews.

James I. Bryant, now deceased, and his descendants are also members of the pioneer Bryant family; the older members moved to the Trader's Hill section from Camden county, but were originally from the State of South Carolina.

SOL. BURNSSED. Among the early settlers to settle in the Big Bend section of Charlton county was the Burnsed family. Mr. Sol Burnsed, probably the oldest member of this highly regarded pioneer family, is still living near Moniac. He has been an active worker for law and order in his community for longer than a half a century, and has the respect and confidence of all the people of his community. One of his sons, B. R. Burnsed, Esq., saw active service in France during the World War, and is now trying to regain his health, impaired during his military service, in a government hospital. He is a member of the Bar of the States of Georgia and Florida, and one of the most highly regarded young men of the county.

There are several other members of the Burnsed family, but space and lack of exact data prevents their inclusion in this history.

Among the old settlers whose names start with the letter B. may be mentioned the Byrd family. A. J. Bennett, better known as "Jack" has been a citizen of Charlton for a number of years. Mr. R. A. Boyd, a native of the State of Michigan, has been a resident of Folkston, Charlton county, for a period of several years. He was formerly connected with the A. C. L. Ry., was employed for some time by the Citizens Bank, and is now with V. J.

Pickren's garage and filling station. His oldest daughter, Miss Marie Boyd, is an efficient teacher in the public schools of the county.

Dr. W. E. Banks, druggist and Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District G. M., has been a resident of the county since 1918. He and his family have made many warm friends since becoming residents of this section. Chief of Police J. H. Barnes of Folkston has been a citizen of Charlton for a number of years and has been Marshal of the city of Folkston for a longer period than any other man since the municipality has been incorporated. He is highly regarded not only as a police officer, but as a citizen as well.

Mr. Barnes and wife came to Charlton county from Forsyth, Georgia, and both are deservedly popular with the people of the community generally.

Messrs. Oscar and Ralph Burch came to Charlton several years ago from middle Georgia, and have been here long enough to feel like "natives."

Dr. John W. Buchanan, a retired physician, came to Charlton county from the State of Ohio several years ago. He came primarily on account of the ideal climate of the section and to regain his health. He invested considerable money in real estate, both in the city of Folkston and in the surrounding territory. He has been a man of the most generous impulses, and has done much toward relieving the distress of the poor and unfortunate, and this trait made him a victim of unscrupulous people. He has passed the allotted age of three score years and ten, and his age and attendant infirmities caused him to retire from active business a few years ago. His son, Mr. Clarence Buchanan, a genial gentleman, is now in charge of his father's business interests.

J. R. BACHLOTT, SR., came to Charlton from Camden county and settled first at Jerusalem near old Centerville during the early history of the county. He was for a period of many years engaged in the naval stores business, and was one of the first merchants of Folkston. He was in business with the late A. S. Layton and the firm of Bachlott & Layton owned practically all the land where the city of Folkston now stands. The old Bachlott home was on the exact spot where the county court house now stands.

W. W. BAUMAN. Among the very few coming to this section from the North and making good may be mentioned Mr. W. W. Bauman, a resident of the county for a period of several years. Mr. Bauman still owns considerable property in the county, and during his residence here made many warm personal friends. He and his wife are both of a jovial and happy disposition, and their removal to the State of Wisconsin was the cause for genuine regret. Many of their friends expect them to return to Charlton to spend their old age. W. W. Bauman was considered one of the most energetic and hard working men of the entire county, and by hard work and economy accumulated a small fortune while a resident of this section thereby demonstrating what can be done in Charlton by any one who has the energy and intelligence. He was straight and honest in all his business dealings and the entire family was highly regarded in the community. His son, Tector, is also a resident of Wisconsin, and his daughter, Beryl, is married and lives in Waycross, Ga.

C

JAKE CARTER. The Carters came to Charlton county shortly after the Indians were driven from the Okefenokee swamp, and some of the young Carters were soldiers who aided in driving the Seminoles from this section. They liked the country around the great swamp and after completing their military service came back and settled there. They came originally from Appling county. Jake Carter settled between the Great Okefenokee and the Little Okefenokee swamps, and his old homestead is near the Little Okefenokee swamp. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and lived to reach a ripe old age. He was blind during the last years of his life, but never complained of his lot.

Among his children now living in Charlton are: Hansel, Raiford, John B., Bud, and Allen. Hansel lives on the old Upton place near Uptonville, Raiford lives near the old Jake Carter place, John B. Carter also owns a farm near the old homestead, Bud lives now on the old place and Allen is a merchant at Racepond. John Carter also operates a store and filling station on the Dixie Highway near Racepond.

One daughter of old man Jake Carter married Everett Crews and lives near Winokur.

The Carters are successful farmers and stock-raisers, and have ever been regarded as among the most respectable families of the county. They are straight and honest in business dealings, and most of them maintain excellent credit standing.

John B. Carter was for a period of several years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Racepond school, and has been genuinely interested in the educational affairs of his community and county. This school, long known as the Carter school, was recently consolidated with the Folkston Consolidated School and Mr. Carter has charge of the transportation of the children from the Racepond section to Folkston. John Carter, by his genial and friendly disposition, has made many personal friends in his community and county, and he is regarded as one of the leaders in his community. The same thing is true of the other Carter boys living in the Carter community.

JOHN M. CANADAY. The Canaday family settled in the Big Bend Section of Charlton county long before the Indians were driven from the Okefenokee swamp, and the old Canaday home still standing near Moniac is over 100 years old. This old strongly constructed log house was built to repulse the Indian attacks, and it withstood many sieges. It was constructed both as a home and fort, and is equipped with port holes where the Canadays and their neighbors would project their muskets through to shoot at the attacking Indians. This old log house shows many bullet marks, for it was the strongest house in the entire community and the other pioneers would seek its safety during an Indian uprising. It was one of the few houses to withstand all attacks and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The Canadays were farmers and stock-raisers, and the descendants of John M. Canaday are still living in the Big Bend, and are still among the leaders of the community.

John M. Canaday served one term in the Georgia Legislature during the years of 1884-1885, and his sons have been prominent citizens of the Moniac section for many years. Among his descendants are: John M. Canaday, Jr., now deceased, Aaron, Curry, Joseph P., now deceased, and George. John M. Canaday, Jr., and Joseph P. Canaday both served on the board of county commissioners, but at different times. While the Canadays are not wealthy, they are all "good livers" and own considerable farm and timber lands and large herds of range cattle. Several of the grandsons served their country during the recent World War. The Canaday girls married the sons of their pioneer neighbors, the Reynolds and Thompsons families, and the Big Bend is full of the grandsons and great-grandsons and daughters of the pioneer Canaday who braved the many dangers incident to the Indian occupancy of the country and wrested a living from the forests and streams and established a homestead that stands to this day.

SAMUEL CHANCY, a farmer, stock-raiser and gunsmith during the early history of the county, moved to Charlton county from Ware before the Civil War. He married the sister of Jake Carter, also a member of one of the first families of the county, and reared a large family. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout this long conflict. He returned to Charlton at the close of the war and lived here until reaching the ripe old age of 94.

His children are: W. L. Chancy, better known as Lee, Sallie, Osias, better known as Solar, now deceased, Farley, Joseph, Nancy, and Tyson, the last two named died in infancy, Samuel and Janie.

Samuel Chancy was a giant physically as was his son, Solar, and all his children are large, strong men and women.

W. L. Chancy, the only son now living in Charlton, married Miss Almeta McQuaig of Ware county, and to this union have been born 10 children, and like their father and grandfather, all are physical giants. Solar Chancy married Miss Leta Hickox, and she and one son, Clyde, survive him. He was a veritable giant in size and strength, but was a man of the most friendly and happy disposition and had as many friends as any man in the county when he was cut down in the prime of manhood. He was stricken with pneumonia and died within three days. His son, Clyde, is now a locomotive engineer on the S. A. L. Ry. and lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

One son of W. L. Chancy, Glenn, has achieved quite a reputation as a professional boxer having won many contests throughout the South and the East.

Samuel Chancy was an honest and reliable man and a law-abiding citizen, and his sons and daughters followed in the footsteps of their father.

Mr. W. L. Chancy served for several years as a deputy sheriff and was the officer in charge of Billy's Island in the Okefenokee swamp during the peak of the timber operations in the swamp. He was a fearless officer, but was fair and impartial in the enforcement of the law and succeeded in maintaining order in this isolated spot without much trouble. At that time he was 6 feet and 3 inches tall, and weighed 265 pounds and was a giant physically.

The Chancys all belong to the Democratic party and are loyal party men. Another son of Samuel Chancy, Joseph Chancy, has been a member of the Jacksonville, Fla., fire department for a number of years, and by hard work and strict application to his duties has worked up from the ranks to chief of a station.

Mr. Samuel Chancy and his wife died the same day and both were buried in the same grave. (Samuel Chancy also served in the Seminole Indian War while quite a youth. His brother, Isaac, was killed in battle during the Civil War.)

THE CREWS FAMILY

To attempt to write a history of the Crews family would require much time and an entire volume. The Crews pioneers came originally from South Carolina, but there were members of the Crews family in the territory long before Charlton county was created. It is, without a doubt, one of the largest families in the States of Georgia and Florida, many of the family living in Charlton, Ware, Brantley, Pierce, Camden, Bacon, and Appling counties in Georgia, and in Baker, Nassau, Duval, Columbia, and several other counties in Florida.

It has been utterly impossible for the author to secure the exact data on the original Crews families settling in Charlton county, but this family has played a conspicuous part in the development, in the civic and social life of Charlton county. Most of the members of this large family have been honest, straight, law-abiding men and women, but where there is so many there must, of necessity, be a few who do not measure up to the high standards of citizenship. As a whole the Crews family has been composed of hard working, honest men and women, and members of this family have been leaders in the various communities of Charlton county throughout its entire history.

Possibly the oldest member of this family now living in Charlton is Mr. H. M. Crews, Sr., better known as "Uncle Hamp." He is the father of Hon. H. H. Crews, Charlton county's efficient tax receiver for several years. Mr. Moses Crews, Sr., lives in the Winokur community and has been for years one of the most highly respected citizens of that community. Mr. S. C. Crews, an extensive landowner and stock-raiser, is well known throughout this entire section. He has served several terms as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Charlton county. Mr. S. A. Crews is Deputy Sheriff of the Winokur District. Mr. Mose Crews, Jr., a nephew of Mose Crews, Sr., lives near Folkston and is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the entire county.

It would be utterly impossible to mention all of the members of this most prolific family in this little history, and all the author can say is: "May their tribe increase" (as to the good ones). As stated before, many members of this pioneer family are honest, hard working, God-fearing men and women and the Crews family has contributed a great deal toward the development of this country from a wilderness to a law-abiding, peaceable community.

GEORGE W. CHISHOLM settled in the Moniac section many years ago, and has been one of the leading citizens of the community for many years, having served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners from his District. He died a few months ago, his wife preceding him to the grave by several

years. Among the children who survive him are: Leon, Willie and Charlie, all of the Moniac community. Mr. Chisholm was a large farmer, landowner and stock-raiser.

THE CRAWFORD FAMILY

The author failed to secure the information as to the original members of the Crawford family settling in Charlton, but this family has been in the St. George and Moniac sections since the early days of the county's history. The younger members now living in the county are: Jim, George, Tom, Farley, and George, all successful farmers and stockmen.

Among the pioneer families under this section may be mentioned the Cason and Cooner families.

Mr. L. S. Conner, a prominent citizen of the Conner's Mill section, is a native of Florida, but has been a resident of Charlton county for many years. He married a daughter of Mr. Hamp Crews, Sr., and has reared a large family. Mr. Conner evidences a great deal of interest in the school of his community, and is highly regarded by his neighbors and the business men of the county. He was one of the very first farmers of Charlton to begin the bright leaf tobacco culture and has been successful as a farmer and stockman.

CHESSER FAMILY

Thomas T. Chesser came from Tattnall county and settled on what is now Chesser's Island in the Okefenokee swamp in the year 1858, constructed a rude log cabin and cleared and cultivated fields on the island. He reared a family on this island, and his sons, the late Samuel and Allen Chesser, spent their entire lives on this island. There are two cultivated farms and enclosures on this island, one occupied by the son of Samuel Chesser, and the other by the widow and children of Allen Chesser. There is a large Indian mound on this island, on which crops of corn are made each year. Chesser's Island is famous throughout this section for the excellent grade of sugar cane syrup produced by its light sandy soil. This syrup has a peculiarly pleasing flavor not found in any other cane syrup known, and is of a remarkably clear, golden color.

The grandsons of Thomas T. Chesser are familiarly known as the "Chesser boys" and are among the most skillful trappers and hunters of the Okefenokee swamp, and are considered among the most competent guides in the swamp, for they know this area as well as a street urchin knows the streets of a large city. The Chessers are a highly respectable family of people, and are among the most honest and upright citizens of the county.

T. J. COLSON is a native of this section, having been reared just across the line in Camden county. He has been a resident of Charlton county for a number of years, and has reared a large family of sons and daughters. He is growing quite old now, and has been unfortunate in his investments during the past few years, the savings of a life-time of hard work being swept away in a short time.

He and family have maintained good reputations for honesty and as hard workers, and they have the confidence and respect of their neighbors. Mr.

Colson's oldest daughter married Mr. G. S. Roddenberry, member of a leading pioneer family of Charlton, and they have a large family of boys and girls. Several sons of Mr. Colson also live in Charlton county, and one son, a locomotive engineer, lives in Waycross, Ga.

Mr. J. R. Cooper, who lived in the Newell section of Charlton, was County Surveyor of Charlton for many years. While practically uneducated he was a very competent surveyor and had an uncanny ability in locating old land lines. He was an unique character in his day, and being county surveyor it was necessary for him to visit every section of the county, and he was well and favorably known throughout the county. He died a few years ago leaving a large family of sons and daughters surviving him.

O. A. Cassell moved to Charlton a few years ago from Minneapolis, Minn., and became a citizen of Homeland. A daughter, Miss Virginia, and a son, Russell, lived with Mr. and Mrs. Cassel for a few years, but both have gone back East.

Mr. Cassel came to Charlton on the advice of his physician and the ideal climate of this section has been most beneficial to him.

He and Mrs. Cassel are highly esteemed citizens of the community, are active church workers and have identified themselves with the social life of the section. Mr. Cassel is Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School of the Folkston Methodist church.

W. R. Catoe, better known as "Bob," has been a citizen of Charlton for a long period of time. He married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, Jr., and to them were born a large family of boys and girls.

Mrs. Catoe died about two years ago leaving several young children.

Mr. Catoe is a man of pleasing personality and is straight and honest in all his dealings. He is a successful farmer, and is regarded as an expert dog trainer. He is especially thorough in the training of bird dogs and his reputation extends throughout the State and in other Southern States.

G. B. Carpenter has been a resident of the St. George community for many years. He and Mrs. Carpenter came from the North several years ago, coming to Charlton to receive the benefits of our ideal climate. This couple have no children. They are among the most highly respected and generally beloved people in St. George and have many friends throughout the entire county.

D

DANIEL R. DINKINS was one of the many early settlers coming to Charlton from Tattnall county, Georgia, and spent the greater portion of his adult life in this county where he was highly regarded as an honest, reliable and law-abiding citizen. The last few years of his life were spent in Florida, he having died in that State a few years ago. Two sons are still living in Charlton, Messrs. J. W. Dinkins and A. L. Dinkins, besides several grandsons and daughters.

One daughter still lives in Charlton, Mrs. W. N. Murray, widow of the late Newt Murray, also a member of a pioneer family of Charlton. The descendants of Daniel R. Dinkins are among the most highly respected citizens

of the county, two grandsons, Theodore and Ruth Dinkins, having been connected with various business enterprises in the Folkston community for the past few years. The old Dinkins homestead is in the Uptonville precinct. D. R. Dinkins served in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

DANIEL R. DEDGE, first sheriff of Charlton county, was a rough, "two-fisted" pioneer according to information furnished by some of the old residents. We were unable to secure any information about this man after the Civil War, and he left no direct descendants in Charlton county.

Eli Dixon, a resident of the Corn-House creek section for many years and who died suddenly several years ago, was one of the early settlers of that section. He was an extensive landowner and also owned large herds of cattle and sheep. He was reputedly wealthy, but would never entrust his money with the banks. His son, Curtis Dixon, and a daughter, Mrs. Jackson Nettles, are still residents of Charlton county. An unmarried daughter also survived him. His son, Curtis Dixon, is regarded as one of the most honest and upright citizens of the entire county; he pays his obligations promptly and is truthful and honest. He is highly regarded, especially by the business men of his community. His sons are also reliable and trustworthy.

H. J. DAVIS. While not a "native" Hon. H. J. Davis has been a resident of Charlton for many years. He was, for a period of several years, engaged in the general mercantile business in Folkston. He is a native of Nassau county, Florida, and owns considerable property in the Hilliard section. Mr. Davis has served his county as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, and the city of Folkston as member of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Davis has also engaged extensively in the cross-tie and saw-mill business, and has had several contracts in highway construction.

He has been twice married, his first wife being the daughter of Dr. Love, and his present wife, the daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Wright of Folkston. Mr. Davis is the father of three children by his first marriage: Mrs. Violet Eubanks of Washington, Ga., Miss Nellie Davis of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mr. H. A. Davis of Jacksonville, and a daughter, Mrs. Rubye Thornton of Folkston, by his second marriage. Mr. Davis retired from active business a few years ago on account of failing health, but is much improved in health during the past few months.

Messrs. M. G. Davis and W. M. (Bill) Davis, brothers, came to Charlton county several years ago from West Georgia. Rev. M. G. Davis is a Missionary Baptist minister and has served several churches in this section the past several years. Bill Davis is a farmer, and makes his home with his brother-in-law, Mr. A. W. Askew. Both these men are deservedly popular citizens of the community, and both are staunch Democrats as to political affiliation. Both are members of the Folkston Masonic Lodge. Mrs. M. G. Davis died a few years ago, but the family has been kept together, the daughters of Rev. Davis keeping house for him. The wife of Mr. Bill Davis has been dead for many years. He has two sons and a married daughter. His sons, Messrs. Arthur and Nelson Davis, are well and favorably known in this community. Mr. Nelson Davis married Miss Eva Mae Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen and they now live in Orlando, Fla., where Mr. Davis has a lucrative position.

Mr. Ed Davis, a native of Nassau county, Florida, has been a resident of Charlton for many years. He married Miss Florence Roddenberry, member of an old Charlton county family. They have two daughters.

Mr. Walter W. Davis, son of Joe Davis, a pioneer settler of Charlton county, lives near the Okefenokee swamp and near the old Josiah Mizell homestead.

Mr. Walter Davis is the third in direct line in his family to live in this county, his grandfather having settled near the swamp before the creation of Charlton county. His father, the late Joe Davis, served throughout the Civil War in the Confederate army. Mr. Davis married a daughter of Mr. Josiah Mizell, also a pioneer resident of Charlton, and to this union have been born four children, a daughter and three sons. The daughter, Mrs. Noah Lee, died a few years ago while yet a young woman. The sons: Jack, Willie and Ralph are well known young men in the county and are known as among the most competent and reliable guides for the great swamp. Walter Davis has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years.

REV. E. F. DEAN, SR., removed to this section from North Georgia many years ago settling in Camden county. He taught several schools and was a minister of the Northern Methodist church. While a resident of Camden county Rev. Dean united in marriage with a Miss Godley, member of a prominent pioneer family of that county, and to this union has been born the following children: E. F. Dean, Jr., now a resident of Ware county, Mr. Tom Dean of Glynn county, Mr. G. A. Dean of Charlton, Mrs. Madison Gibson of Ware county, Mrs. J. V. Gowen of Charlton and Mrs. Charlie Jacobs of Ware county.

Mr. E. F. Dean, Jr., is temporarily engaged in the naval stores industry in Ware county, but still owns a nice country home and a large tract of land in Charlton. He has served Charlton county as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, Mr. G. A. Dean, formerly a member of the firm of Dean & Gowen recently entered the retail hardware business in Folkston. He served in the United States army during the World War being a member of the Marine Corps. He is an officer in the Folkston Methodist church and was recently elected Master of the Folkston Masonic Lodge. He is regarded as one of the leading business men of the community and has many personal friends in the county and throughout this section.

Mr. E. F. Dean, Jr., married a daughter of Hon. H. G. Gibson, Ordinary of Charlton county, and Mr. G. A. Dean united in marriage with Miss Emma Casey of Kingsland, Camden county, a member of an old and highly respected family of that county. They have two daughters.

Mrs. E. F. Dean, Sr., died a few months ago. While Rev. Dean is growing quite old he is still remarkably active for a man of advanced years and still serves several churches as regular pastor, some of them being more than 100 miles from his home.

AARON DOWLING, a native of Baker county, Florida, became a citizen of Charlton about the year 1887, his old homestead being the place now occupied by Mrs. L. P. Harden about four miles west of Folkston. He married

Sarah Guinn and to them were born four sons and five daughters. Aaron Dowling served as Ordinary of Charlton county for several years and was also a member of the first Board of County Commissioners for Charlton, serving with John W. Canaday and Seaborn B. Roddenberry. These men were commissioners of the county when the first brick court house was constructed in Folkston in 1902. His daughter, Mary Ann, married Jackson A. Prevatt, and Mrs. Jesse P. Mizell, daughter of one of Aaron Dowling's daughters, and her children, are among the other descendants of Aaron Dowling now living in this county.

Aaron Dowling was a strict party man, always supporting the nominees of the Democratic party, and was one of the leading men of the county in his day. He and his wife are both buried in Sardis cemetery.

F

L. M. FLOYD, an old resident of the Conner's Mill section, has been a respectable citizen of Charlton county for a number of years. He is now past 70 years of age, and infirmities due to old age are such that it is almost impossible for the old man to do any further work. According to his neighbors he has been a very hard working old man, and has maintained an excellent reputation in his community.

DR. A. FLEMING removed to Charlton from Ware county several years ago. Since coming to Charlton he united in marriage with Miss Susie Mizell, daughter of the late Wm. Mizell, Sr., and Mrs. Mizell. Dr. Fleming is a native of Cobb county, Georgia, being a member of one of the oldest families of that old county. A detailed history of Dr. Fleming's life and accomplishments is given under chapter entitled "Professional Men of Charlton County." Dr. Fleming is a member of the Folkston Methodist church, being a steward in the church, and has taught a class in the Sunday School for several years. He is also a member of the Folkston Mason Lodge. He is a member of the 11th District Medical Society, being a former president of this organization. Dr. and Mrs. Fleming are highly esteemed by a large circle of personal friends.

J. P. FRANKS, a resident of the village of Uptonville for more than 25 years, came there first as a section foreman for the A. C. L. Ry. After retiring from the railway service he entered the general mercantile business in Uptonville, being successful in this venture. He and Mrs. Franks are both dead, having died a few years ago. They left no direct descendants. They were respected citizens of the county for years, both having made many warm personal friends in their community and throughout the county.

G

HENRY M. GAINEY represented Charlton county in the Georgia Legislature in the year 1893. He was a prominent citizen of the county in his day, and was regarded by the people generally as a man of sterling character. He was the father of seven children, viz: Ransom, Ellen, Alice, Joe Allen, Lilly, Emily and Jim Gainey. His daughter, Ellen, became the wife of Harley

Rowe, a resident of the St. George section. The Gaineyville Militia District was named in honor of this pioneer. He was an attendant upon the church services of the Emmaus Primitive Baptist church and is buried in the old church cemetery.

HON. A. G. GOWEN, Sr., came with his father, William Gowen, to Charlton county from South Carolina during the early history of the county. Hon. A. G. Gowen, Sr., was an outstanding leader in the affairs of the county for several generations, and was one of the most intelligent men of the county in his day. He served several terms as Clerk of the Superior Court, and also acted as legal advisor for the citizens of the county for many years. While not a lawyer, he was well posted in the law and could prepare a legal instrument as well as most lawyers. He served his county in many capacities—was a member of the State Senate and also represented the county in the House of Representatives several terms.

His first wife was Miss Jane Vernon, and to this union were born the following children: G. W., now a resident of Hilliard, Fla., Barney B., a farmer living in the Conner's Mill community; James V., an extensive landowner and naval stores operator of the county, and who now resides at old Trader's Hill; Annie E., the wife of Hon. Jesse W. Vickery; Andrew G., Jr., farmer and member of the county police, and Mary R., widow of the late Hon. F. E. Brock. His second wife, who still survives him, was Miss Laura P. Denmark, and to this union were born the following children: Mrs. Julia C. Casey of Kingsland, Ga., Mrs. Flora E. Copeland, and Mrs. Laura Kirkpatrick.

Hon. Andrew G. Gowen, Sr., died a few years ago at the age of 82, and he retained his vigorous mental faculties to the time of his death. He is buried in the old Trader's Hill cemetery. It is a matter of regret by the author that he did not begin the work on the History of Charlton County before the death of this old pioneer, for he was, without a doubt, the best posted man in the county on the history of the county. He possessed a most retentive memory, and was much above the average in intelligence.

His son, Mr. J. V. Gowen, is a member of the present Board of Education of Charlton, and another son, B. B. Gowen, has just retired as a member of the board. A. G. Gowen, Sr., served in the Confederate army during the hectic days of the Civil War, and did much toward the reconstruction of the country during the years immediately after the close of the war. He was Justice of the Peace of the 1142nd District G. M. at the time of his death.

Mr. George R. Gowen, Sr., a grandson of William Gowen and nephew of Hon. A. G. Gowen, Sr., was reared in Camden county, Georgia, his father being Barney J. Gowen. William Gowen first settled on a place west of Corn-House creek, and a grandson, J. V. Gowen, now owns the old original Gowen tract containing 1,200 acres. Mr. George R. Gowen, Sr., is manager of the Folkston Grain & Grocery Co., and is a member of the City Council of the city of Folkston. Since removing to Charlton several years ago Mr. Gowen has made many warm personal friends. He is a loyal member of the Folkston Methodist church, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of honor and integrity. His sons, B. A. and Tom, are engaged in the general mercantile business in Folkston, and B. A. and George R., Jr., are the owners

of the Folkston stave mill. George R. Gowen, Jr., has been a law student in the office of A. S. McQueen, attorney, for several months and is about ready to begin the active practice of law.

THE GROOMS FAMILY

Josiah and Peter Grooms, first cousins, moved from Tattnall county to this community the year 1850, Josiah settling at old Burnt Fort and Peter settling about four miles west of the present site of Uptonville, and near the Okefenokee swamp.

Josiah was excused from military duty during the Civil War on account of being in charge of the ferry on the Big Satilla river at Burnt Fort. He married Sarah Hagen about the year 1857. Nothing much is known of his children except Mrs. Frances Lang, widow of William Lang. She still lives at Burntfort on the old Lang place. This old homestead belongs to the Burntfort Investment Co., Inc., but Mrs. Lang retained a life estate to the tract of land. She is now about 77 years of age and in wretched health. Another daughter, Mary Ellen, married G. W. Allen, Sr., and she became the mother of J. C. Allen. Josiah Grooms is buried in the old Burnt Fort cemetery across the river in Camden county from the old Lang place.

The children of Peter Grooms were: Jesse S. Grooms, one of the two surviving Confederate soldiers now living in Charlton county; Jane, who married N. N. Mizell, for years County School Commissioner of Charlton county, and the father of Mrs. L. E. Mallard and other children who will be named later; Mary, who became the wife of J. B. Brooks; Caroline, who married H. J. M. Higginbotham, and Mattie or Martha, who married the late James T. Mizell.

JESSE S. GROOMS, son of Peter Grooms, was for many years County Treasurer of Charlton county, and served with distinction throughout the Civil War, being a member of the Fourth Georgia Regiment of Cavalry. Mr. Grooms was in the bloody battle of Olustee, or the battle of Ocean Pond, which was fought between Macclenny and Lake City, Florida, the biggest battle fought near Charlton county during the Civil War. He was in many other engagements during the four years of this mighty conflict.

Hon. Jesse S. Grooms is now living with his son, E. N. Grooms, on the old Vickery homestead a few miles east of Folkston. He is still fairly active despite his 88 years. His other children are: Ralph Grooms, Mrs. J. J. Mattox, Mrs. B. F. Gay, and Mrs. A. G. Gowen, Jr.

THE GIBSON FAMILY

John Gibson, a boy of sixteen, came to America from England as a stowaway on a ship in the year 1760. He stopped in Currituck county, North Carolina, where he remained until his death in 1788. In 1781 he married a Miss Tamar Ellis, and to them were born three sons, one of whom was John White Gibson. At the age of 20 John W. went to sea and was shipwrecked near the mouth of the Savannah river, and after drifting a day and night on a piece of broken mast he was picked up by a passing vessel and landed at the port of

Savannah. From there he walked through the country to Bulloch county; he stopped for a night with a farmer named Allen Jones, who found out that young Gibson possessed a good education. He was employed as a school teacher for the neighborhood and later married Miss Clarissa Jones, a daughter of Allen Jones. He settled permanently in the community accumulating a comfortable living as a teacher and civil engineer. He died in Bulloch county in the year 1863.

Of the ten children born to John W. Gibson and wife, John Ellis was the sixth. In the year 1850 he came to what was then Camden county to visit his brother, Allen, who was working on the farm of Mrs. Mary Knight, who was formerly Mrs. Mary Leigh before her marriage to Elder Elias Knight of the Primitive Baptist church. In September of 1850 John E. Gibson and Miss Emily Bethany Leigh were united in marriage, and to them were born two sons, William Owen on August 29, 1852, and Henry Gilbert on February 12, 1855. On March 4th following their mother died and these two little boys were left in the care of their grandmother by their father, who returned to Bulloch county and later re-married and reared another family.

When Charlton county was created in 1854 John E. Gibson was chosen as the first receiver of tax returns. He enlisted in the Confederate army on March 10, 1862, and was killed in the battle of James Island, S. C., on the first of June following.

WILLIAM OWEN GIBSON and Julia Ann Vickery were married January 15, 1874. Eleven children have been born to them, nine of whom are living. James William Leigh, Annie Clara, wife of B. S. Prescott, Alice Eula, Augusta Gallie, widow of A. H. Howard, Julia Estelle, wife of P. U. Griffin of Brantley county; Stephen Gilbert, Grady Harris, John Strickland, and Charles Henry. Owen Madison died suddenly in Texas during the year 1931. He was an auditor in the employ of the United States government at the time of his death.

At the age of 25 W. O. Gibson was elected a Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District, then known as the Centerville District of Charlton county, and at the close of a four years' term he was appointed tax collector to fill the unexpired term of Perry M. Courson who had been elected to the Georgia Legislature. He was appointed by Hon. Robert Hatcher, Ordinary. At the close of this unexpired term he was elected tax collector for a two years' term. He was later elected ordinary, and at the close of a four years' term he moved to Brooks county, Georgia, where he spent one year farming and teaching school. He returned to Charlton county and was appointed by the Federal Government as Census Enumerator for the entire county in 1890. In the latter part of this same year he was elected County School Commissioner, and at the end of a four years' term was elected to the General Assembly of Georgia where he served during the sessions of 1894-1895. At the close of this service he retired from public life as regards political affairs and in February, 1898, was ordained a minister in the Allabaha River Primitive Baptist Association.

Rev. W. O. Gibson has been a leader in the Primitive Baptist church of the Allabaha River Association for many years, and almost since the date of his ordination as an elder,

HENRY G. GIBSON and Miss Martha Highsmith were married January 1, 1882, and ten children were born to them: The first, a daughter who died in infancy; Horace Gilbert died at the age of twenty-one; John Daniel is operating a veneering mill; Charles Ellis and Harry Jackson as the Gibson Brothers Oil Co. have been successful in their line of business, both firms being located in Waycross, Georgia; Noah Madison is employed by his brothers in the oil business; Bessie Leigh married H. W. Anderson and died a few years later leaving three small children; Lillie Irene married Emory F. Dean, Jr., and lives near Waycross, Ga.; Martha Julia, whose mother died when she was two days old, married Arthur G. Powers who is in the employment of the Gibson Bros. Oil Co.

About a year after the death of his wife H. G. Gibson married Miss Elizabeth Lee and three children have been born to them: Misses Ena and Anna, and Henry G. Gibson, Jr.

With the exception of one year, 1889, spent in Brooks county, Georgia, and a few years following when he was in the dairy business with his uncle, James W. Leigh, near Waycross, Ga., H. G. Gibson's entire life has been spent in Charlton county. He was a successful farmer until he reached the age of 70 years when he was elected to the office of Ordinary of Charlton county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. J. Stokes. He has been regularly re-elected to this important office since that time, and will, no doubt, fill this office as long as age and health will permit.

The friends of Judge H. G. Gibson are all of those who have intimately known him, for to know this good man is to be his friend. Rev. W. O. Gibson also has many friends throughout this entire section, being known by many people in Southeast Georgia.

W. E. GIBSON, son of Judge H. G. Gibson, has been engaged in the mercantile business in Folkston for a number of years, and is one of the most highly respected young business men of the county. His first wife was Miss Emma Irene Altman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Altman, and four children were born to this union. His second wife was Miss Lena Mae Raynor, sister of Mr. O. E. Raynor and a native of North Carolina, and one child has been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are prominent in the social life of the community, and Mr. Gibson is a member of Philadelphia Freewill Baptist church. Mr. Gibson is also a member of the Board of Trustees, Folkston Consolidated School District.

S. G. GIBSON, son of Rev. W. O. Gibson, was reared in Charlton county. He married a daughter of the late Allen Chesser, and several children have been born to them. "Steve" as he is popularly known is one of the most successful farmers of the county. He has served several years as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Charlton county.

CHARLES H. GIBSON, another son of Rev. W. O. Gibson, is a native of Charlton county. He has, for several years, been the efficient and accommodating rural mail carrier for Route Number One, Folkston, and is a successful stock-raiser and dairyman. His second wife was Miss Jewel Barker,

St. George, Ga., and two children have been born to them. Mr. Gibson has one child by his first wife, who was Miss Fannie Manor.

The well known Gibson Bros. of Waycross, Ga., are sons of Judge H. G. Gibson. Charlie and Harry have been in the wholesale gas and oil business in Waycross for a number of years, and are highly regarded as among the most progressive young business men of Ware county. Another son, John, is now successfully operating a veneering mill at Waycross. He was formerly a member of the well known hardware firm of Smith & Gibson, Waycross, Ga.

HINTON GAY, a pioneer of Charlton, settled in the Trader's Hill section, during the early history. He was among the first of the young men of the county to enlist in the Confederate army and served throughout the entire war. He was one of the first members of the old Trader's Hill Masonic Lodge. Among his direct descendants still living in Charlton are: Mrs. J. H. Johnson and children, and the children of the late Bailey Gay.

The Guinn family came to Charlton many years ago from Nassau county, Florida. The family is now badly scattered, but several descendants of the pioneer members of this family still live in the Homeland community.

Mr. J. P. Garrison and family moved to Homeland when this Colony Town was in its prime, and are one of the few of the few colonists to this town still living there. Two sons, Messrs. Paul and Earl, and a daughter, now Mrs. Carol Wright, were practically reared in this county. The family originally came from North Carolina and quickly identified themselves with the social life of the community.

Long before the creation of Charlton county a pioneer family by the name of Gorman settled on the Big Satilla river at what is now known as Gorman's Bluff, near May Bluff. No member of this family now lives in the county and it was impossible for the author to secure any correct data about this early family.

H

Members of the HARRIS family have been residents of Charlton county for many years. There are several branches of this family in the county, and the several branches are of very little relation to the others. Old man Leonard Harris moved to Charlton from Wayne and settled near the edge of the Okefenokee swamp. He was engaged the greater part of his life in stock-raising. He lived to be a very old man. He died several years ago leaving a large family. Several of his children still live in the vicinity of the old homestead near the great swamp.

Hance Harris has lived for many years in the Newell community; he is highly regarded by his neighbors as a man of excellent character.

Jerry Harden, a relative of the pioneer Rogers family that came to Charlton during the early history from Tattnall county, came to Charlton while a mere boy. He was born in Tattnall county and was left an orphan while still very young. He spent his entire adult life in this county and was regarded by all who knew him as a man of honor and integrity. His wife and several children still live in the county.

ABRAHAM HARDEE came to Charlton from Greenville, S. C., in 1869, to work for J. B. Baker, Sr., an extensive naval stores operator. Mr. Hardee later settled on the place now known as the Dan Dinkins place. He married the daughter of Louis N. G. Strickland, first Tax Collector of Charlton, who was murdered at old Centerville about two months after being inducted into office. His only child, Miss Fannie Hardee, married Mr. H. S. Mattox, and several children were born to this union. The widow of Abraham Hardee survived him many years, dying in Folkston a few years ago at an advanced age.

GEORGE W. HADDOCK, former Ordinary of Charlton county, was born and reared in Nassau county, Florida, but removed to Charlton while a young man. He was a prominent citizen, a man of honesty and integrity. Among his children were: Mrs. Tora Mizell, wife of J. S. Mizell, and Mrs. Mollie Mattox, wife of Hon. C. L. Mattox, Ordinary of Ware county, Georgia. Other children were: Miss Kansas, wife of Morgan Oglesby; George W., Jr., now in the United States Navy; Effie, who married a man by name of Lupo; Minnie, who became the wife of J. W. Robinson of Ludowici, Ga., and Bert Haddock.

ROBERT HATCHER, Ordinary of Charlton, was born and reared in the Trader's Hill community. He was a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and this trait of character was directly responsible for his death. A post office inspector, one of the "Smart Alec" type, had charged the old man with being short in his accounts as postmaster at Trader's Hill, when, as it later developed, the old man had several dollars coming to him and was not short at all. Brooding over the charge of dishonesty caused this honorable pioneer to drown himself in the St. Mary's river at Trader's Hill. He left no direct descendants.

We are indebted to the State Historian for the following data: Acts of 1877, Providing for an Inspector of timber. Robert Hatcher of Trader's Hill, Charlton county, Georgia, to be inspector on the St. Mary's river. Approved February 27, 1877.

HENRY HOWARD, from the best information available, came to the Prescott settlement of Charlton from Pierce county, and reared a large family in that community. His oldest daughter, Sara, married the late S. E. O'Berry, a resident of the same community. She is still living on the old homestead, but is very old. One son, Allen B., is still a resident of this county, and another son, Hon. William H. Howard, was elected the first sheriff of Brantley county, Georgia. He made a popular and efficient officer, and is again a candidate for this important office.

Jack Hathaway came to Folkston at about the time the town was established and just after the first railroad came through the county. He married Miss Elizabeth Cason, a member of an old Charlton family, and reared a large family of sons and daughters in this community. One son, J. A. Hathaway, still lives in Folkston, and his wife is still living at an advanced age.

Burbidge Higginbotham was, according to information furnished, a native of Wayne county, but came to Charlton several years ago. He was a promi-

ment citizen of the Winokur community until his death a few years ago. He married a daughter of Hon. D. R. Wasdin of Winokur, Ga. He was a member of the County Board of Education at the time of his death.

D. W. Hickox came to Charlton from Florida many years ago and settled a place near Mattox. He has been successful as a farmer and stockman for years, and is well regarded by the business men of the county and by his neighbors.

W. C. HOPKINS of Toledo, Charlton county, is a native of Camden, being a member of a prominent pioneer family of that old county. He came to Charlton January 1, 1915, to take charge of the turpentine plant of the Toledo Manufacturing Co. Since becoming a resident of this county he has acquired extensive real estate holdings in Charlton and Wayne counties, Georgia, and in Nassau county, Florida. Mr. Hopkins has been closely identified with the affairs of the county for several years, being an efficient member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for three terms. He married a Miss Sheppard of Gardi, Wayne county, Georgia, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are rearing three children of his brother. W. C. Hopkins is a man of strong character and ability and is highly regarded by the people of the county generally.

The Hodges family in the Bend section of the county has been prominent in the affairs of the county for many generations. Hon. H. S. Hodges, Justice of the Peace of the St. George District and a member of the Board of Jury Commissioners of the county, is a member of this pioneer family.

V. A. HODGES, roadmaster of the A. C. L. Ry., moved to this county from Jasper, Florida, in 1917. He is a native of Ware county, Georgia, being reared in the Milwood section of that county. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Ware county.

Mr. Hodges is regarded as one of the most efficient employees of the A. C. L. Ry., his division having won the prize for the best kept section of the entire system several times. He is now a member of the Board of Councilmen of the city of Folkston, and has evidenced considerable interest in the civic affairs of the community since locating here.

A. H. Howard, better known as "Bub," was reared as an orphan by the late John E. Rodgers. Mr. Howard died several years ago in the very prime of manhood, leaving a widow and several children surviving him. His wife was a daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Gibson. Mr. Howard was a deservedly popular man in his community and his untimely death was mourned by a host of friends.

The late Mr. George W. Holzendorf settled in St. George when that Colony Town was first started. He was one of the leading citizens of that community for years. He is survived by his widow, who lives in St. George.

Mr. S. R. Huling, affectionately known as "Uncle Sid" was born and reared in Harris county, Georgia, removed to Alabama where he lived for many years, and then came to Charlton county where he died several years ago. He was a resident of this county for approximately 20 years at the time of his death. His sons; J. O. Huling and Walter Huling, are still respected

citizens of the county, J. O. Huling serving for two terms as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Folkston Consolidated School District. S. R. Huling was a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist church and took considerable interest in the civic affairs of the community. He and family acquired a large circle of friends since coming to this section. A daughter married Mr. Mack Lloyd, and an unmarried daughter still lives in this county.

JOHN HARRIS, County Superintendent of Schools, is a native of the State of Missouri, moving to Charlton county about a quarter of a century ago. He edited and published a weekly newspaper in St. George during the boom days of that colony town, and has been Principal of the Folkston and St. George High Schools. He has served the past few years as Superintendent of the County Schools, and under his management many one teacher schools have been consolidated. He has made an enviable record as a rural school executive, some of his methods being adopted by the school systems of other States, and as far away as Michigan. He is married and he and Mrs. Harris are rearing an adopted son. Mr. and Mrs. Harris own a beautiful country home on the banks of the St. Mary's river near St. George. They are among the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. Mrs. Harris formerly taught in the Folkston Grammar School, and made many warm personal friends in this community.

The aged mother of Mr. Harris died in St. George a few months ago after living far beyond the allotted three score years and ten. She was loved and respected by all the people of her community.

Mr. P. C. Hall, contractor and builder, moved to Charlton from Irwin county several years ago. His second wife was Miss Mary Roddenberry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roddenberry. Mr. Hall has been employed on some of the largest buildings constructed in this section during the past few years, and his work is universally satisfactory. He and Mr. W. L. Huling have just completed a colored school building in Camden county constructed under the "Rosenwald Fund" plan. Mr. Hall has one son by a former marriage.

J

REV. G. H. JACOBS moved to Charlton county from the State of North Carolina, and settled in the Trader's Hill community. Mr. Jacobs became a member of the Northern Methodist church and is an ordained minister of the gospel. Mr. Jacobs is a man of strong Christian character, honest and reliable and the people generally have the utmost respect for and confidence in him. Mrs. Jacobs died a few months ago, and Rev. Jacobs has a son and daughter-in-law living with him in his home between Folkston and Homeland. Besides being a minister Mr. Jacobs is a laborer, willing to perform any kind of honest work. Rev. Jacobs is a remarkably preserved man for his age, being vigorous physically and in possession of his mental faculties. He and his wife have reared a large family of sons and daughters, among whom are C. H. Jacobs, employed by the A. C. L. Ry. shops in Waycross, another son with the King Bros. Motor Co. at Waycross, and a son who lives with him at this time.

JOHNSON FAMILY

JOHN M. JOHNSON moved to this section when it was a wild and sparsely settled country about the year 1825, coming from Tattnall county, Georgia. He settled on what is now known as the old Johnson homestead about 6 miles west of Folkston in the Trader's Hill community where he erected a large log house; he reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, namely: Margaret and Lizzie, who were never married; Celia, Viney, and Nancy, daughters; Erick, Jack, Paul, J. Martin, and Elijah J., sons. Maryann married a Mr. Huett, who was killed in the Civil War and left no children; Celia married Andrew J. Walker; Vina, or Viney married John E. Rogers; Erick married Maryann Roddenberry; Paul married Mattie Haddock; J. Martin married Martha Colson; Elijah J. married Mary Sanders, and Jack J. married first Miss Annie Vernon and later Miss Susie Dowling, daughter of Aaron Dowling, Ordinary of Charlton county.

John M. Johnson came to this country before the last war with the Seminole Indians in Florida and was a soldier in this war, as was his son, Hon. Erick Johnson.

ERICK JOHNSON served in the Florida Indian War and in the Civil War, being badly wounded in the Second Battle of Manassas August 28, 1862. He was at home recuperating from his many wounds when the Civil War closed, and was disabled for several months after its close. Hon. Erick Johnson served several terms as County Treasurer of Charlton county, and was an officer and one of the leading members of the Sardis Primitive Baptist church.

Erick Johnson married Miss Maryann Roddenberry, daughter of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., the first State Senator from Charlton county and a leading pioneer citizen and to this union was born only one child, a son, the Hon. J. H. Johnson, Judge of the County Court of Charlton county at present. J. H. Johnson also served one term, or an unexpired term as tax collector of this county. Hon. Erick Johnson also reared a nephew, Mr. Hartridge Johnson, now deceased.

During his long and useful life Erick Johnson was highly regarded as a man of staunch character. He died at the advanced age of 91 years, and his wife survived him a few years. His son, Judge J. H. Johnson, married Miss Annie Gay, daughter of Hinton Gay, an early settler of the Trader's Hill community, and to this union have been born 12 children.

PAUL JOHNSON, son of John M. Johnson and brother of Erick Johnson, married Miss Mattie Haddock, a native of Nassau county, Florida, and to them was born one son, Mr. J. Wesley Johnson. He settled the place now known as the "Mattie Johnson Place" where his son, J. W. Johnson, now resides. J. W. Johnson has been twice married, being the father of several children by his first marriage and two by his second. He is profitably engaged in general farming, dairying and poultry raising, and is regarded by all as an upright, honest and reliable citizen of the community.

Elijah Johnson, another son of John M. Johnson, lives near Waycross, Ga., where he is engaged in truck farming. J. Martin Johnson now lives in Nassau

county, Florida, a daughter, Mrs. John M. Wilson, being a resident of this community.

The descendants of John M. Johnson, one of the very early pioneers, have played a conspicuous part in the development of this section and have been highly regarded citizens throughout Charlton county's entire history.

John M. Johnson was also a devoted member of the old Sardis church and is buried in the church cemetery where a large number of the pioneers are buried.

JOHN J. JOHNS came to this section from North Carolina the year 1830 and settled on Corn-House creek where he developed a large plantation. He owned many slaves before the Civil War and was the largest planter in the county. He was the third sheriff of the county, and also served as tax collector for one term. Hon. W. H. Mizell, present sheriff of the county, is a grandson of John J. Johns. Josiah Mizell and David Mizell, brothers, married daughters of Johns; Josiah Mizell was the father of John, Hamp and Sam Mizell. Mrs. Lily Snowden is another daughter of this pioneer, and she is still living.

Another branch of the Johns family, very little, if any, relation to the family of John J. Johns, settled in the Winokur section of Charlton during its early history. Among the descendants of this family now living in that community are: Harmon Johns, who married a daughter of Leonard Harris, and H. D. Johns, a son of the late Franklin Johns.

Mrs. Lydia A. Crews, formerly Mrs. Lydia A. Stone, is a daughter of another Johns who settled near the Okefenokee swamp shortly after the Seminoles were driven from this country. Kyler Johns of Racepond, is a grandson of this Johns, who moved to this section from Appling county.

JOHN D. JONES settled at Trader's Hill before the Civil War and established one of the very first turpentine plants in this section of the country. He was a native of Virginia, coming to this country in early manhood. He married Miss Sylvania W. Sheffield, member of one of the leading families of Camden county, and to them were born the following children: Miss Sallie Jones, Miss Agnes, who became the wife of C. H. Towers of Jacksonville, Fla., a wealthy hardware dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are buried in the old cemetery at Trader's Hill, and their children visit the cemetery at least once a year to care for the graves of their parents. No direct descendants of Mr. Jones now live in Charlton county.

Another Jones family settled near Trader's Hill during the early history, but are no relation to John D. Jones, this family coming originally from Florida. Messrs. Jim and Bob Jones, prominent and highly respected citizens of the Trader's Hill community, are descendants of this Jones family.

Mr. W. J. Jones, one of the leading merchants of Folkston, is a native of South Carolina, coming to Folkston several years ago. He was formerly employed by the A. C. L. Ry. Co. Mr. Jones married Miss Hilda Mattox, a daughter of H. S. Mattox, former Sheriff of Charlton, and to this union have been born two children, a son and daughter. Since becoming a citizen of the

county Mr. Jones has identified himself with the best interests of the community.

J. S. JOINER, a highly respected citizen of the Trader's Hill section, is a native of Wayne county, but has been a resident of Charlton for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Joiner was formerly engaged in business in Folkston, but increasing age and poor health forced him to retire several years ago. He now lives on his farm near Spanish creek. He and his estimable wife have reared a large family, some of his children being: Mrs. Bryant of Princeton, Fla.; Mrs. Lily Powell of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Fannie L. Mills, Postmaster of Folkston; Mrs. Pearl Lewis, and Mrs. Cornelia Edwards of West Palm Beach, Fla.; his only son died a few years ago.

Mr. Joiner is regarded by all who know him as a man of strict honor and integrity, and is a consistent Christian, one of the rare kind "who practices what he preaches." He possesses a genial and happy disposition, and has many warm personal friends throughout this section of Southeast Georgia.

E. H. Johnson and Ralph Johnson, sons of Judge J. H. Johnson, married two sisters, E. H. marrying Miss Emily Haddock and Ralph marrying Miss Julia Haddock, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haddock, Nassau county, Florida.

E. H. Johnson is associated with his father in the saw-mill business under the firm name of J. H. Johnson & Son, and Ralph operates a filling station. Russell, another son of Judge Johnson, married a daughter of Mr. J. H. Rogers. The other children of Judge and Mrs. Johnson are unmarried.

K

HON. LUCIUS KNABB, State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia, composed of the counties of Charlton, Camden, and Glynn, was born in Baker county, Florida, May 6, 1882. Mr. Knabb bought out the interests at Moniac, Ga., of the Dyal-Upchurch Co. and moved to Moniac several years ago. Since becoming a resident of Charlton, Mr. Knabb has been extensively engaged in the naval stores, saw-mill, piling and cross-tie businesses, and has also operated a large general store in the village of Moniac. The store is now being run under the name of L. Knabb & Sons. Mr. Knabb married a Miss Crews, member of a pioneer family, and to them have been born three children, namely: Carl, Ralph and Miss Gertrude (Gertie). Mr. Knabb has evidenced considerable interest in the civic affairs of his adopted county, and has been especially interested in the public schools. His own children have been given the advantage of higher education, and his daughter, Miss Gertie, is one of the efficient teachers of the Moniac Consolidated School. As an evidence of his popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Knabb has been elected Representative from the county in the Lower House, and as State Senator, without opposition. Mr. Knabb served several years as Justice of the Peace of the Moniac District, and has also served his county as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

Hon. L. Knabb is also President of the Citizens Bank of Macclenny, Florida, and has considerable business interests in Jacksonville, Florida. He is re-

garded by the citizens of the county generally as one of the able and conscientious leaders of his community and county.

W. R. KEEN moved to Charlton county from the State of Florida when he was quite a young man, and like many of the early settlers, he built his homestead near the old town of Trader's Hill. Mr. Keen was a farmer and stockman for years, and was regarded as one of the most reliable men in his community. He served for a longer continuous period as a member of the County Board of Education than has any other man in the history of the county. His wife preceded him to the grave some time, and Mr. Keen died at a ripe old age during the year 1930. His daughter, Miss Nettie Keen, has been a teacher in the public school system of Charlton for several years and is considered one of the most conscientious teachers in the system, being popular with the school officials and patrons generally. A son, Mr. Charlie Keen, resides in Camden county, having removed to that county about four years ago. Mr. Keen's wife was a daughter of Mr. Hinton Gay, one of the early settlers of the county.

JOHN RANDOLPH KENNISON was among the colonists coming from the State of Maine to Burnt Fort to engage in timber operations during the early history of this country and before the creation of Charlton county. Mr. Kennison did not come with the first immigrants from Maine, but was with the bunch that came about the year 1837. He quickly identified himself with the community, and later married Miss Catherine Mills, a sister of the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr.

E. C. KENNISON, better known as "Tip" is a son of pioneer John R. Kennison, and is a respected citizen of the Mills community. Mr. Kennison is one of the progressive stock-raisers of Charlton county, having been one of the very first to see the necessity of the introduction of new blood into the herds of common range cattle. He has also raised sheep and goats, and has been a successful farmer as well. He has reared a large family of sons and daughters in Charlton, most of his children are now adults and are out in the world for themselves.

B. W. KENNISON, son of John Kennison and nephew of E. C. Kennison, has been connected with the Homeland, Ga. postoffice for a number of years in the capacity of assistant postmaster. He has also served as tax collector for the town of Homeland. Mr. Kennison is regarded by the people of his community as an upright, law-abiding citizen. He married a Miss Willey, a native of New York State and her aged parents are now making their home in Homeland.

N. B. KING, deceased, was for a number of years identified with the development of the "1904 Colony Co." and the city of St. George. He was an active real estate dealer and timber operator. He became a party to the bitter factional fights that eventually caused the ruin of St. George as a progressive municipality, and during this fight was the victim of an attempted assassination. He was shot from ambush and badly wounded, and while he apparently recovered from these wounds they, no doubt, hastened his death.

His widow, Mrs. Beatrice B. King, and several children survive him and are living in St. George. Mrs. King is a most deservedly popular lady and is now serving as postmaster of Saint George.

ALBERT KEMP, a resident of St. George for many years, came to this county from the North. He is an expert painter and paper-hanger, and a man of friendly disposition. His wife is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were among the first colonists coming to St. George. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have identified themselves with the social life of their community and are among the most popular residents of St. George.

The KNOWLES family have been residents of the Camp Pinckney, or the "Scrub" settlement for several years. Mr. E. Knowles married a daughter of the late James Summerall, an early settler from North Carolina.

L

HON. FELDER LANG came to Charlton from Camden county in 1869. He was then a young married man, having united in marriage with Miss Martha Mizell, daughter of Joshua E. Mizell, prominent pioneer of Charlton. The issue of this marriage were six children, viz: Letitia Caroline who married Charles A. Howell; Lucy Bernice who became the wife of Hon. B. G. McDonald; Julia Eleanor married William Glass Meggs; Katherine May who married Seymour Dane, and two sons, Lewis Everett and Guy Carlton Lang.

Hon. Felder Lang served Charlton county for many years as county surveyor, being one of the most accurate and competent surveyors in Southeast Georgia, and also represented Charlton in the General Assembly of Georgia for three consecutive terms. He died in Miami, Florida, March 8, 1919, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery in that city. His widow, several children and many grandchildren survive this well known pioneer.

JAMES LEIGH came to Folkston, Charlton county, from Coleraine and settled on the place where Wm. Smith now resides, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Mizell, Sr. One of his children, Mrs. Lizzie Wainwright, was a resident of Folkston until a few years ago when she moved to Jacksonville. James Leigh was the grandfather of the children of W. R. Wainwright, and other descendants of this early settler live in various sections of the South.

HAMPTON LOWTHER, one of the early settlers of Charlton, settled first on the place now known as the "Leonard Harris Place" near the swamp. He reared three sons: James A., King Solomon and Hampton, Jr., the last named, Hampton Lowther, Jr., was murdered while he was standing on the steps of the old court house in Trader's Hill by a man named Harris. The assassin escaped and was never apprehended and brought to justice. James A. Lowther was prominent in the affairs of the county and was a successful farmer; King Solomon Lowther was also a successful farmer and stockman, having established the homestead where Hance Harris now resides, Mr. Harris having married one of his daughters. Another daughter, Martha, married Hon. N. Roddenberry, member of the board of commissioners and a former tax collector of the county. Mrs. Roddenberry died a few years ago,

being survived by her husband and three children, one son, Malcolm, having preceded her to the grave. The original Hampton Lowther also settled the place now known as the "Old Lowther Field" on the Burntfort public road. The Lowthers differed as to religious beliefs, but all were staunch Democrats. T. H. Lowther, better known as "Tommie" is a descendant of this pioneer family; he lives on his father's old homestead near the Big Satilla river.

HON. J. C. LITTLEFIELD, SR., member of a well known and highly respected pioneer family of Camden county, came to Charlton from his native county and settled on the Charlton side of the Satilla river at Burntfort, and erected the home now connected with the "Burntfort Tract." He sold this large tract of land a few years ago to a corporation formed by L. E. Mallard and S. P. Mills, and is now a resident of the city of Folkston. Mr. Littlefield has been extensively engaged in the naval stores, piling, cross-tie, saw-mill, light and telegraph poles and stock-raising businesses, and also operates a general store in the village of Newell. Mr. Littlefield is probably the largest individual piling dealer in Southeast Georgia, and has been equally successful in his other business enterprises. He is still the owner of several large tracts of land in Charlton and Camden counties. Since removing to Charlton county Mr. Littlefield has evidenced interest in the civic and religious affairs of the county and community. He has served several terms as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues and has made an honest, able and conscientious official, looking at all times to the best interests of the tax-payers of the county generally. He has also interested himself in the educational affairs of the county, and has given his own children college educations. His son, J. C. Littlefield, Jr., is the only young man from Charlton to receive a degree from a recognized college in many years. He is a graduate of the Citadel of Charleston, S. C., a high ranking Southern College known as the "West Point of the South." His daughters, who have reached the required age, have also received college educations. One daughter, Miss Mary Jane, is a member of the faculty of the Folkston Consolidated School.

Mr. Littlefield is a loyal member of Folkston Methodist church, having been affiliated with the Methodist church for many years, and when he moved to Folkston he moved his church membership also. He and his estimable family are liberal supporters of the church, and Mr. Littlefield is known as a most generous contributor to the relief of worthy distressed poor people. He is a friend of those who are "down and out," and instead of joining the throng to kick a man who is down, he prefers to aid him in regaining his feet. He is a consistent Christian and tries to practice his Christianity in his every day life and conduct. He is also a Master Mason.

Mr. Littlefield married Miss Janie Liles, daughter of the late Hon. A. J. Liles, former Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia from Camden county, and to them have been born 12 children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Mildred, now Mrs. Sidney Brown; J. C., Jr., Georgia, now Mrs. Holland Brown; Miss Margaret, a student at the State College for Women at Valdosta, Ga.; Mary Jane, teacher in the Folkston public schools; Candler, McAdoo, David, and Kemp, the three deceased children being Nell, Sue Jack and John Buie Littlefield.

JAMES LLOYD was a member of the colony coming to Burnt Fort from the State of Maine early in the Nineteenth Century, and eventually settled at Trader's Hill where he married Miss Susanna Wingate. He was with the detachment of soldiers that drove the Indians from this country, and was also an expert mill-wright having built three water mills in this community during the early history. His children were Christopher C., LaFayette, Mack and William. Christopher C. Lloyd married Louise Markham, and among his children was Mrs. Helen May, an aged citizen of Folkston.

Mack Lloyd, married a Miss Stokes, and the issue of this marriage were: Mary E., Francis, Mittie, Lou, Salem, Alfred (better known as Buddus), Lewis, better known as "Bunk," John B., Leonard and Charlie.

The Lloyds were very competent river men, being experts in the rafting of logs. John B. and Leonard now live in the Camp Pinckney settlement, and Alfred resides at Homeland. Charlie married a daughter of J. R. Cooper, County Surveyor of Charlton for many years, and he and his wife are both dead.

John B. and Leonard Lloyd are leading members of the Camp Pinckney Missionary Baptist church, and John B. has been a member of Folkston Masonic Lodge for many years, having served in almost every station in the lodge and is a past master of the lodge. He is one of the oldest living members of this old lodge instituted at Trader's Hill in 1854, about a month after Charlton county was created. Several sons of John B. Lloyd also hold membership in this lodge, and the father was present at their initiations.

Lack of space prevents the naming of all the descendants of the pioneer Lloyd who came to this section from far-away Maine in the early history of this country and when it was a virtual wilderness.

T. E. LECKIE of the Moniac section came to Charlton county from the State of Texas where he had lived for several years, but is a native of Hall county, Georgia. His father, James Leckie, came to the Bend section several years ago and bought a large tract of land, and upon the death of his father Mr. Leckie came to Charlton to look after the interest of the estate of his deceased father. Mr. Leckie is a member of the County Board of Education, Chairman of the Local Board of Trustees of the Moniac Consolidated School District and Justice of the Peace of the Moniac District.

Since becoming a citizen of this county Mr. Leckie has identified himself with the best interests and is especially interested in the educational affairs of the county. One son is now attending college.

Mr. Leckie is highly respected by his neighbors and his appointment as a member of the Board of Education attests to the confidence the people of the county repose in him.

W. J. Leckie, a nephew of James Leckie, came to Charlton from Hall county, Georgia, several years ago and is now a resident of St. George.

W. T. LONDEREE, better known as "Bill," a resident of St. George for nearly a quarter of a century, is a native of Virginia. He is an expert steel construction engineer and has been on some of the biggest jobs in the nation.

When not on a job Mr. Londeree operates a real estate agency at St. George and has promoted several large deals involving timber lands in the Big Bend section. His wife was a Miss Smith, sister of Mrs. C. E. Stroup of Folkston, and the Londeree family is popular throughout the county. Mr. Londeree has taken considerable interest in the political affairs of the county, and has often served on the Grand Juries of Charlton.

G. W. LYONS, now a resident of the Moniac section, was born and reared on the east side of the Okefenokee swamp, his father being one of the early settlers around the big swamp. He has been in failing health for several years and is now totally blind.

J. FLOYD LARKINS, son of Hon. and Mrs. J. K. Larkins of Hoboken, Brantley county, Georgia, located in Folkston several years ago. He owns a home in the Renfroe Addition, and he and Mrs. Larkins are among the most popular members of the young married set in the community. His father, Hon. J. K. Larkins, has served in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate of Georgia, and is one of the leading men of his county. He has been actively engaged in the naval stores business for many years, and is also extensively engaged in farming. He is one of the very first farmers of Southeast Georgia to engage in the tobacco culture, and has been successful, both as a farmer and naval stores operator.

Floyd is the only child of Hon. and Mrs. J. K. Larkins. He was formerly manager of the Union Telephone Co. before this corporation was sold to the present owners of the local telephone exchange.

A. S. LAYTON, member of the firm of Bachlott & Layton, settlers of the present city of Folkston, came to this county from Baltimore, Md., before the Civil War and settled a place at Old Jerusalem, about a half mile from Centerville. He operated a naval stores business in this vicinity for a period of several years, being associated with J. R. Bachlott, a native of St. Mary's Camden county, Georgia.

Messrs. Layton and Bachlott were highly esteemed citizens of the county, being among the leading business men of their day.

Mrs. Joseph P. Mizell, of Folkston, is a daughter of A. S. Layton, and she and her children, the Stewart children, are the only direct descendants of A. S. Layton now living in Charlton county.

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HON. BENJAMIN GRIFFIN McDONALD was born in Ware county, Georgia, and came to Charlton county in the year 1884. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lucy Bernice Lang, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Felder Lang, prominent pioneers of Charlton.

Mr. McDonald is the oldest merchant in Folkston, having been engaged in the mercantile business almost continuously since coming to the county forty-seven years ago, and is still in business. Mr. McDonald was the first Mayor of the city of Folkston, and has served many terms on the Board of

Aldermen of said city. He was, for two or three consecutive terms, a County Commissioner of the county, and served as Ordinary of Charlton county from 1896 until 1900, and from 1904 to 1908, and could have held this important office indefinitely had he desired to do so, but his business interests forced him to retire much to the regret of the citizens of the county generally. He was one of the best equipped Ordinaries ever to serve Charlton county, and this fact, coupled with his personal popularity would have made it almost impossible for any one to have defeated him. During the past several years Mr. McDonald has served on the Board of Trustees of the Folkston Consolidated School District, most of the time as chairman of the board. He has always been interested in the education of the youth of Charlton county, although he had no children of his own. Like a good citizen he has been interested in the common good, and he realized that the education of the boys and girls would do more toward the ultimate development of the county than any other single thing.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have reared a niece of Mrs. McDonald, Miss Martha Grace Lang, and she is now attending the Charlton County High School preparatory to a college course.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are among the most highly regarded citizens of the county, and Mrs. McDonald has always been most generous and helpful to those in the community who were unfortunate and ill. She is known and loved throughout the entire community, by both white and colored, for her many acts of kindness and charity. In connection with their mercantile business, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McDonald conduct the McDonald Hotel, which is well and favorably known by the travelling public of the nation. Mr. McDonald has been connected with the Citizens Bank, Folkston, Ga., since its incorporation in 1911, and is at present vice-president of this strong financial institution. Mr. McDonald is a loyal Democrat and has been Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee for many years.

DR. W. R. McCOY is a native of the State of Alabama, but came to Georgia to practice his profession shortly after graduating from Medical College. He was located in Atlanta, Georgia, for a number of years, and also practiced his profession at other North Georgia points before moving to South Georgia. While connected with the Georgia Baptist Hospital in Atlanta Dr. McCoy married Miss May Moore, a daughter of Dr. Moore, a well known physician and surgeon of Nahunta, Ga., and to this union have been born three children, viz: Ann, John and Bill. Dr. and Mrs. McCoy are both loyal members of the Folkston Missionary Baptist church, being liberal supporters of the church. Dr. McCoy is a Democrat as to political affiliation, and is a strict party man as are all good Democrats. He does not desert the party simply because some one is nominated whom he does not personally like. Dr. and Mrs. McCoy have identified themselves with the social life of the community since becoming residents of Folkston and are popular among the people of the county generally. Dr. McCoy is mentioned in another chapter devoted to the "professional men of the county."

W. L. McDUFFIE, successful farmer of the Conner's Mill community, was born near Schlatterville in what is now Brantley county, but was prac-

tically reared in Charlton. He is a grandson of Rev. Owen K. Mizell, a prominent minister of the Primitive Baptist church, and one of the pioneer settlers of this section, his father coming to this country long before the Indians were driven from the Okefenokee swamp. Mr. McDuffie was among the first farmers of the county to try the culture of the bright leaf cigarette tobacco, and in this venture he has been very successful. His farm is located in what is known as the Spanish Creek section, being in the best farming section of the entire county, and Mr. McDuffie's success as a farmer has not been confined to the tobacco culture. He married Miss Kate Powell, and to them have been born several children. One of his daughters, Miss Thyra McDuffie, has been a teacher in the public school system of the county for several terms, and is at present a member of the faculty of the Folkston Consolidated District Grammar School.

Mr. McDuffie is one of the solid, substantial citizens of the county, being highly respected by his neighbors and the people of the county generally.

HUGH McLAIN, present foreman for Mr. John M. Hopkins in the naval stores business operated by the Hebard interests, is a young man possessing an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity in his community and in the county generally. His father, one of the early settlers, died several years ago, and his mother is now the wife of Mr. Robert Jones of the Trader's Hill community, one of the substantial citizens of that old community. Mr. McLain married the eldest daughter of the late Prof. F. E. Brock, former County School Superintendent.

ALEXANDER S. McQUEEN came to Charlton from Toombs, formerly old Montgomery county, Georgia, in August of 1917. Mr. McQueen's ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides were members of the Scotch Highland Colony that settled Telfair and Montgomery counties, Georgia. His father served for several terms as County Superintendent of Schools of Toombs county, Georgia, and was also a newspaper editor and well known writer of his section of the State. A. S. McQueen was educated in the public schools of his native county and graduated from the Vidalia Collegiate Institute in the class of 1910, this institution was, at that time, being operated as a Junior College. He was admitted to the Georgia Bar shortly after reaching majority, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law since that time, a few years in Vidalia, Ga., his native city, and in Charlton county.

Mr. McQueen has been County Attorney of Charlton county, and City Attorney of Folkston since 1917, and has been Solicitor of the County Court of Charlton county since the creation of the County Court in 1925. He served in the United States army during the World War, being Battery Clerk of Bat. "B" 26th Coast Artillery Corps; during his military service he suffered a severe attack of Spanish influenza, which left him with a chronic bronchial trouble, finally terminating in the loss of his right leg in 1929, this being caused from a blood clot from diseased bronchial tubes.

Mr. McQueen married Miss Eva Linnette Rodgers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rodgers, February 4, 1919, and to them have been born three children, viz: William Alexander, Imogene McLeod, now deceased, and Robert McIntosh.

He edited a weekly paper in Folkston for a number of years, and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines. He was the 1909 winner of the State medal for English Composition, and is author of "The Georgia Justice Hand Book" (1915) and co-author of "History of Okefenokee Swamp" (1926). Mr. McQueen was elected Justice of the Peace of the 51st Georgia Militia District the year he reached majority, and also served one term as City Clerk and City Attorney of the city of Vidalia, Georgia. (1914-1915). He is local counsel for Charlton county of the Southern Railway System. Under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia the Grand Jury, sitting at the March, 1929, session of Charlton Superior Court, designated A. S. McQueen County Historian for Charlton county, Georgia.

MRS. CARRIE McLEOD came to Charlton county several years ago, and has been a resident of Homeland since becoming a citizen of this county. She came to this section from North Carolina to secure the benefits from our ideal all year climate, she being in wretched health when first coming to this county. Her husband is a prominent physician and surgeon of the State of North Carolina, and she is a member of an old North State family.

HON. LAWRENCE E. MALLARD came to Charlton from his native county, Bulloch, as a young school teacher, and quickly identified himself with the civic and social life of the county. He taught several successful terms in Folkston and other sections of the county and was later elected County School Commissioner to succeed his father-in-law, Hon. N. N. Mizell.

Mr. Mallard was born in Bulloch county, Georgia, December 8, 1873, and has been a citizen of Charlton county for approximately 32 years. He married Miss Agnes P. Mizell December 23, 1902, and Mr. and Mrs. Mallard have reared one adopted child, Miss Lollie, now the wife of K. A. Eaton, a prominent young business man of the city of Atlanta. To this union have been born two sons.

Mr. Mallard is a nephew of the late Hon. W. M. Oliff, former Mayor of Folkston, former State Senator and Solicitor of the County Court, and a prominent attorney of Charlton county for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Mallard was head of the public school system of Charlton county for a longer period of time than any other single individual in the history of the county, and has been a great factor in the development of the public schools of this county and this entire section. He has never lost interest in the education of the youth of his State, now being a member of the important Education Committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, and since being a member of this committee has labored earnestly for the advancement of the public school system of the State.

To say that Mr. Mallard has been a "leading citizen" is not being polite and using a common expression, for he has, indeed and in truth, been a leader in the affairs of the county for many years. He has exerted his influence in many instances in order to keep down friction, law-suits and other things which would be a detriment to the community generally, and his counsel and friendly advice has averted many unpleasant incidents. He has been a loyal and devoted member of the Folkston Methodist church for many years.

and has been a most liberal supporter of the church and Sunday School being an officer of the church and the Superintendent of the Sunday School for several years. He has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Folkston and several terms on the Board of Aldermen, and has been a leading member of the Folkston Masonic Lodge. He has served several terms as master of this old lodge and is one of the best posted Masons in Southeast Georgia.

Mr. Mallard has ever been a public spirited citizen, often placing the interest of the common good ahead of his own personal interests, and has been liberal in contributing to the relief of the distressed and poor of the community. Mr. Mallard is serving his third term as Representative from Charlton county in the General Assembly of Georgia, and is also connected with the Revenue Department of the State in the capacity of travelling auditor. This good man's life and conduct has been of inestimable benefit to his community and county and a credit to himself. He has never taken advantage of any man's unfortunate circumstances in order to oppress him and, while many of our citizens are indebted to him, he has refrained from suits and foreclosures during the distressed times and conditions where it was possible for him to do so.

P. W. W. MATTOX came to Charlton from Tattnall county, Georgia, in 1852, this territory then being in Camden county. During the time when each county sent a representative to the State Senate P. W. W. Mattox was the second man to represent Charlton in the State Senate. He was also a charter member and an officer in the old Masonic Lodge instituted at Trader's Hill March 1, 1854. He died at Trader's Hill after the close of the Civil War, he having served with distinction in this great war. Mrs. Sallie Bryant, wife of Mr. R. A. Bryant, was one of his daughters, and Mrs. Texas Bryant, widow of J. I. Bryant, was the only other child surviving him, a son, Elijah Mattox, having been dead many years.

J. M. MATTOX, father of H. S. Mattox, the late J. J. Mattox, Hon. C. L. Mattox, present Ordinary of Ware county, Georgia, and several other children, came to Charlton from Tattnall county, Georgia, about the time several immigrants came from this old Georgia county. He was a nephew of Hon. P. W. W. Mattox, and like his uncle he quickly identified himself with the affairs of his adopted county and became one of the leaders in the community. He served with honor and distinction as a member of the famous "Okefenokee Rifles" and rose by degrees from a private to captain of this distinguished company of fighting men. He was severely wounded in battle and was on a furlough home to recuperate from his wounds when the war ended.

He served for a short time as sheriff of the county, and, like his uncle, also served as State Senator, he having represented the Fourth Senatorial District after the State was divided into Senatorial Districts. He had married a Miss Elizabeth Stafford, member of an old pioneer Tattnall county family, before moving to Charlton, and the issue of this marriage were: Michael Elijah, Jesse McKenzie, both now deceased; Hamilton Stanley, James J., C. L., and Mary S.

HAMILTON STANLEY MATTOX, son of J. M. Mattox, was born in Charlton County in 1865; he married Miss Fannie Hardee, only child of

Abraham Hardee, a settler from North Carolina, and to them were born the following children: Robert H., an officer in the United States Navy; Florence Nellie, widow of W. R. Courtney, a native of Virginia and a resident of Charlton for several years; Hilda Claire, wife of W. J. Jones; Lois R., wife of Oscar Miller, an attorney of Florida; Abraham McKenzie, a resident of Atlanta, and Miss Dorothy Hazel Mattox, a resident of New York City.

Mr. H. S. Mattox's second wife was Mrs. Nannie Mae Brown, formerly Miss Nannie Mae Orr, member of a highly respected pioneer family of Washington county, Georgia. Mr. Mattox has been closely identified with the political life of his native county for many years, having served several terms as Sheriff of Charlton county. He is a member of Folkston Masonic Lodge and a loyal member of the Methodist church. He is a loyal Democrat as to party politics always supporting the nominees of his party and abiding the result of the Primaries.

Mary S. Mattox, only daughter of J. M. Mattox, married H. P. Bryant; she died several years ago leaving no issue.

James J. Mattox married Miss Ollie Grooms, daughter of Hon. J. S. Grooms, and to them were born the following children: Ruby, widow of the late "Bud" Roddenberry; Jesse M., Myrtle, Eva Mae, Jimmie, Vinie, and Bernice. Myrtle is the wife of B. R. Burns, Esq., a young attorney of Charlton and member of one of the leading families of the Bend section.

HON. C. L. MATTOX, present Ordinary of Ware county, Georgia, a son of J. M. Mattox, married Miss Mollie Haddock, daughter of the late Hon. G. W. Haddock, Ordinary of Charlton county, and to this union has been born one child, Orran B. Mattox. C. L. Mattox was, for a number of years, a member of the Waycross Police Department, and has been connected with the sheriff offices of Charlton and Ware counties. He is a deservedly popular citizen of his adopted county and his neighbors have demonstrated their trust and confidence in him by electing him to the important office of Ordinary.

HON. SEABORN F. MILLS, Sr., was born on the old Mills homestead October 26, 1842 and died February 7, 1929 at the age of 87. The old homestead is where his son, Edgar G. Mills, now resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Wainwright in the year 1868 and the issue of this marriage were: Gussie, wife of J. B. Baker; Seaborn F., Jr., former Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county, and now a resident of Greensboro, N. C.; Frank D., a resident of Folkston; Lilly, wife of J. Y. McMullen of Florida; Minnie, widow of H. A. Renfroe, prominent realtor of Jacksonville, Fla., and Martha, wife of a Mr. Jones of Virginia.

Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., spent a long and useful life in the county of his birth, with the exception of the four years spent as a Confederate soldier during the bloody Civil War. He was a member of the 4th Georgia Regiment of Volunteers and was one of the first young men of Charlton to offer his services to his State and to the Southland when war was declared. He entered the service as a private and his meritorious conduct and bravery under fire merited his promotion to lieutenant of his company. He was equally cuo-

rageous in private life and returned to his ruined country after the surrender and devoted his energies and talents toward the rebuilding of his section. Although never actively participating in politics the people of the county honored him by electing him as their Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church, being a member of the Old Mills church, and was a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, having served for several years as master of his lodge. He was well posted on the Masonic work, and this fact, coupled with the esteem in which he was held by his brethren, was responsible for his election, term after term, as Worshipful Master of the lodge.

HON. S. F. MILLS, JR., was born and reared on the old homestead, but left Charlton in early manhood, living in the States of Alabama and Texas where he was engaged in the naval stores industry. In this he was eminently successful, and by hard work and the practice of economy managed to accumulate a fortune.

He returned to Charlton county after his retirement from active business and served several years most efficiently as Chairman of the County Commissioners of Charlton county. He is now residing in Greensboro, N. C., having moved to that State on account of the health of his son. Mr. Mills married Miss Josephine Golson of Alabama, and to them have been born two children: Floyd and Helen.

FRANK D. MILLS has been a resident of Charlton county practically his entire life, with the exception of a few years spent in the States of Florida and Alabama. He was cashier of the old Bank of Folkston. He married Miss Mamie Wright, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Wright, and to them have been born 13 children, viz: Rudolph, Lucile, Seaborn, 3rd, Frank D., Jr., Sheldon, now deceased, Harry Lee, Mamie, Gilbert, Marjorie, Kenneth, Walter, Mary Elizabeth and Harold, all healthy, robust children. One son, Sheldon, was bitten by a rattle-snake when a lad of approximately 12 years of age, and despite the heroic fight made to save him, died as a result of the poison. The young lad made a heroic effort to save himself by cutting out the flesh where the venomous fangs had entered, but the poison had permeated his system to such an extent that all efforts to save the brave lad's life were in vain.

Mrs. Baker has been the mother of four daughters, and one son, who died at an early age. The daughters are married to the following men: Eddie to M. J. Paxton, Rosebud to Ray Collier, Fay to Broadus Jones, Pearl to Oscar Stewart. Mrs. Renfro is the mother of five children, four daughters and one son. Martha, wife of W. L. Jones, has two children, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, and son, Wilbur. Lilly, wife of C. Y. McMullen, is the mother of one son, Charlie May.

Edgar G. Mills, youngest son of the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., is living on the old homestead. He has served for several years as a member of the Board of Tax Assessors of Charlton County, and is also a Deputy Sheriff. He saw active service as a member of the United States army during the World War, and since the close of the war has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He married Miss Floy Wilson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

O. F. Wilson, and to them have been born four children: Douglas, Louise, Elizabeth, and Francis. The Mills boys, sons of the pioneer, S. F. Mills, Sr., are all ardent sportsmen.

Members of the Mills family have been leaders in the affairs of the county for several generations, and the high esteem in which the older members of this pioneer family were held has been a decided asset to the members of the present generation.

REV. JOSEPH MILLS, nephew of the late Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr., was born in Camden county, Georgia, and married Miss Kate Wainwright, sister to Mrs. S. F. Mills, Sr., and is still living at an advanced age.

Rev. Joseph Mills spent most of his adult life in Camden county, but moved to Charlton before his death several years ago. He was an ordained Baptist minister and the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist church was established largely as a result of his influence and efforts. He was a man of sterling character, reliable and honest, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Among the children surviving him are: Mrs. Jennie Wright, wife of E. H. Wright; S. M. Mills, proprietor of the Folkston Coca Cola Bottling Works; Sol. P. Mills, citizen of Folkston, a prominent stockman of this section; Mrs. Josie Smidt of Ohio, and Mrs. Lizzie Russell, formerly of King's Ferry, Fla., but now a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

Two sons: Jas. W. and Alex. are now deceased. Jas. W. married Miss Lizzie Allen, daughter of G. W. Allen, Jr., and Alex. married Miss Ever Allen, daughter of G. W. Allen, Sr., and several children survive them.

JOSHUA MIZELL, SR., was the first member of one branch of the Mizell family to settle in what is now Charlton county; he came from Camden about the year 1828 and settled the old Mizell homestead on Bailey Branch and near the Big Satilla river. Joshua Mizell, Sr., was a bachelor and when he came to what is now Charlton he brought his nephew, Joshua E. Mizell, with him. His nephew was then a young married man, having united in marriage with Miss Letitia Ray Paxton, a member of a leading pioneer family, and the elder Mizell promised his nephew that he would name him as his sole heir at law provided he would live with him and take care of him in his old age. This promise was faithfully kept on both sides, the younger Mizell taking care of his uncle in his old age and the uncle willed him all of his property. The Indians were still in this territory when the Mizells settled on Bailey Branch and it has been said that the young mother of Jackson Mizell, who was then an infant, slept with her hand over his mouth to prevent his crying where the Indians could hear him.

JOSHUA E. MIZELL was a leading citizen of his community and when the Georgia Legislature created Charlton county he was named one of the commissioners to run the line between the counties of Camden and Charlton. To the marriage of Joshua E. Mizell and Miss Letitia Ray Paxton were born the following children: Jackson, Everett, William, Joseph P., Kate, Lucy, and Martha.

JACKSON MIZELL was born May 13, 1836, in Camden county, Georgia, but spent his youth and young manhood in Charlton county. At the opening of the Civil War he promptly volunteered, enlisting in Co. D 26th Georgia Volunteers. He served throughout this struggle, principally in Northern Virginia, and rose from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant. He was engaged in many battles, and before the close of the war was severely wounded in battle and was made a prisoner of war by the Federal troops. He was confined at Fort McHenry and at Fort Delaware, finally being exchanged. It was impossible for him to engage in active field duty on account of his wounds and he was placed on provost duty at Thomasville, Georgia, where he served until the close of the war. Returning to his native county he energetically began to repair his shattered fortunes, and established himself in business. He was in business in Centerville and at Trader's Hill, finally settling at King's Ferry, Florida, where he, in partnership with his brother, William, engaged in the saw-mill and general mercantile business for a period of approximately 40 years. J. Mizell & Bro. was the firm name and these two energetic men, by hard work and by practicing economy, accumulated comfortable fortunes. During the latter years of his life he retired to Fernandina, Fla., where he was a director in the First National Bank of Fernandina,— Fernandina Dock & Realty Co., and in the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla. The firm of J. Mizell & Bro. became the owner of several large tracts of timber lands and other realty in the States of Georgia and Florida, and also owned considerable city property in Jacksonville.

While a young man Jackson Mizell served Charlton county as County Treasurer, and, while never actively engaged in politics, he wielded a large influence in the political affairs of his county.

Despite his ample fortune Mr. Mizell never acquired expensive tastes and habits. He was a loyal and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was, several years before his death, ordained as an Elder in the Presbyterian church, the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a layman by this great organization.

Jackson Mizell united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. McCall, a daughter of Stephen McCall, a prominent pioneer of Southeast Georgia, but who moved to Florida many years ago. The issue of this marriage were: Everett Mizell, a resident of Fernandina, Fla., President of the First National Bank of Fernandina, Director of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville; Frank Mizell, Civil Engineer, formerly connected with the State Building Commission of North Carolina. Frank Mizell has been on engineering projects in many foreign countries and in almost every section of the United States. Another son died in youth.

Jackson Mizell was also a Master Mason, having become a member of the old Trader's Hill Lodge No. 196 before the Civil War; he later became member of the higher ranks of masonry.

He died in Fernandina, Fla., in the 85th year of his life, and was buried in his honored Confederate uniform. He was honored and respected by all who knew him, by the rich and the poor, white and colored, and his funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Fernandina, Fla., the place of interment.

WILLIAM MIZELL, son of Joshua E. Mizell, was born in Charlton county on the old Mizell homestead June 21, 1852, (territory then Camden) and died in Folkston February 12, 1930, in his 79th year, his entire life having been spent in this immediate section.

While too young to enter the military service he was old enough to remember the trials and hardships during and immediately succeeding the mighty civil conflict. He spent his youth on his father's farm on Bailey Branch, and while a young man joined his oldest brother, Jackson, in the saw-mill and mercantile businesses at King's Ferry, Florida. He was an unusually energetic young man, and by long years of hard work, accumulated one of the largest fortunes ever made in this section of Southeast Georgia. In early manhood Mr. Mizell united in marriage with Miss Susie Sandifer, member of an old South Carolina family, but who was reared in the aristocratic little city of St. Mary's, Ga., being orphaned by the Civil War. The issue of this marriage were: Mrs. E. P. Davis, Crandall, Fla., wife of a leading citizen of Nassau county, Florida; Howard W. Mizell, a resident of Florida; Wm. Mizell, Jr., President of the Citizens Bank, Folkston, Ga.; Mrs. A. Fleming, wife of Dr. A. Fleming, Folkston; Mrs. W. C. King, wife of W. C. King, editor of the Southeast Georgian, Kingsland, Ga.; Albert S. Mizell, Vice-President of the Citizens Bank, and manager of the Nahunta Branch, Nahunta, Ga.; O. Clifford Mizell, one of the leading stockmen of Charlton, and Miss Helen Mizell. Mrs. Wm. Mizell, Sr., also survives her husband.

Upon retiring from active business affairs Mr. Mizell returned to his native county to spend the declining years of his life, where he was an honored and respected member of the community. He was, for several years, President of the Citizens Bank, Folkston, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Directors of this bank. Mr. Mizell was a devoted member of the Folkston Methodist church, and his generosity was largely responsible for the building of the new Methodist church in Folkston. His support of religious organizations was not confined to his own church, and he was a most liberal contributor toward the building fund of the Folkston Presbyterian and the Folkston Baptist churches, and his acts of charity were many. He was a man of quiet, unassuming manner, and his genial and friendly manner endeared him to all he came in contact with. He was responsible for the building of many homes in Folkston and this immediate section, for he was ever ready to loan money to worthy and honest people, especially to those who were trying to make a start in life. It was a rare occurrence with him to foreclose a paper or sue a note, and would never do these things unless forced to do so by acts of dishonesty upon the part of the party borrowing money. He would never take advantage of any one's unfortunate circumstances, often allowing papers to run from 10 to 12 years.

Mr. Mizell never sought, nor would he accept any kind of public office, but during his young manhood often served on the juries and performed other public duties. He had an intense pride in his native county and section, and while he lived would never allow an issue of county, school district or municipal bonds to be bought by outsiders, often paying a handsome premium in order that the bonds would not be bought by foreign capital.

The following are quotations the author wrote as editor of the FOLKSTON PROGRESS upon the occasion of the death of Wm. Mizell, Sr.: "He was always intensely interested in anything and in every movement for the common good, and had accumulated a fortune by application to his work, honesty and square dealing. And never at any time did he use his fortune for selfish purposes, but rather for constructive development of the community in which he lived."

"By his kindness, his love of humanity, charity to those in need, and his hatred of anything that smacked of ostentation and vain display, marked him as a man of unusual character."

"He had hundreds of friends because he was himself a friend to others." Mr. Mizell was an ardent sportsman, and was active until stricken with his last illness.

WILLIAM MIZELL, JR., President of the Citizens Bank, Folkston, Georgia, was born at King's Ferry, Florida, and spent his youth and young manhood at that place. He attended Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and the University of Florida, at Gainesville, Fla. He received his preliminary banking experience with the First National Bank of Miami, Florida, and while a resident of this Florida city married Miss Nana Mae Richter, a member of a pioneer Middle Georgia family, having been born and reared at Madison, Ga., and to this union has been born one child, Sarah Catherine. Mr. Mizell became cashier of the Citizens Bank, Folkston, the year 1922, and gradually worked his way to the presidency of this institution, one of the very strongest financial institutions in Southeast Georgia. The bank has made phenomenal progress under his able management and has now combined resources of over a half million dollars. Since assuming management of this bank a branch has been established at Nahunta, it being the only banking institution in Brantley county. He is, without a doubt, one of the most energetic young men in this section of Georgia, and since his father's death has had the management of this large estate in connection with his other duties.

Mr. Howard Mizell, another son of Wm. Mizell, Sr., has never been a resident of Georgia, and has, for several years, been engaged in the saw-mill business in various sections of Florida. He is a young man of pleasing personality and genial disposition and upon his infrequent visits to this county has made many friends.

Albert S. Mizell, third son of Wm. Mizell, Sr., was educated in the public schools and at the Georgia-Alabama Business College, Macon, Ga. He was, for several years, connected with the Citizens Bank of Folkston, and for the past few years has been the manager of the Nahunta Branch of this institution.

O. C. Mizell, youngest son of Wm. Mizell, Sr., has been living in Miami, Florida, for several years, but recently returned to Folkston to make his home. He is extensively engaged in the cattle raising business and is making a success of this venture. He saw the opportunity to make good in the stock-raising business in this favored section, and is a young man of energy and pleasing personality. He married Miss Jewel Walker, a resident since child-

hood of Folkston, and to them have been born three children, two daughters and a son.

Albert S. Mizell was in the United States Navy and O. C. Mizell was a member of the Marine Corps during the World War.

JOSEPH P. MIZELL, youngest son of Joshua E. Mizell, was born and reared in Charlton county, Georgia, and spent the greater part of his adult life in the county of his birth. He spent a few years in Florida where he was engaged in the naval stores business. He bought the May Bluff tract of land on the Big Satilla river and was in the naval stores business at this place until the disastrous storm of 1896, when his timber was all blown down and his business almost entirely destroyed. He lived at May Bluff for several years after the storm, and later became a citizen of Folkston.

His first wife was Miss Caroline Lang, member of one of the most prominent families of Camden county, and to them were born the following children: Miss Geneva, who is the wife of P. A. Carswell of Palatka, Fla.; Miss Myra, wife of Dr. A. D. Williams, Folkston, Ga., and Herbert N. Mizell, now a resident of Panama City, Florida, where he is an employee of a large paper mill. Mr. Mizell's second wife was Mrs. Amanda Stewart, widow of the late Tracy Stewart, prominent early citizen of Folkston.

Mr. Joseph P. Mizell served his county as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for several years, and also served as Mayor of the city of Folkston.

Mr. Mizell was a loyal member, and for a number of years was a Steward in the Folkston Methodist church. He was a liberal contributor to the church of his choice, but also contributed to the building fund of the Folkston Presbyterian church.

Mr. Mizell was a man of exemplary character, and was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Like most of the pioneers, Mr. Mizell was a great sportsman.

He was plain and unassuming in manner, and his lovable disposition endeared him to all he came in contact with.

Many of the older citizens have told the author about the tender heart and kindly disposition of Mrs. Caroline Mizell. She was an Angel of Mercy to the sick, the poor and to those in distress, and her many acts of kindness and charity still live in the hearts of those to whom she ministered to in times of need and distress. It made no difference to her the social status of those who were in need, and she was kind and charitable to the colored as well as to the distressed whites.

MRS. MYRA WILLIAMS, wife of Dr. A. D. Williams, Folkston, is a lady of culture and refinement, and has been prominently identified with the various women's organizations of the community for several years. She has served as President of the Woman's Club and as Worthy Matron of the Order of Eastern Star. She is a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Folkston Methodist church and has been one of the leaders of the Missionary Society of this church.

HERBERT N. MIZELL, only surviving son of Joseph P. Mizell, was born and reared in Charlton county. He married Miss Lessie Wright, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Wright, and to this union have been born several children. Mr. Mizell is a man of pleasing personality and kindly disposition and has many warm personal friends in his native county.

MRS. NANA MAE MIZELL, wife of Wm. Mizell, Jr., came with her husband from Miami, Florida, but is a native of Madison, Morgan county, Georgia. She is a graduate of the State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia, and was for a number of years engaged in school teaching. She has never lost interest in educational affairs of her community, and has served on the Board of Trustees of the Folkston Consolidated School District for several terms, being the efficient Secretary-Treasurer of the Board. She has also served as President of the Woman's Club, and one term as President of the Clubs of the Eleventh Congressional District.

WILLIAM MIZELL, brother of Joshua E. Mizell, was a real builder, for he settled more places than any other single individual who has ever lived in Camden and Charlton counties. In his work as an attorney in preparing abstracts of title the author has found that this energetic pioneer settled more than thirty farms, and his territory was from Buffalo Creek on the north, to Camden county on the east and the extreme Bend section of Charlton on the south. His last settlement was what is known as the James L. Johns place, on Sparkman Creek, in the extreme Bend. He always expressed a desire to be buried under an oak tree, and this restless, energetic pioneer lies peacefully sleeping in a lonely grave under an oak tree on a high, dry oak ridge near his last home. His grandson, Hon. W. H. Mizell, Sheriff of Charlton county, told the author that his grandfather made it a life occupation to go into the wilderness, fell trees, clear up ground and convert the pine and oak ridges into cultivated fields. Some less energetic settler would come along and buy his "claim" and this hardy pioneer would move on to the next place and repeat the performance again. His wife and children became accustomed to this life, and when a sale was made all this pioneer had to do was to load his bed clothing, pots and pans, cow-hide bottom chairs and other absolutely necessary household goods, together with his wife and children, on a horse cart and start out anew. He would load his family and goods, put out the fire, call his hound dogs and start out for a new location, and when this was found he would unload, construct a "lean-to," dig a spring, and start on another homestead.

His children were: Joshua, Josiah, Robert, Isaac, and David, sons; Louellen and Amanda.

JOSIAH MIZELL, eldest son of this restless pioneer, was unlike his father for after he established his homestead near the edge of the Okefenokee swamp, he never moved again during his entire life, and lived to reach the age of 76. He was a member of the famous "Okefenokee Rifles" during the Civil War and entering as a private, rose to the rank of First Sergeant in 1862. He was wounded and captured by the enemy March 29, 1865, near Petersburg, Va., and remained a prisoner of war for three months to a day, being released

June 29, 1865. Mr. Mizell married Miss Martha Johns, daughter of John J. Johns, former sheriff of the county, in 1866, and to them were born eight children, viz: John D., Sam and Hamp, sons; and Amanda, Eliza, Emily, Rhoda, and Florence, daughters.

Mr. Hamp Mizell, in telling of his father, says: Josiah Mizell never moved from his original homestead; never swapped horses, never was arrested, never had a case in court, and reared a family of 8 children and never had a doctor in his home until all his children were grown.

This is, indeed, a record any one should feel proud of. Josiah Mizell was of the true pioneer type; honest, truthful, God-fearing, energetic and resourceful. These hardy pioneers were, indeed, "the salt of the earth" and are a fast disappearing type.

HAMP MIZELL, son of Josiah Mizell, was born and reared in Charlton county, Georgia, but has been a resident of Ware county now for a number of years. He retained his citizenship in Charlton, his native county, until a short while ago. He is the owner of the beautiful Suwannee Lake, on the north side of the Okefenokee swamp, one of the most famous fishing places in Georgia. A record was kept of the fish caught in this lake, and one season, 41,618 fish were caught by the hook and line method. During one day 35 fishermen caught 1,471 fish by actual count.

Hamp Mizell has been employed by the Hebards, owners of the Okefenokee swamp, for approximately a quarter of a century, and he probably knows more about this wonder spot, the nature and habits of its animals, birds and fish than any other living man. Mr. Mizell has been thrice married, his first wife being a daughter of T. J. Colson, who died a few months after their marriage. His second wife was a daughter of J. D. Hendrix, pioneer resident of Ware county, and to this union three daughters were born. His third wife was a Miss Thrift.

Hamp Mizell is one of the best known and most universally esteemed men ever reared in Charlton county, for to know him is to love him. He is of an extremely kindly disposition, kind and considerate to all with whom he comes in contact, and is ready and willing to aid the unfortunate and distressed in his community. He is broad-minded and generous, and never has been known to deliberately wound the feelings of his fellow-man. His life and conduct has been above reproach, and his friends are legion.

John D. and Sam Mizell, other sons of Josiah Mizell, are also men of honor and integrity. John Mizell is universally known for his honesty and traits of character, and the author has heard it said on numerous occasions that "if all the citizens were like John Mizell" we would have no need for a court room.

Mrs. Walter W. Davis, a daughter of Josiah Mizell, is also a resident of Charlton, her husband's home being the adjoining plantation to her father's old homestead. She is universally respected and esteemed by her neighbors, and all who come under her influence. She and Mr. Davis are the parents of three grown sons: Jack, Willie, and Ralph, and one daughter, deceased.

DAVID MIZELL, another son of the old William Mizell, was born and reared in Charlton and lived to reach a ripe old age. He married Mary Johns,

daughter of John J. Johns and sister to the wife of his oldest brother, Josiah Mizell, and to them were born 10 children, seven of whom are still living, viz: W. H., D. M., Jr., Jack and Ed., sons; and Lizzie, Sarah and Luris, daughters. One son, Jake, was killed while working at a timber skidder.

David Mizell was a most competent woodsmen, and possessed an almost uncanny knowledge of the nature and habits of the birds and animals of this section. He was a man of unusually friendly disposition, and as a consequence, had many friends.

HON. W. H. MIZELL, son of David M. Mizell, was born and reared in Charlton county, and has spent his entire life within the limits of his native county. He was reared in the vicinity of the great Okefenokee swamp, and has spent considerable time in this wonder spot, first as a trapper and alligator hunter while a youth, and as an employee of the Hebards after they acquired title to the swamp. He has been employed by the owners of the swamp and adjacent lands to protect the timber from trespassers and as a general land agent for this county. He is probably more familiar with the land lines and the ownership of timber lands than any other individual in the county, and this knowledge has made him an invaluable employee.

W. H. Mizell has served Charlton county as sheriff for a longer period of time than has any other man in its history, and he is regularly re-elected to this important office by the voters of his county in the face of bitter fights and opposition from strong men. He was first elected Sheriff of Charlton county in 1910 and has filled this important office now for a period of twenty-one consecutive years, and during this long period of time has handled thousands of dollars and has faithfully accounted for every cent coming into his hands. The auditors have always reported that his records were neatly and correctly kept, and the prosecuting attorneys say that he has his criminal business in better shape than has any other sheriff in their circuit. While he is a fearless and efficient arresting officer he never "takes sides" being as fair to the party charged with crime as with the State. He is so well known by those who are guilty of infractions of the laws that it is rarely necessary for him to go out and make an arrest, for, knowing that he will get them, most of them come in to his office and arrange bonds in bailable cases.

W. H. Mizell was first married to Miss Mollie Lloyd, who lived only a short time after their marriage. His second wife was Mrs. Novenia Phillips, formerly Miss Novenia Roddenberry, daughter of George W. Roddenberry, member of the prominent pioneer Roddenberry family that settled in Charlton during its early history. To this union has been born one child, Miss Hattie Mizell.

Sheriff Mizell is a member of the Folkston Methodist church, being a liberal contributor to the church, and to those in distressed circumstances, and is also a member of Folkston Masonic Lodge, having recently served a term as senior warden of this lodge. Sheriff W. H. Mizell has also served as Mayor of the city of Folkston, and as county game warden.

While an efficient and fearless officer of the law, Sheriff Mizell possesses a friendly disposition and a pleasant personality, and is highly regarded, both as an officer of the law and as a citizen of the county.

D. M. Mizell, Jr., better known as "Mitch," another son of David M. Mizell, Sr., is a resident of the Corn-house Creek community where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is regarded as an honest, law-abiding citizen, and a man who attends strictly to his own affairs.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE MIZELL FAMILY

JESSE MIZELL, first settler in this section of another branch of the Mizell family, very little, if any, relation to the Camden county branch, or to the heirs of Joshua Mizell, Sr., and Joshua E. Mizell. Jesse Mizell came to this vicinity, then Camden county, from South Carolina about the year 1817 and settled on the place now known as the "Mills Place" owned by B. Fay Mills, near Mattox, or Conner's Mill. He was the father of four children viz: Owen King, Perry Stallings, Margaret, and Noah. Jesse Mizell was a minister in the Primitive Baptist church.

OWEN K. MIZELL was born in 1812. His first wife was Miss Nancy Wright, who died soon after the birth of her daughter, Margaret. His second wife was Miss Nancy Griffin, and to them were born six children: Sarah, Polly Ann, Nancy, Ellen, Julia, and Griffin King Mizell.

Sarah married James A. Lowther, a merchant and farmer of Trader's Hill; Polly Ann married James McDuffie, who came to this section from Tennessee. W. L. McDuffie, who now lives near the old Mizell homestead is a son of James McDuffie and Polly Ann Mizell; other children were: Robert A. J. McDuffie, now living near Hickox in Brantley county; Mrs. J. W. Dinkins and Mrs. Archie Dinkins.

Owen K. Mizell was a prominent man who accumulated a competency. He served Charlton county one term in the Georgia Legislature, and the last several years of his life were spent as an ordained minister in the Primitive Baptist church. He and his second wife are buried in Sardis cemetery.

PERRY S. MIZELL, another son of Jesse Mizell, married Miss Charlotte Albritton of Ware county, and to them were born eleven children: Julia, Elizabeth, Penelope, Nancy, Matilda, Francis Marion, Noah Newton, Owen King, James Thomas, Mathew and Jasper Pleasant. Francis M. died in the army during the Civil War.

NOAH NEWTON MIZELL married Miss Jane Grooms, and eight children were born to them, all being dead except Joseph S. Mizell, former Clerk of the Superior Court and former Representative from Charlton county in the General Assembly of Georgia, and Mrs. L. E. Mallard.

N. N. Mizell served for many years as County School Commissioner of Charlton county, being succeeded in this office by his son-in-law, Hon. L. E. Mallard. N. N. Mizell was twice married after the death of his first wife, and Carl and Frederick were children of his second marriage. Miss Elizabeth Mizell, another daughter of N. N. Mizell, married Mr. Will Green of Hilliard, Florida, and was the mother of Mrs. C. J. Passieu of Folkston. His third wife, Mrs. Susan Mizell, is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. V. D. Bennett of Folkston.

JOSEPH S. MIZELL, oldest son of Newton N. Mizell, is now a resident of Lakeland, Florida. He lived several years at Trader's Hill where he was engaged in the naval stores business. He served his county in the Legislature of Georgia, and was also a very efficient Clerk of the Superior Court. He married Miss Tora Haddock, daughter of the late Hon. G. W. Haddock, former Ordinary of Charlton county, and to them have been born several sons and daughters.

JAMES T. MIZELL, another son of Perry S. Mizell, married Miss Martha Grooms, member of an old Charlton county family; and to them were born several sons and daughters, among them being P. G. Mizell, Jesse P. Mizell, Elvie Mizell, now a resident of Princeton, Florida, Mrs. Charlie Altman, Mrs. S. M. Altman, Mrs. B. A. Altman, Mrs. B. W. Knox, recently deceased; and Mrs. R. L. Prescott.

James T. Mizell represented Charlton county in the General Assembly of Georgia one term, and also served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Charlton county. He was a highly respected citizen of the county, being a prominent farmer and stock-raiser for many years. He and his wife are both buried at Sardis cemetery, they being members of this old church organization.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Perry S. Mizell, married John Wilson, and their children are: O. F. Wilson, Clerk of the County Commissioners and City Clerk of Folkston; J. M. Wilson, Mrs. Agnes Cason of Hilliard, Fla., and Mrs. Rosa Robinson of Folkston.

Julia, another daughter of Perry S. Mizell, married John C. Walker of Nassau county, Florida, and is survived by two children: John C. Walker, Jr., of Nassau county, Florida, and Mrs. Sallie C. Wilson of Folkston.

Nancy, daughter of Perry S. Mizell, married John W. Roddenberry, member of the prominent pioneer Roddenberry family, and to this union were born several children: John M. Roddenberry, deceased, former tax collector; Mrs. Frankie Haddock, Mrs. Genie O'Cain, Mrs. Ola Parker, and Mrs. Ruth Wolfe, of Sebring, Florida.

Matilda Mizell, another daughter of Perry S. Mizell, married Marion B. McKendree of Camden county, Georgia; one son, Joe McKendree, recently deceased, was formerly Tax Receiver of Camden county.

EVERETT MIZELL, son of Joshua E. Mizell, was among the first to enlist in the Confederate army when war was formally declared, he and his brother, Jackson, entering the service together. They walked from the old Mizell homestead on Bailey Branch to Blackshear where they enlisted in Co. "D" 26th Georgia Volunteers.

Everett Mizell was elected First Lieutenant and Jackson Mizell First Sergeant of the company, Jackson Mizell later being promoted to Ordnance Sergeant of the Regiment, and upon the death of Everett Mizell, was named First Lieutenant to succeed his brother.

Everett Mizell died in a hospital and is buried in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, Va. Jackson Mizell was seriously wounded in the Battle of Monocasy, where he was captured and sent to the Federal Prison at Fort McHenry.

Everett Mizell was quite a young man when he enlisted to fight for his native Southland, was never married and left no direct descendants.

MARION F. MILLS, a native of Ware county, was a resident of Charlton county for several years, settling on the old Mizell homestead near Mattox. Mr. Mills was not related to the family of Hon. S. F. Mills, Sr. He was, for a number of years, engaged in the naval stores business at Mattox. He reared two children, B. Fay Mills, Assistant Postmaster of the Folkston post-office, and former Postmaster of Folkston, and Miss Pearly May, who was first married to Herman A. Davis. To them was born one son, Herman J. Davis. H. A. Davis is a son of H. J. Davis, resident of Folkston for many years.

Mr. B. Fay Mills married Miss Fannie L. Joiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Joiner; Mrs. Mills is the efficient and accomodating Postmaster of the Folkston post-office. Marion F. Mills served as member of County Board of Education.

ISAAC MURRAY was one of the early settlers of Charlton, his homestead being on Spanish Creek. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom are still living in Charlton, viz: Frank, Ed., and Felder, one son, Jim, a resident of Pierce county, and another son, Earnest, is a resident of Nassau county, Florida.

N

HON. N. J. NORMAN, St. George, Ga., came to the Colony Town of St. George during its early history, being depot agent and operator for the G. S. & F. Ry. Co. for several years. He has been engaged in the general mercantile business in St. George for about 20 years, operating one of the largest retail businesses in Charlton county.

Since becoming a citizen of this county he has identified himself with the best interests, and has served his county for several terms as a member of the County Board of Education. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. George Consolidated School District. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have reared a large family; the oldest son, Leslie J., married Miss Fannye Rodgers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rodgers of Folkston.

The Norman family is one of the pioneer families of old Liberty county, Georgia, where it has been prominent for several generations.

O

MR. S. E. O'BERRY, well known farmer and stock-raiser of Burntfort section, came to Charlton county when a young man and settled on what is now known as the "Sol O'Berry Place" near the Big Satilla river. He married Miss Sarah Howard, daughter of Henry N. Howard, prominent pioneer of that section, and to this union were born several children, viz: Artie, now Mrs. Elza Highsmith; Joseph E., John C., Henry B., Mrs. Lillian Westberry of Woodbine, Ga., Liston and Robert, both of Jacksonville, Fla.

Henry B. O'Berry, son of S. E. O'Berry, has been a resident of Folkston for several years and owns a home on the east side of the city.

"Uncle Sol", as Mr. O'Berry was known by his many friends, died a few years ago on the old homestead, his aged widow and several children survive him. He was one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of the county, and was regarded by all who knew him as a man of honor and integrity.

ROBERT T. O'QUINN, well known farmer of the Trader's Hill community was born and reared in Charlton county, being reared in the Winokur community. He married Miss Nancy Dowling, daughter of the late Hon. Aaron Dowling, Ordinary of Charlton county, and to them were born several children: Mrs. E. C. Altman, Lester O'Quinn, both of Folkston, and the widow also survives R. T. O'Quinn, who died several years ago.

Mr. O'Quinn was a highly respected citizen of his community, being a member of the Folkston Masonic Lodge.

S. A. O'QUINN, brother of R. T. O'Quinn, and son of S. A. O'Quinn, Sr., of the Winokur community, has been a resident of the Camp Pinckney section for the past 20 years. He has been Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District G. M. of Charlton county, and is a successful farmer and stockman of his community.

BOSS AND W. F. O'STEEN, brothers, were reared in the Corn-house Creek section of Charlton, and were highly respected farmers and stock-raisers of their community. Both are now dead, and children surviving Boss were: Frank and Rawleigh, Mrs. Edward Stokes and Mrs. John Daugherty, and the children of W. F. removed from Charlton county many years ago.

P. J. OSTERMAN, native of Austria, settled near St. George several years ago. His son, Fred J. Osterman, is now living on the old homestead, a large farm near St. George and is one of the most intelligent and progressive young farmers of Charlton county. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. George School District, and is held in high esteem by the people of his community and the county generally.

P

JEHU PAXTON, son of David Paxton, one of the very earliest settlers in the territory now Charlton county, Georgia, was born and reared in this county. Jehu and his brother, Robert, joined their cousins, Everett and Jackson Mizell, and other young men of the neighborhood and entered the military service of the Confederacy shortly after war was declared. He was elected Second Lieutenant of his company, and after serving for several months and engaging in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, was so severely wounded that he was forced to receive a discharge from military service before the close of this terrible Civil War. He came back to Charlton county where he lived a long and useful life, being a real constructive leader of the county. He served his county as Clerk of the Superior Court, as County Treasurer and also as Ordinary, and was, for many years Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county.

Mr. Paxton was a successful farmer and stockman, and was engaged in the general mercantile business in Folkston for many years. He united in marriage

with a Miss Jones, and no children blessed their union. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton reared one adopted son, M. J. Paxton, now a resident of Grand Crossing, Florida. M. J. Paxton was reared in Charlton and served two terms as Justice of the Peace of the 32nd Dist. G. M.

ROBERT PAXTON, older brother of Jehu Paxton, acquired prominence in early young manhood, having served Charlton county as Tax Receiver, Tax Collector, and as Clerk of the Inferior and Superior Courts. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, and was killed in battle near Richmond, Va. He is buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. Robert Paxton was never married, being cut down in young manhood, a victim of the Civil War.

JACK PREVATT moved to Charlton from Baker county, Florida, and settled in the Trader's Hill community over a quarter of a century ago. He married Miss Maryann Dowling, daughter of Aaron Dowling, former Ordinary of Charlton county, and to them were born the following children: Sarah Ann, Mattie, Nola, John, Joseph A., Owen K., and Vera.

John S., Joseph A. and Owen K. Prevatt are all residents of the Folkston district, J. A. being engaged in the grocery and meat market business, and Owen K. being engaged in the ice and coal business in Folkston.

Joseph A. Prevatt married Miss Ellen Altman, daughter of Mr. M. Altman, and three children have been born to them; Owen K. married Miss Gladys Grooms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Grooms, and they have three children; John S. married Miss Mary Chesser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Chesser, and to them have been born three children.

Mr. Jackson Prevatt was just too young to serve in the Civil War, but can vividly remember the trying days of the reconstruction period. He has been a respected citizen of Charlton since becoming a citizen of this county, being a successful farmer and stockman.

HENRY PRESCOTT, native of Pierce county, came to Charlton from his native county in 1880, and bought the old Paxton homestead of 750 acres for the price of 25 cents per acre. He married Mrs. Jane Bennett, formerly Miss Jane Howard, and they reared eight children in this county.

Henry Prescott was a useful man in the community in which he lived, always ready and willing to aid those in distress, being especially kind and thoughtful to the sick of his community. He was liberal in his support of the poor and unfortunate, and was a consistent member of Corinth Primitive Baptist church, serving as church clerk for many years.

He and his wife are both buried in the cemetery connected with Corinth church, and a majority of his direct descendants are still living in the vicinity of the old homestead, and are among the leading citizens of the community. The children of this pioneer couple are: John A., C. W., better known as "Dock," Henry Oliver, Benjamin S., Jeanet, Thomas D., Joseph L., and Owen Melvin.

JOHN A. PRESCOTT, now deceased, was principally reared in the Prescott community in this county, being brought to this county by his parents

while young. He married Miss Oregon Ammons, and to them were born the following children: Cora, Robert L., Mollie, Tassej, and Lizzie. Mr. Prescott died July 26, 1925; his aged widow and the above children survive him. He was a member of Corinth church, and like his father, served the church as clerk for several years. He was an outstanding leader in his community, being of a genial disposition and hospitable. He served his county for a number of years as a member of the County Board of Education and as Jury Revisor of the county. He served as church clerk from 1893 until his death in 1925, and his brethren state that, with few exceptions and those on account of illness, he never missed a service or a church conference during this long period of time. He was equally attentive to his duties as a citizen and as a civil officer. He accumulated a competency by hard work and honest dealings with his neighbors.

CLAUDIUS W. PRESCOTT, another son of Henry Prescott, married Miss Hettie Ammons, member of a prominent Pierce county family, and to them have been born the following children: Arizona, wife of W. J. Wainwright, Verdie and Winnie. He is one of the highly respected citizens of his community.

HENRY OLIVER PRESCOTT married Miss Alice Wainwright, member of an old Charlton county family, and to them have been born the following children: Bertie, Everett, Owen, Oliver, Claude, Homer, and Mercile. Oliver Prescott was killed by a negro at Newell, Georgia, a few years ago, and all the other children are living. H. O., better known as "Ollie" is a farmer and stock-raiser of the Bailey Branch community.

BENJAMIN SIMON PRESCOTT married Miss Anna Gibson, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Gibson, and to them have been born seven children: Leona, wife of Jack C. Howard, who died a few years ago; Willie H., Benjamin M., Ever, Hazel, John Ellis, and Mallie B.

B. S. Prescott is one of the most successful farmers of the entire county, owning a large and productive farm near the old Prescott homestead. He has been equally successful as a stock-raiser, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of honor and integrity, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

THOMAS D. PRESCOTT, now deceased, was a resident of Waynesville section of Brantley county, being a leading farmer and stockman of his community. His first wife was Miss Lola Lowther, and to this union was born one child, Sallie, who married J. B. Allen, and is now deceased. His second wife was Lula Wainwright, and to them were born: Lewis, Oliver, Roy, Hack, and T. D., Jr., and these children and the widow survive Thos. D. Prescott.

OWEN MELVIN PRESCOTT, youngest son of Henry Prescott, owns the old homestead, formerly known as the "Paxton Place," one of the best farms in Charlton county. It is one of the few farms in the county where peach trees will thrive, there being some bearing peach trees on this place over fifty years old.

He married Miss Mary Elvina Wildes, daughter of Alexander Wildes, and a member of an old pioneer family of this section, the Wildes family coming to Southeast Georgia before the Seminoles were driven from the swamp. One of the pioneer Wildes family was almost annihilated in an Indian raid near Waycross in Ware county.

To Hon. and Mrs. O. M. Prescott have been born 11 children, viz: Henry, who died in early young manhood, Johnnie, Ernestine, Lee, Sallie, Frank, Lester, Paul Proctor, Leila Mae, Owen M., Jr., and Edmond.

O. M. Prescott has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county for several terms, and is one of the most conscientious and efficient officers of the county. He represents the Winokur-Racepond Districts on the board and is ever alert to the interest of his district and the county generally.

Henry Prescott, like most of the pioneers, was a great sportsman, being especially fond of deer hunting, and this trait has been transmitted to his sons. John A., Ollie and Melvin being among the most successful deer hunters in this section. Henry Prescott served his country during the Civil War, being a member of Co. "K" 54th Georgia Regiment of Infantry. He enlisted April 18, 1862, and was assigned to duty as a wagonner. His company surrendered at Tallahassee, Florida, May 10, 1865, and upon the close of the war returned to Pierce county where he lived until moving to Charlton in 1880.

JOSEPH L. PRESCOTT, now a resident of Ware county, married Miss Civility Aldridge and to them have been born: Hampton, Berry H. and M. J. Berry H. lost his life by drowning near Miami, Florida, in 1926.

HON. THOMAS L. PICKREN was born in Coffee county, Georgia, June 16, 1862, and was educated in the Hawkinsville High School. He first married Miss Catherine G. Wilcox and to this union were born the following children: Alva, Miss Stella, Rev. Exum Pickren, a Methodist minister; Kathleen, now Mrs. Tyson; his second marriage was to Miss Dora C. Johnson, and to them have been born the following children: Taylor L., Miss Closs, Miss Nellie, Verne J., Miss Helen, now Mrs. J. S. Robinson, and Woodrow.

Hon. T. L. Pickren is a member of the Mason Fraternity, being Past Master of Folkston Lodge No. 196, a Shriner, Odd Fellow and a K. of P.; he is a Democrat, always abiding the result of Democratic Primaries and supports the nominees. He has served his city, Folkston, as mayor two terms and on the Board of Aldermen several terms; has also served as City Treasurer. He has served as President of the County Board of Education, County Convict Warden, and as Judge of the County Court; was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia from Charlton county in the years 1915 to 1924, and was State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia in 1925-1926. Mr. Pickren was actively engaged in the general mercantile business in Folkston for approximately 25 years, and recently retired on account of failing health.

The many positions of honor and trust filled by Mr. Pickren throughout a long and useful life attests to the high esteem and confidence his people had in him.

He has now retired from public life, and is living the quiet life of a poultryman and gardner as hobbies.

MR. H. C. PAGE, the clever, efficient and accommodating agent of the A. C. L. Ry. Co. in Folkston has been a resident of this county for approximately 25 years, and since coming to this community has made many warm personal friends. He is a native of the State of North Carolina, being a member of one of the old Presbyterian families of the Old North State. He married Miss Poppell, daughter of a prominent attorney of Wayne county, Georgia, and to them have been born two children, Diamon and Jewel. Miss Jewel is a graduate of the Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, Va.

MR. D. O. PEARCE came to Folkston from Grady county, Georgia, in 1917, and spent the declining years of his life in Folkston. He married Miss Mattie McDonald, sister of Hon. B. G. McDonald, and a member of a prominent old family of Ware county, Georgia, and to them were born the following children: Miss Rosa, now Mrs. E. B. Stapleton, D. F., James B., Miss Bernice, D. O., Jr., and Miss Marion.

D. F. PEARCE served for several years as Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Folkston, and by his genial and accommodating manner, and his many acts of kindness to so many people of this county, made many warm personal friends. He was, without a doubt, one of the most popular young men who has ever lived in Charlton county. His magnetic personality seemed to draw friends to him by the scores. He served two terms as Mayor of the city of Folkston and also served on the Board of Aldermen of said city. He married Miss Julia Belle deGraffinreid, daughter of a former editor of the Charlton County Herald, and to them have been born three children, two daughters and a son. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are now residents of Jesup, Ga.

Mr. James B. Pearce is in the mercantile business in Patterson, and D. O. Pearce, Jr., a druggist, operates a retail drug store in the same town. Miss Bernice Pearce is a graduate of Breneau College, Gainesville, Georgia, and is an accomplished musician. She is organist for the Folkston Methodist church and is employed by Stapleton Pharmacy, Folkston. Miss Marion Pearce is one of the efficient teachers in the Charlton County Public School System, being a member of the faculty of the Folkston Grammar School.

Mrs. Pearce, a devoted member of the Folkston Methodist church, survives her husband, who died in Folkston several years ago.

Another old Charlton county family was the Privett family, settlers of the Bend section of the county; the Petty family is also an old family, Thomas Petty, still living at an advanced age, was an old veteran of the Confederate army. He is the father of T. T. and Harry Petty of the Corn-house section, and also father of Mrs. Jim Jones and Mrs. Bob Jones.

The late Edward Petty, father of John and Elijah Petty, was an old settler of the Centerville community and served in the Confederate army during the War between the States.

JAMES PURDOM, employee of the A. C. L. Ry. Co., and a resident of Folkston for approximately 18 years, is a native of the State of Florida. He mar-

ried Miss Fannie Mays, a member of an old South Carolina family. Mrs. Purdom is the owner of the Dixie Cafe, Folkston. James Purdom is a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Missionary Baptist church, being Church Treasurer of the Folkston church. Mr. and Mrs. Purdom have identified themselves with the social life of the community since becoming residents of Folkston, and have made many friends.

Rev. J.D. POINDEXTER, pastor of the Folkston Baptist church, while not a "native," has been a resident of the community for some time. The Baptist church, under his leadership, has more than doubled in membership and he is one of the strong preachers of the Baptist church in the Piedmont Association.

ALBERT PHILLIPS, son of Mrs. W. H. Mizell, is a native of Charlton county. He is deputy sheriff of the county and has acted as jailor for the past few years. He married Miss Leola Mills, daughter of the late James W. Mills and Mrs. Mills, and to them have been born two children.

CHARLIE J. PASSIEU, Ford dealer for Charlton county and this section, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, but has spent all of his adult life in the South, being a resident of Hilliard, Fla., for several years before moving to Folkston.

Mr. Passieu is of French descent, and like his ancestors, is polite and friendly to all he comes in contact with.

Mr. Passieu united in marriage with Miss Cecil Green, descendant on the maternal side of the pioneer Perry S. Mizell family, and to them have been born two children, Louis and Elizabeth.

By hard work and the practice of economy Mr. Passieu has accumulated a competency, and is regarded as one of the leading business men of this section. He is a member of the Folkston Masonic Lodge, having been recently elected secretary of the lodge.

Since becoming residents of this county Mr. and Mrs. Passieu have made many warm personal friends.

Mr. Passieu is ever ready to support any progressive movement inaugurated, and is liberal in his support of the church and the poor and unfortunate of the community. He is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Folkston.

R. E. PLAYER, a native of West Florida, has been a citizen of Racepond, Charlton county, for the past several years, and by his friendly manner and gentlemanly deportment has made many friends throughout this entire section.

He is manager of and a large stockholder in the Racepond Turpentine Co., operators of three large plants in Charlton county. He is married and has one child.

His brother, Eugene Player, is a resident of Folkston being in charge of the Folkston unit of the Racepond Turpentine Co. He married Miss Mary Snowden, a graduate of the Charlton County High School, and one child has been born to them.

The elder Player, father of R. E. and Eugene, and Mrs. Player have made their home in Racepond for a few years, and this estimable family has made many friends since becoming residents of this community.

R. E. Player served in the United States army during the World War, seeing active duty in France.

Q

MR. V. A. QUARTERMAN, a native of Camden county, and member of an old family of our mother county, has been a resident of this community for the past several years. He was formerly a Superintendent of the Hebard Cypress Co., when the millions of cypress timber was being reclaimed from the great Okefenokee swamp. He and his estimable family have identified themselves with the best interests of the community and have made many friends since coming to this community to reside. Mr. Quarterman is foreman of the Folkston Stave Mill and owns and operates a farm about a mile west of Folkston.

R

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, former Representative from Charlton county in the Legislature, was a son of George W. Reynolds, Sr., an Englishman who settled in the Moniac section many years ago.

George W. Reynolds, Jr., married a Miss Canaday, member of the old pioneer Canaday family of the Bend section, and several children are the issue of this marriage, some of them being: L. M. Reynolds, former County Commissioner from the Moniac District, Maxie, a policeman of the city of Jacksonville, and Josie Reynolds, now deceased.

Mr. Reynolds was highly esteemed by his neighbors and the people of the county generally.

Mr. D. W. Reynolds, merchant and postmaster of Moniac, is a son of John and Amy Reynolds, his mother being Amy Canaday before her marriage. He is one of the progressive young business men of the Moniac section.

HAMP ROBINSON, a resident of Folkston for several years, being a merchant and farmer, married Miss Rosa Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, and sister of O. F. and J. M. Wilson, and to them were born the following children: Miss Essie, Teddie, and J. Sidney. Mrs. Robinson is a resident of this county, but all her children have moved away, Teddie being a resident of South Carolina, and J. Sidney is a resident of Homerville, Ga.

ROBERT ROBINSON, father of James E. Robinson, was a son of James Robinson, who came to Charlton county and settled on Corn-house Creek. This was before the creation of Charlton county and this old pioneer came to this then wild country from South Carolina. James Robinson was the father of 19 children, 10 sons and 9 daughters.

Robert Robinson was sheriff of the county for three terms, and also served in the Confederate army.

Eight of the Robinson boys entered the army of the South, and four of them were killed in battle and another was so severely wounded that he died of his wounds. One of their sisters, Mrs. James Ammons, tells that during the war and when her eight brothers were at the front that a cock crowed three times each night for three nights, and this was considered a bad omen. The morning after the crowing of the cock three times for the third night about bed time, the family got news that three of the sons had been killed in battle.

Fred Robinson, a son of Robert Robinson, was also Sheriff of Charlton county, and this family has been prominent in the affairs of the county for many generations.

James E. Robinson, only son of Robert Robinson now living in Charlton county, married Miss Vacey Altman, sister of M. Altman, and to them have been born several children.

Mrs. Lou Roddenberry, widow of Frank Roddenberry, is also a resident of Charlton county. She is the mother of J. P. Roddenberry, now living at Moniac, and other sons, George, Frank, and Bob are all dead.

Mrs. Roddenberry is a daughter of Robert Robinson.

Curtis Robinson, brother of Robert Robinson, was Tax Receiver and Tax Collector of Charlton county, and James E. Robinson has served as Tax Receiver of Charlton county and as Justice of the Peace of the Trader's Hill Militia District.

W. H. ROBINSON, a resident of Folkston, is a native of the West, having lived in Missouri and Kansas, and spent his young manhood in the Indian Territory and in New Mexico. He is not related to the pioneer family of Robinsons coming from South Carolina.

Mr. Robinson moved to Folkston from Fort Pierce, Fla., where he was in the fruit and produce business and was engaged for several years as a cattleman. He bought the Charlton County Herald, and the old Oliff homestead in Folkston and has been a resident of Charlton for approximately 17 years. He married Miss Pauline Thaxton, member of an old family of Butts county, Georgia, and to them have been born three children: Miss Margaret, now Mrs. C. M. Scott; Miss Irene, now Mrs. Caudle; and W. H., Jr., an employee of the A. C. L. Ry. Co.

Mrs. W. H. Robinson was, for a number of years, editor of the Charlton County Herald, and has been connected with the public school system of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and family have made many friends since becoming residents of the county.

HENRY RODDENBERRY, SR., son of George Roddenberry of Bulloch county, Georgia, was born in Bulloch county about 1803. He moved to the territory now embraced in Charlton county before the creation of the county and was one of the leading pioneers of the entire section. His father, George Roddenberry, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

When Charlton county was created in 1854 Henry Roddenberry was named the first State Senator, and after the murder of Louis N. G. Strickland, the

man named as first tax collector, Henry Roddenberry also served as tax collector, being in fact the first acting tax collector of the county as well as the first State Senator. He was too old for military service when the Civil War broke out, but sent several sons to this awful conflict. He settled in the Trader's Hill community and reared a large family of sons and daughters, viz: Mary Ann, John Wilcher, George, Henry, Jr., Martha, Nancy, Frank, Newton, Robert, and Seaborn.

Mary Ann Roddenberry became the wife of Erick Johnson, a pioneer settler of this section, and a soldier in the Seminole Indian War and in the Civil War, her father, Henry Roddenberry, Sr., also being a soldier in the Indian War.

To them was born one child, Hon. J. H. Johnson, Judge of the County Court of Charlton county, former Tax Collector and former Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District G. M. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson also reared a foster son, Hartridge Johnson, now deceased.

JOHN WILCHER RODDENBERRY, son of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., married Nancy Mizell, daughter of Perry S. Mizell, and to them were born the following children: Della, who married a Bazemore; Mrs. Frankie Haddock, Mrs. Ola Parker, Mrs. Eugenia O'Cain, Mrs. Ruth Wolfe, and the late John M. Roddenberry, Tax Collector of Charlton county for several terms.

The widow of John M. Roddenberry, Mrs. Lizzie Roddenberry, is the present very capable Tax Collector of Charlton county, having served in this office since the death of her husband. She was formerly Miss Elizabeth Welker, a native of the State of Ohio, her father being a prominent physician and surgeon of that State. Since becoming a citizen of Charlton county Mrs. Roddenberry has identified herself with the people of the county, and is one of the most popular and efficient county officials in the county.

John Wilcher Roddenberry was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War, being in the Cavalry. He and his wife have both been dead for a number of years.

GEORGE RODDENBERRY, now deceased, married Miss Mary Hatcher, and to them were born the following children: J. H. Roddenberry, Folkston; Mrs. W. H. Mizell, wife of Sheriff Mizell; Mrs. E. D. Davis, Folkston; Mrs. Jesse M. Brooks, now deceased; Mrs. Henrietta Sheffield, Kingsland, and Riley Roddenberry, also of Kingsland. Mr. George W. Roddenberry was a prominent citizen of the community, being an active member of the Methodist church.

HENRY RODDENBERRY, JR., son of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., married Miss Novenia Sheffield, member of a leading Camden county family, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Annie Wright, widow of the late Dr. J. C. Wright; J. D. Roddenberry, Colquitt Roddenberry, now deceased; Leon, now deceased; Jet Roddenberry, Folkston; Mrs. Fannie Layton, deceased, and Mrs. J. W. Rodgers of Folkston.

Henry Roddenberry, Jr., was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army and served with honor and distinction throughout the Civil War. He was later a

farmer and stock-raiser and was mail carrier for several years from Folkston to Burntfort. He was a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and was highly regarded by all who knew him. He preceded his wife to the grave by several years, both being buried in the Bethel church cemetery, both being consistent members of this old Methodist church.

Martha Roddenberry married P. K. Rhoden, and she and her husband are both dead.

Nancy Roddenberry married A. Jack Wainwright, member of an old pioneer family, and to them were born several children, one of them being E. D. Wainwright, a resident of the Satilla river section.

FRANK RODDENBERRY, another son of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., was a prominent citizen of his day, being Tax Receiver of Charlton county for several terms. He married Miss Lou Robinson, who survives him. To them were born several children, a list of them being given under the family history of their mother.

HON. NEWTON RODDENBERRY, former Tax Collector of Charlton county for several terms and a present member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Charlton county, Georgia, is the only child of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., now living. He married Miss Martha Lowther, member of an old and prominent pioneer family, and to them were born the following children: Kate, now Mrs. B. F. Scott; Malcolm, now deceased; Bertha, Mrs. Keen of Waycross, Ga., and G. S. Roddenberry, a resident of Charlton county.

"Uncle Newt," as he is affectionately known by his host of friends, is a leading member of the Philadelphia Free-Will Baptist church, and is honored by all who know him as an honest and reliable citizen and faithful public official.

ROBERT RODDENBERRY, youngest son of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., married a Miss Varn, and to them were born several children. One of them, Hon. Robert Roddenberry, has been Clerk of the Superior Court of Jeff Davis county for several terms. He is one of the most popular citizens of his county, and has many friends in the county of his father's nativity.

SEABORN B. RODDENBERRY, now deceased, a son of Henry Roddenberry, Sr., married Miss Mary Jane Allen, daughter of G. W. Allen, Sr., and to them were born the following children: George, Newton, Albert, Gussie, N. E., Seaborn, Jr., Harry, Erick, Agnes, Julia, and Mildred.

Hon. Seaborn B. Roddenberry was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Charlton county and was serving in this capacity when the first brick court house was constructed in Charlton county. He was, for a number of years, one of the leading citizens of the county, and later removed to Jeff Davis county, where he died several years ago. His wife is also dead and both are buried in the old Allen cemetery.

N. E. Roddenberry, son of Seaborn B. Roddenberry, returned to his native county several years ago and is now engaged in the general mercantile busi-

ness at Winokur, being one of the progressive citizens of that community. He is a member of the newly established Missionary Baptist church of Winokur, being one of the promoters of the establishment of this church. He is highly regarded by all who know him as an honest, conscientious citizen and business man.

J. D. RODDENBERRY, better known as "Dock" has spent his entire life in Charlton county. He is a son of Henry Roddenberry, Jr., and has been a respected citizen of the Folkston community his entire adult life. He married Miss Belle Brantley, a native of the State of Alabama, several years ago and to them have been born two children: Brantley Roddenberry, who holds a responsible position in Atlanta, and Eloise, now Mrs. J. C. Kirkpatrick of Birmingham, Alabama. Both children are graduates of the Charlton County High School.

Mrs. Belle Roddenberry has been connected with the schools of Folkston for a longer period of time than has any other single person, and has been Principal of the Charlton County High School for several years.

Mrs. Roddenberry is a graduate of the LaGrange Female College of LaGrange, Georgia, having won an A. B. degree and a degree in music also. She is a loyal and faithful member of the Folkston Methodist church, being organist of the church for many years.

Mrs. Roddenberry is one of the most highly respected ladies of the community, both as an efficient teacher and as a valued resident of the county. She is universally regarded as one of the most capable teachers ever to teach in Charlton county, and has taught children of the second generation in the Folkston section.

LEON RODDENBERRY, deceased, another son of Henry Roddenberry, Jr., was born and reared in Charlton county. He married Miss Clara Cushing, and to them were born several sons. Mr. and Mrs. Roddenberry are both dead, and none of their direct descendants are now living in this county.

Mr. Roddenberry lived during the days before the advent of the automobile, and was considered an expert judge of horse-flesh, being one of the old-fashioned "horse-traders."

G. S. RODDENBERRY, son of Hon. N. Roddenberry, is one of the best known hunters in Southeast Georgia, always having a pack of well-trained hounds. He is more familiar with the interior of the Okefenokee than possibly any other man, with the possible exception of Hamp and Sam Mizell, and he is about as familiar with this wonder spot as are these two natives, and is also a close observer and student of the animal and bird life of this section. He has killed as many as 100 black bears throughout his career as a hunter in the great swamp, and at least 50 deer. He was employed February 15, 1931, to clear the Coleraine tract of land of foxes, and since this date has killed 78 foxes by actual count. He has killed hundreds of bob-cats, and is an expert on "tricking" and killing whooping cranes, a thing very few men know how to do.

W. R. RIDER, a resident of the Trader's Hill District, is a native of Lumpkin county, Georgia, and came to Charlton when the Suwannee Canal was

being constructed in 1891. He bought a place and settled near the great swamp and has been a resident of the county ever since. He first married a daughter of Noah Robinson, and to them were born several children: Ralph, D. A., and another son. His last wife was a daughter of Leonard Harris and there were no children born to this union. Mr. Rider is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of his community.

ARCHIBALD ROGERS was among the immigrants coming to this section from Tattnall county and settling around the Okefenokee swamp several years before the Civil War. He was a member of one of the leading families of old Tattnall, and reared a large family after moving to this county. His sons were: John E., Ned, Lemuel, Herschel, and James H.

John E. Rogers married Viney Johnson, daughter of John M. Johnson and to this union was born one child, Miss Viney, who married John Thomas of Waycross, and is now deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Mattie Johnson, widow of Paul Johnson, who survives him and is living on the old homestead.

Ned Rogers married a Miss Highsmith, and to them were born several children. Both Ned Rogers and wife are dead. He was a highly respected citizen in his community. Lemuel and Herschel, other sons of Archibald Rogers, are living near Waycross in Ware county.

James H. Rogers, youngest son of Archibald Rogers, married a Miss Highsmith and to them were born the following children: Ira, a resident of Folkston; Hoke and Dorsey, sons; and Mrs. A. Tyson of Nashville, Ga.; Miss Bernice, formerly head nurse of the United States Marine Hospital in Savannah, Georgia, and Mrs. Russell Johnson of Folkston. Mrs. Rogers died a few years ago, and James H. Rogers has been in Florida for several months. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community, being a member of Folkston Masonic Lodge and a strict Democrat as to party politics.

JOHN RAULERSON was a native of Baker county, Florida, but moved to the Bend section of Charlton many years ago and became one of the leading citizens of that community. His sons are: James, Owen, Noah and John.

James, Owen and Noah Raulerson are among the largest stockmen of Charlton county, and are prominent farmers of the Moniac community. John lives in the St. George community, and is a progressive farmer of that community.

John D. Raulerson, son of James Raulerson, saw active service in France in the United States army during the World War and was the only private soldier to actually see the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles. He was assigned to members of the press during the negotiations leading to the actual signing of the Treaty of Peace, and this association permitted him to see this most historic incident in the history of the world. He was twice elected Clerk of the Superior Court of Charlton county, Georgia.

J. W. RODGERS, a native of North Carolina, came to Georgia when a mere youth. He has spent many years in Southeast Georgia and North Florida, and united in marriage with Miss Kathleen Roddenberry, daughter of Hon. Henry Roddenberry, Jr., member of an old and prominent pioneer

family, and to this union were born the following children: Mrs. A. S. McQueen, Mrs. Leslie J. Norman, Mrs. Morris Powell, Virginia, Mildred, and Mary Edna, daughters; and two sons, William Tillman, deceased, and H. Benjamin Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers has been engaged in the naval stores industry for many years, having operated a large plat at Lofton, Nassau county, Florida, for several years and was formerly engaged in the mercantile business in Folkston. He has served as a member of the County Board of Education and as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Folkston, and is highly regarded by all who know him.

REV. ARTHUR ROBERTS, present Mayor of Homeland, has been a resident of Charlton several years, coming to this community from the North. He and Mrs. Roberts have reared two sons, Louis and Orlando, both prominent young business men of the community. This family is highly esteemed in the community.

O. E. RAYNOR, a native of North Carolina, came to Charlton several years ago; he is agent for the Pan-American Oil Co., and a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Folkston. He is one of the most energetic and highly regarded young business men of the community. Mrs. Raynor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bell, of Waycross, is also a native of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Raynor are members of the Folkston Methodist church and since becoming residents have identified themselves with the social life of the community.

CARL E. ROY recently moved to Charlton county from the State of Iowa, and since becoming citizens of the county he and Mrs. Roy have identified themselves with the social and civic life. His wife is a daughter of Dr. Brockman, now deceased, who was the first man to experiment in the pecan culture in this county. This venture proved a gratifying success.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Royal and daughter, Miss Helen Battle, have been residents of Folkston for several years. They have formed a wide circle of friends.

Another pioneer family was the Russell family, Ray and John, citizens of Charlton, being descendants of this pioneer family. Mr. J. P. Russell, member of an old Camden county family and a former County Commissioner of Camden, moved to this community several years ago. He settled in the eastern section of Folkston and he and family have made many friends since coming to this community.

THOMAS RHODEN, better known to his scores of friends throughout this section as "Uncle Tom," has been a resident of the Winokur settlement for more than fifty years. He was just too young to enter the Confederate army, but went through the bitter reconstruction days immediately following the close of this mighty conflict.

Uncle Tom is one of the most vigorous old men in the county and has retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. He is highly regarded as an honest citizen.

S

B. F. SCOTT, a native of Screven county, came to Charlton in 1894. He was for many years a leading merchant and stock-dealer of Folkston, and served as President of the Citizens Bank for several years. He represented Charlton county in the General Assembly in 1911-1912, was Judge of the County Court for several years and was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Folkston for several years. He was engaged in the naval stores business in Folkston and in Nassau county, Florida. He married Miss Kate Roddenberry, daughter of Hon. N. Roddenberry, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Audry Lawton, T. A. Scott, Carl, and Benjamin. T. A. married Miss Mary McQueen, Carl married Miss Margaret Robinson, and Benjamin married Miss Vera Gowen.

Mr. Scott is now a resident of Duval county, Florida, but was one of the leading citizens of Charlton for many years.

J. H. SIKES, native of Kershaw county, South Carolina, became a resident of Charlton in 1907. He was engaged in the naval stores business at Newell for several years and was one of the leading men of his community. His children are: John L., James O., Willie, Jessie, wife of A. A. Allen, and Miss Daisy. His second wife was Miss Savannah Allen, daughter of G. W. Allen, Jr.

Mr. Sikes is now a resident of Brantley county, Georgia; he is a member of the Baptist church and a Master Mason.

James O. Sikes, County Policeman of Charlton, married Miss Estelle Gowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gowen, Sr., and to them have been born two children. J. O. Sikes is regarded as a competent and fearless officer of the law and highly esteemed as a citizen.

W. B. SMITH, Clerk of the Superior Court of Charlton county, is a native of Columbus county, North Carolina. He moved to Charlton in 1910, being connected with the A. C. L. Ry. for many years. He married Miss Naomie Mays, a native of South Carolina, and to them have been born several children; two children now living being: Loysell and Everett.

"Happy" Smith, as he is universally known, is one of the most popular men of the county, his friendly disposition winning him many friends. He served for eleven years as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Folkston, and has also served as city clerk. He was elected Clerk of the Superior Court in 1928, and is making a most acceptable public official.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Folkston Presbyterian church.

W. M. SMITH, native of Nassau county, has been a resident of Charlton for the past 25 years. He has reared a large family of sons and daughters in this community, all respected citizens of the community. Mr. Smith's chief claim to distinction is his ability as a fisherman, being a real expert follower of Isaac Walton. He can catch them when all others fail, and his services as a fisherman are always in demand.

REV. JAMES SHIVAR moved to Charlton from Appling county, Georgia, in 1896. His children now resident of this county are: Samuel J., bridge-

keeper of the Satilla river bridge; and Edward W., prominent contractor and builder of Folkston; and Mrs. John D. Mizell, wife of a member of the old Mizell family, pioneers of this section. James Shivar died June 2, 1912, and is buried at Ft. Meade, Florida. His wife survived him for several years.

E. B. STAPLETON, native of Webster county, Georgia, came to Charlton county in 1917. He purchased Pearce Drug Store, and has operated a retail drug business under the name of Stapleton Pharmacy in Folkston for several years. He married Miss Rosa Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Pearce, Sr., and to them have been born the following children: Pearce, Martha, E. B., Jr., and Kathleen.

Mr. Stapleton has been engaged in the fire insurance business in Folkston for a period of several years, and has been prominent in the civic life of the community. He served several terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Folkston, and served four terms as Mayor of said city. He is the present Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Folkston Consolidated District. He is a member of Folkston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., having served as an officer of the lodge several terms.

Since becoming citizens of Folkston Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have been prominently identified with the social life of the community and are among the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. Stapleton is also a Shriner.

HON. TRACY STEWART moved to Charlton from Nassau county, Florida, in 1888. He was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, and was Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District. He was killed by an A. C. L. passenger train in Folkston in 1906. His wife was Miss Amanda Layton, daughter of A. S. Layton, prominent pioneer, and to them were born the following children: George J., Domingo, Oscar E., Edgar, Walter, and Albert S. The youngest son, Albert S. Stewart, was killed by a Fordson tractor in 1925. George J. married Miss Lottie Herrin, native of King's Ferry, Fla.; Oscar E., married Miss Pearl Baker; Edgar married Miss Arline Wright, and Domingo married Miss Goldie Hodges, all of Folkston. Mr. Stewart was a highly respected citizen of the county.

ELBERT STOKES, native of South Carolina, came to the Bend section of Charlton county in the early thirties. He married Miss Courtney Crews, and to them were born the following children: Elizabeth, who married Steve Kirkland; Henry J., who married Miss Marcy C. Motes; Sarah, who married Willis A. Hodges; W. Newton, who married Sarah Tomlinson; George W., who married Mattie Wainwright; Sherod, who married Miss Sallie Hunt; Julia, who married J. C. Thompson, and E. B., Victoria, and Anna, who were never married.

HENRY J. STOKES served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and later settled the homestead now known as Stokesville. There was a post office at this place for several years. His children are: Arizona, Lewis E., William H., Sherod, Eufratie, Fay, Eustis F., Festus N., Julia M., G. Lester, Lonnie J. and Emory P.

Henry Stokes was one of the most highly regarded men of the county, being honest and conscientious in all his business dealings, as has been the history of a majority of the members of this pioneer family.

NEWTON STOKES also served in the Confederate army, and later settled at Stokesville. He sold his interests there to his brother, Henry J., and settled in the St. George community. His children are: Stanley, L. E., Jasper, Tora, Walter, Stafford, Herman, Lizzie, and Hautie.

GEORGE W. STOKES is survived by the following children: Herbert, member of the Board of County Commissioners of Nassau county, Florida; Gertrude, Frank, Nettie, Bessie, and Felder.

SHEROD STOKES settled in Baker county, Florida, and reared a family in that county.

The pioneer, Elbert Stokes, served in the Seminole Indian War, and two sons, Henry J. and Newton served in the same company and regiment in the Civil War. During the progress of one battle the gun of Henry J. Stokes was shot from his hands. He and his brother went through the war without sustaining any serious wounds.

LEWIS E. STOKES, son of Henry J. Stokes, was born and reared at Stokesville, in the Bend section of Charlton. He and his brothers were, for many years, engaged in the naval stores and saw-mill businesses and by hard work and economy have accumulated a competency. Lewis E. Stokes moved to Folkston a few years ago so that his large family of sons and daughters might have the advantage of attending the Charlton County High School. He is at present engaged in the general mercantile business in Folkston, and since becoming residents of this community Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and family have formed a large circle of friends.

Mr. Stokes is also President of the County Board of Education, being interested in the educational advancement of his county for many years. He has also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. George School District. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are consistent members of the Folkston Missionary Baptist church, Mr. Stokes being Superintendent of the Sunday School.

A pecan tree, said to be over 100 years old, is still living on the old Stokes homestead. It is still bearing nuts each year.

W. E. SUGGS, a native of North Carolina, came to this section in 1893 and first established a turpentine business in the Uptonville community. He later removed to the Bend section where he operated a naval stores business until his death in 1911. He married Miss Delilah Davis of Ware county, and to them were born the following children: W. L., Mary Eula, W. C., Lois, Ollineair, W. L. Suggs, progressive young naval stores operator of the St. George community married Miss Villa Thomas, and to them have been born several children. W. C. married Miss Myrtle Thomas.

The widow of W. E. Suggs makes her home with her son, W. L. Suggs, on the old Suggs place near St. George. The Suggs family is highly regarded by the people of their community and the county generally.

C. E. STROUP, a native of the State of Ohio, first settled in St. George, removing to Folkston in 1915. He has operated a barber shop since coming to Folkston, and has made many friends throughout this entire section.

He married Miss Ocie Smith, also a native of Ohio, and to them has been born one son, Richard, better known as "Dick." Mr. and Mrs. Stroup are members of the Folkston Baptist church, and are prominent in the social life of the community.

The father of Mr. Stroup was a native of Virginia, having moved to Ohio while a young man.

Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stroup, was practically reared in Charlton county, and is a graduate of the Charlton County High School.

HON. JATHAN J. STOKES, member of the pioneer Stokes family, died in Folkston a few years ago, being ordinary of the county at the time of his death. He had served his county as tax receiver, tax collector, and as ordinary, and also served one term in the General Assembly of Georgia, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. He was a very capable and conscientious public official, and a man who merited the full confidence of the people. He was never known to betray a trust, being a man of the highest honor and integrity.

He married a Miss Wainwright, member of an old Charlton county family, and to them were born several children, some of whom are: Capt. Uley O. Stokes, United States army, retired; Alvin Stokes of the United States Merchant Marine, Mrs. E. F. Jones of Miami, Florida, Ira Stokes of Florida, Miss Clennie Stokes of Atlanta and Paxton Stokes of Folkston. Mrs. Stokes and Paxton Stokes are the only surviving relatives now residing in Charlton, Captain Stokes being a resident of Brantley county.

NOAH STOKES, son of the late James Stokes and nephew of Hon. J. J. Stokes, has been a resident of the Toledo community for several years where he is connected with the Toledo Manufacturing Co. Mr. Stokes served in the United States army during the World War period. He married a Miss Crews, a resident of the Toledo community, and one child has been born to them.

Mr. Stokes is highly regarded by all who know him, and is an honest, law-abiding, upright citizen of the county.

J. B. SOUTHWELL, native of Camden county, has been connected with the Toledo Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ga., for several years. Mr. Southwell is now a citizen of Charlton, and is regarded as one of the most progressive young business men of the county. He is married and is the father of several children.

Mr. and Mrs. Southwell have made many warm personal friends since becoming residents of this community, both being members of pioneer families of our mother county, Camden.

T

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, recently deceased, was a resident of the Trader's Hill District for a long period of time. He married a Miss Vickery, niece of Hon. John Vickery and sister of Mrs. W. O. Gibson, a member of the pioneer Vickery family and to them were born two sons: John and Richard. John Taylor, son of W. H. Taylor, is now a resident of Chatham county, and Richard is one of the progressive young farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor are both dead, and are buried in the Sardis cemetery. They were members of this old Primitive Baptist church, Mr. Taylor being an officer in the church for many years. He was a quiet, unassuming, law-abiding citizen and was highly respected by his neighbors.

HENRY TAYLOR, long a resident of Uptonville, was reared in the Uptonville community. He married a daughter of Daniel Taylor, and two sons and one daughter survive him: Aaron S. and I. H. and Mrs. Maggie Crews. I. H. Taylor owns the old homestead, but has not been a resident of Charlton for some time. A. S. Taylor lives on the old home place.

DR. J. S. TAYLOR, Folkston dentist, is a member of an old Bacon county family. He is a graduate of Tulane University and located in Folkston to practice his profession in 1922. He married Miss Myrtle Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen, in 1927. A detailed history of Dr. Taylor is given under chapter devoted to "Professional Men of Charlton."

RILEY T. THOMAS, son of Daniel Thomas, who came to Charlton from Appling county in 1844, was born and reared in the Big Bend section. He volunteered for duty in the Confederate army when a lad of 17. He fought in the battle of Olustee, one of the bloodiest battles fought in this section. He married Miss Emily Thomas, and to them were born the following children: Curtis C., Spencer, Riley B., Mitchell, W. Hampton, and D. G., sons; and Salome, who married first, Wm. Dowling and after his death married Newton Drury; Sarah, who married Nathan Hodges; Susan, who first married William Rowe and after his death married Harley Rowe; Catherine, better known as Pency, married Joseph C. Allen; Emma, who first married Raymond Wasdin, second, John P. Roddenberry, and third Paul Silcox. Riley Thomas is survived by scores of grand and great-grandchildren in this section of Georgia and in Florida. He was a highly esteemed citizen of his section, and died in 1924. His wife died in 1925, and both are buried in the Mill Creek cemetery.

H. D. THOMAS, prominent farmer of the St. George community, is a son of John Thomas and grandson of Dixon Thomas, Sr., a pioneer settler from Appling county. He married Miss Etta Davis, and to them have been born six children.

Mr. Thomas is one of the most active and energetic farmers and stockmen of the county. He suffered the loss of a leg several years ago, but this handicap does not deter him from leading an active life as a farmer and stock-raiser.

Allen Thomas, brother of H. D. Thomas, is also a resident of the St. George community where he is engaged in general farming.

DR. W. D. THOMPSON, a native of Nichols, Coffee county, Georgia, is serving his second term as Mayor of the city of Folkston. He has been engaged in the retail drug business in Folkston since 1926. He is a graduate pharmacist being licensed in the States of Georgia and Florida. He married Miss Vera Lynn in August, 1919, and to them have been born three daughters: Kathryn, Willette, and Mary Jean.

Dr. Thompson has served the Masonic Lodge as secretary for some time, being recently promoted to the station of senior warden. He and his family are highly esteemed by the people of Folkston and the community generally. His brother, Jack Thompson, also a native of Coffee county and unmarried, has been associated with him in the drug business since 1926. He is a young man of pleasing personality and friendly disposition and has made many warm friends since locating in Folkston.

The THRIFT family is one of the oldest in Charlton county, and members of this family have contributed their share to the development of this section.

T. H. Thrift, now a resident of Uptonville, served several years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and is an extensive sheep and cattle raiser.

J. T. Thrift, better known as "Jode," is one of the most successful farmers of Charlton county. His large homestead is in the Bend section. His son, Aaron L. Thrift, is one of the most progressive young men of the county. He is genuinely interested in the schools and in the educational affairs of the county, and supports every movement tending to the further development of Charlton county.

Robert Thrift, brother of J. T. Thrift, also lives in the Bend section, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

Mr. Mack D. Thrift, disabled veteran of the World War, is the accommodating Postmaster of Winokur. He is a highly respected, law-abiding citizen of his community and a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

JOHN S. TYSON, SR., is a member of an old McIntosh county family, having moved to Folkston from Jacksonville, Fla., in 1912. He has been engaged as a travelling salesman in this territory for forty-one years, thirty-one years with the Lewis-Chitty Consolidated Grocery Co. He married Miss Catherine Sturtevant and to them were born two children, one son, Charles S., dying several years ago. Another son, John S., Jr., is a resident of Folkston.

JOHN S. TYSON, JR., was principally reared in Folkston and has been in the mercantile business in Folkston for 16 years, being one of the most energetic and successful young business men of the county. He married Miss Catherine J. Turner, a native of Screven county, in 1925, and to them have been born two children: Betty S. and John S., 3rd.

Mr. Tyson is a leading member of the Folkston Baptist church, and is a young man of excellent character and exemplary habits.

Mrs. John S. Tyson, Sr., died in 1927, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, Jacksonville, Florida.

MRS. ROSA M. TOY, native of Ohio, was among the first colonists coming to the town of Homeland. Despite her advanced years she is a woman of exceptional mental capacity. She is equally active physically, being able to walk several miles. She is past 80 years of age, but still takes an active part in the social and club affairs. She is a representative of the State Welfare Board and is daily engaged in public welfare work. Mrs. Toy was educated for and served as a trained nurse for many years.

Her son, M. J. Toy, has been Mayor of Homeland for two terms and has also served as a Councilman of said town.

W. L. THOMAS, native of what is now Brantley county, moved to the Folkston community from Hilliard, Florida, a few years ago and established a tourist camp just south of Folkston on the Dixie Highway. He is a young man of energy and ability and has made a success of his business affairs.

J. H. THOMPSON, better known as "Jule," is a native of Charlton county, Georgia, being born and reared in the Bend section near St. George.

He married a Miss Canaday, member of the pioneer family settling in the Bend before the Indians were driven from that section.

Mr. Thompson is one of the most successful farmers of his community, and is also a large cattle owner. He reared a large family on the old Thompson homestead, the place settled by his father during the early history.

JAMES THOMPSON was one of the most prominent men in the county during his long and active life. While practically uneducated, being able to read and write with difficulty, he filled almost every office in the gift of the people of Charlton county. He served as County Treasurer, was Charlton county's first Representative in the Legislature, served in the State Senate and was County School Commissioner.

He was a leading member of old Sardis Primitive Baptist church.

Mr. Thompson died August 7, 1898, at the advanced age of 78. He had accumulated quite a fortune for those days, and after his death considerable money was found about his home, some of it hid between the logs of his log house. He had several thousand dollars in cash, most of it in gold money, and had notes for approximately \$36,000.00. Most of the promissory notes were found to be worthless, for he would loan money to any one who would agree to pay him his rate of interest.

V

HON. JOHN VICKERY, the oldest living person living in Charlton county, has been a resident of the territory embraced in Charlton county his entire life. He is one of the two surviving veterans of the Civil War living in Charlton county; the other, Hon. Jesse Grooms, living in the same home with him. Mr. Vickery recently celebrated his ninety-third birthday, his son, Hon. Jesse W. Vickery, being host to many friends of his father at a birthday dinner at his home in Mattox.

Thomas Vickery, father of John Vickery, was an Englishman and came to this country while a mere lad. He was cabin boy on a vessel and ran away from his ship when it was anchored at the port of Brunswick in the year 1800.

He came through the country to this community, then Camden county, and remained here the balance of his life. The pioneer, Thomas Vickery, married Mary Cooper, and to them were born several children. Three of his sons, brothers of John Vickery, were killed during the Civil War.

John Vickery was in a Florida Regiment during the first part of the Civil War and was later a member of the 4th Georgia Cavalry. His first service was Co. "B" 1st Florida Cavalry. He was wounded in the battle of Chicomauca, but remained in service until the end of hostilities. His Captain was Captain King of Camden county, Georgia.

He was elected Sheriff of Charlton county in 1873 and served his county in this important office one term. Except the time spent in the Civil War Mr. Vickery made a crop on the old farm where he now resides from the year he was 15 years of age until he reached the 85th year of his age, making sixty-six crops made on the same farm.

Mr. Vickery united in marriage with Miss Ellen Conner, member of a pioneer family, and to them were born the following children: Martha, who became the wife of T. E. Wainwright; Victoria, Everett and James, both deceased; Thos. W., Jesse W., and Miss Ola, who married E. N. Grooms, son of Jesse S. Grooms.

Hon. John Vickery has lived a long and useful life in the community, and the fact that he never dissipated is attributed by him as the reason for his living long past the allotted three score years and ten. Except for the time spent in the Civil War and the one term served as sheriff of the county he has spent his entire life as a farmer and stock-raiser.

Thos. W. Vickery, oldest son, was Justice of the Peace of the 32nd District for several years and was postmaster of Folkston for two terms. He is a citizen of Folkston.

HON. JESSE W. VICKERY was born and reared on the old Vickery homestead on the same place settled by his grandfather, Thomas Vickery, and the old place is still in the family, being owned now by Jesse W. Vickery. He enlisted in the United States army at the outbreak of the war with Spain and spent several months in the military service. While a young man he served as Town Marshal of Folkston. He was elected by the people of his native county Clerk of the Superior Court, and filled this important office with credit and ability for several years, voluntarily retiring. He was one of the most efficient and popular county officials to ever serve in a public office in Charlton county, and his retirement from this office caused universal regret among the citizens of the county.

He was engaged in the general mercantile and live-stock business in Folkston for several years, being a partner of B. F. Scott. He later entered the naval stores business, operating the plant at Mattox, his present home.

After a warm contest Jesse W. Vickery was elected in 1918 State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District of Georgia, and after completing his term as Senator retired from active politics.

Mr. Vickery united in marriage with Miss Annie Gowen, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. A. G. Gowen, Sr., and to them have been born the following chil-

dren: Miss Bernice, who married Edgar F. Allen; W. B., who married Miss Mary Banks; Jesse W., Jr., Annie Jane and Fermor. Young Fermor, youngest child of Hon. and Mrs. Jesse W. Vickery, met a tragic death in an automobile accident in September, 1931. The automobile in which he and several other boys were riding collided with a heavy truck near Homeland on the Dixie Highway. The lad lived several hours after the accident, which resulted on account of the defective lights on the truck, but never regained consciousness.

Jesse W. Vickery is now engaged in the general mercantile business at Mattox, or Conner's Mill, and is serving as a member of the County Board of Education.

He is one of the most popular men ever reared in Charlton county, and numbers his friends by the score. He and Mrs. Vickery are members of the Folkston Methodist church, and contribute liberally to the support of the church and to distressed and poor people of their community. He is also a member of Folkston Masonic Lodge, and is a Shriner.

W

JAMES W. WAINWRIGHT, JR., son of James Wainwright, Sr., an early settler in this section from South Carolina, was born and reared in this county.

James Wainwright, Sr., was a soldier in the Florida Indian War, and came back to this section where he reared a large family.

James Wainwright, Jr., married Mary Murree, and to them were born the following children: A. J., Frank D., Solomon P., J. A. and Wiley R., Elizabeth, who married S. F. Mills, Sr., and Catherine, who married Rev. Joseph Mills.

SOLOMON P. WAINWRIGHT, son of James Wainwright, Jr., married Miss Sarah Highsmith and to them were born the following children: Lizzie, who became the wife of M. I. Raybon, former Clerk of the Superior Court of Wayne county, Georgia; J. Allen, Lillian, who became the wife of J. W. Dixon of Adel, Georgia, and mother of Miss Wylie Dixon, present member of the faculty of the Charlton County High School; Robert T., Seaborn F., Frank, Nettie, who became the wife of Hon. G. H. Stokes of Callahan, Florida; Beulah, wife of Mr. Connell; Jimmie and John Gordon. Solomon P. Wainwright is still living at an advanced age.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, better known as "Rooks," is the present Coroner of Charlton county, and was formerly sheriff of the county. His first wife was Miss Jane Highsmith, and to them were born: Kate, now Mrs. Charlie Raybon; Agnes, now Mrs. J. D. Moore, and Mrs. Green. Mr. Wainwright's present wife was Mrs. George Strickland and to them have been born three daughters and one son, now deceased.

A. J. WAINWRIGHT married Miss Nancy Roddenberry and to them were born the following children: E. D., Seaborn, Mrs. Rena O'Quinn, wife of W. S. O'Quinn, and Mrs. H. T. Higginbotham. He died in Ware county several years ago.

WILEY R. WAINWRIGHT, son of James Wainwright, Jr., married Miss Lizzie Leigh, and the issue of this marriage were: Rev. Eustace Wainwright,

Presiding Elder of the McRae District of the South Georgia Conference at the time of his death a few years ago; Adolphus, who died of disease while in the military service during the World War; Clyde, now a resident of Texas; Charlie, deceased; Drawdy R., Rural Mail Carrier, Route 2, Folkston, Ga.; Roscoe, a resident of Texas; Escher, and Miss Crystal. His second wife was Mrs. Ida Johnson, widow of Hartridge Johnson, formerly Miss Ida Cushing. No children have been born to them.

Wiley R. Wainwright is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and owns considerable farm land and city property in Folkston. He served several terms as Sheriff of Charlton county and has also served on the Board of Aldermen of the city of Folkston. He is a member of the Board of Registrars of Charlton county, and has been actively identified with the political affairs of his native county for many years.

PHILIP WAINWRIGHT, son of Joseph Wainwright, was reared in Charlton county, and was a successful farmer of his community for many years. He has been dead for a number of years, and among the children surviving him are Grady B. Wainwright, Timothy, and Miss Rachael Wainwright, who has lived with Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McDonald of Folkston for several years.

DAVID R. WASDIN, one of the oldest citizens of the Winokur District, came to Charlton from Pierce county about 45 years ago. He reared a large family in this county, among them being: W. E., Lewis H., Raymond, Lonnie T., Walter, and Johnnie. Mr. Wasdin represented Charlton county in the General Assembly of Georgia one term and has been a leading citizen of the Winokur community for over forty years. He has been engaged in the mercantile business in Winokur for approximately 25 years.

Lewis H. Wasdin married Miss Lizzie Higginbotham and to them have been born a large family of children.

LONNIE T. WASDIN, former County Commissioner of Charlton county, was born and reared in Winokur. He married Miss Gussie Anderson, daughter of Randall Anderson, pioneer of that section.

Lonnie Wasdin is a rural mail carrier for the Winokur, Ga., post-office, and is a leading citizen of the community. He is one of the most popular men of the county numbering his friends by the score.

DR. JAMES C. WRIGHT, prominent physician of Folkston for a number of years, was a son of Dr. E. H. Wright, a native of a New England State who settled in Camden county during the early history and was a famous doctor in his day.

Dr. James C. Wright was first married to Miss Lilly Cason and to them were born the following children: E. H. and Charles M., sons; and Miss Carrie, now Mrs. W. R. Wilson; Mamie, now Mrs. F. D. Mills; Pearl, wife of H. J. Davis; Maud, who married Will S. Clark, and Lessie, who became the wife of Herbert N. Mizell, now of Panama City, Florida. Dr. Wright's second wife was Miss Annie Roddenberry, daughter of Henry Roddenberry, Jr., and to them were born two children: James C. Wright, Jr. and Miss Vera D., who died in girlhood.

Dr. Wright was one of the most successful medical practitioners to ever practice in this community, and was an outstanding citizen of the community. He died several years ago; several children and his widow still survive him.

Mrs. Annie Wright, resident of Folkston, was engaged in the retail drug business in Folkston for a long period of time, recently retiring from this business on account of failing health.

E. H. Wright married Miss Jennie Mills and to them have been born the following children: Carol, Doris, who married Mr. Willis Askew, and Wilbur.

Mr. Wright is manager of the oil distribution station in Folkston for the Standard Oil Company.

C. H. Wright married Miss Lola White and several children are the issue of this marriage: Lola, who married a Mr. Thomas of Waycross; Arline, who became the wife of Edgar Stewart, and several small children. C. H. Wright served for some time as Deputy Sheriff of Charlton county and a short time as Deputy Sheriff in Camden county. He is now employed by the A. C. L. Ry. Co.

James C. Wright, Jr., married Miss Ruby Matheny of Alabama, and two sons have been born to them: James, 3rd and Jack. Mr. and Mrs. Wright now reside in Jacksonville, Fla., where Mr. Wright is employed by the International Truck Co.

ALEXANDER F. WILDES, a native of Ware county, came to Charlton county in 1875. He married Miss Nancy Ann Robinson and to them have been born the following children: James Mack, Mark, Flournoy, John D., A. C., Henry P., Mary E., wife of O. M. Prescott, R. H., and K. D.

Mr. Wildes settled several places in Charlton county, and finally settled his permanent home near old Centerville. Although past 70 years of age Mr. Wildes makes a fine crop every year, he and his aged wife living alone on the old homestead. His foreparents were among the very first settlers to this part of Southeast Georgia, coming here long before the Indians were driven from the territory. He escaped an Indian attack when a child of only six years of age, some of his family being killed and scalped.

Uncle Alex, as he is known by his many friends, is a man of strict honor and integrity, and has lived a long and useful life in the community.

J. M. WILDES, better known as "Mack," son of Alexander F. Wildes, was reared in Charlton county, but spent the years of his young manhood in various sections of the country. He now lives at old Centerville and operates a blacksmith shop. He is also County Surveyor of Charlton county. He married Miss Kate Chesser and to them have been born the following children: Owen, Answel, Miss Gertrude, Wayne, Kathleen, Aderine, Lawrence, Floyd, Harry, and Julien. A son, Christopher, is by his first wife, who was Miss Lola Wainwright.

"Mack" is a consistent member of the Corinth Primitive Baptist church, having served as a deacon in this church for several years. He is a man of pleasant and friendly disposition and has acquired many friends as a result of his own genial manner. He is also a noted "yarn-spinner" of the community.

Miss Gertrude Wildes, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wildes, is a graduate of the Charlton County High School and of a Business College. She has been connected with the Citizens Bank, Folkston, for a number of years and is a young lady of ability and possesses a pleasant personality.

JOHN WILSON, SR., moved to this community from Camden county in 1876 and settled the place where his son, J. M. Wilson, Jr., now resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Mizell, daughter of Perry Mizell, and the issue of this marriage were: Owen F., Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and City Clerk of Folkston; Julia, who married George Layton; Mattie, who became the wife of Jesse M. Mattox and upon his death married Ben Williams; Rosa, who married Hampton Robinson; John M., and Agnes, wife of W. H. Cason of Hilliard, Fla. Mr. Wilson was one of the leading farmers of the community, and also operated a blacksmith shop. He and his wife are both dead. Mrs. Wilson was a member of Sardis church.

OWEN F. WILSON married Miss Sallie C. Walker and to them were born two children: Alva E., and Miss Floy A., who became the wife of E. G. Mills. Mr. Wilson was County Treasurer of Charlton county for several years, and since the abolishment of the office of County Treasurer has been the efficient Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and has served several terms as City Clerk of Folkston. He was formerly engaged in the naval stores and saw-mill businesses, and has been a resident of this community all his life where he has many personal friends.

JOHN M. WILSON married Miss Agnes Johnson, daughter of Martin Johnson, member of the pioneer Johnson family, and to them have been born a large family of sons and daughters. Donald, the oldest son, is an employee of the A. C. L. Ry. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and family live on the old Wilson homestead about a mile west of Folkston where Mr. Wilson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a highly respected citizen of the community.

DR. ADRIAN DALLAS WILLIAMS, M. D., is a native of South Carolina, being a son of a former prominent physician of that state. He came to Charlton county in 1908 and has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in this territory since that time. He united in marriage with Miss Myra Mizell, a daughter of the late Joseph P. and Mrs. Mizell, and to them have been born two children: Miss Carry Bell, and Eugene, both students of the Charlton County High School. He is a prominent Mason and Shriner and has been head of the Eleventh District Masons for one term. He has been closely identified with the social and civic life of the community since becoming a citizen, and was a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Georgia the last Primary, and made an excellent race. He is being encouraged from all over the district to enter the race next time, but has not definitely decided upon his future plans. He served in the Spanish-American War and was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Corps during the World War. A detailed history of Dr. Williams is given under chapter dealing with the professional men of Charlton.

M. G. WHITE, a native of Texas, has been a resident of Charlton since early young manhood. His father, John L. White, was a highly respected citizen of the community for many years. He moved to Florida a few years before his death.

M. G. White married Miss Charlotte Cushing, former teacher in the Folkston public school, and to them have been born three children: John, Harold, and George, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. White are consistent members of the Folkston Methodist church, both being teachers in the Sunday School. Mr. White owns all of the old Coleraine tract of land lying in Charlton county and he and family are living on the banks of the St. Mary's river at old Muscogee Bluff, the actual spot where the treaty of peace between the Creek Nation of Indians and the Federal government was signed.

Mr. and Mrs. White and family are highly esteemed citizens of the community.

W. A. WOOD, ESQ., now a resident of Brantley county, resided in Charlton for several years and engaged in the general practice of law. Mrs. Wood was an efficient teacher in the public school system until two years ago. She is now connected with the schools of Brantley county. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were members of the Folkston Baptist church and made many warm friends in this community. Mr. Wood is a native of Coffee county and Mrs. Wood of Butts county, Georgia.

C. W. WAUGHTEL came to Charlton county from his native State, Pennsylvania, first settling in St. George in 1904. He came to Homeland about the time this colony town was being first settled and was a prime mover in the "1906 Colony Company," owners of the town of Homeland and surrounding country. He was engaged in the real estate business for years, being very successful. He and Mrs. Waughtel both taught in the public schools of the county for several years after becoming residents of the county. Mr. Waughtel later became a large real estate owner in Florida, near the city of Orlando, and like many others, thought the "boom" would last. He has served several terms as Mayor of Homeland, and he and Mrs. Waughtel have been closely identified with the social life of the county for many years. They are highly respected citizens of the county.

John Waughtel, father of C. W., came to Homeland after his son located there and remained a citizen of this colony town until his death a few years ago. He was a veteran of the Union army during the Civil War, and was among the last survivors of the Federal army residing in this community. By his quiet and unassuming manner and gentlemanly conduct he made many warm friends throughout the county.

Eli Waughtel, another son of John Waughtel, is Postmaster of Homeland and is also engaged in the manufacture of cigars.

He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the Homeland community.

C. W. Waughtel is now engaged in the poultry business, and has been an orchardist for several years, being very successful in the culture of pecans, satsuma oranges, and other fruits.

H. C. WANDERLICH located in Charlton county several years ago, and by his good conduct and strict attention to his own affairs has won the respect and confidence of the people generally. He is a man of considerable energy, being a hard worker and during the depressed times when so many have been out of employment he has been able to find work almost every day as a laborer.

T. W. WRENCH, a native of Dalton, Whitfield county, Georgia, came to Charlton county several years ago, settling in St. George where he resided for many years. Mr. Wrench was a real estate dealer in St. George during its boom days, and also served as Justice of the Peace of the Gaineyville District.

Mr. Wrench came to Folkston from St. George about 18 years ago, and for several years was engaged in the produce business. He later acquired the Charlton County Herald, and has been editor and publisher of this paper for a period of several years. He sold the paper to W. H. Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson operated it for a period of years, Mr. Wrench recently buying it again. He has also served as President of the County Board of Education of the county, and has evidenced considerable interest in the educational and civic affairs of the county for many years. His aged father now lives at Madison, Georgia. Mr. Wrench spent several years of his life in Brunswick, Georgia, where he was engaged in the printing business. He is married and the father of several children.

JAMES H. WRENCH, oldest son of T. W. Wrench, was born and reared in Charlton county. He entered the employment of the Citizens Bank, Folkston, and by hard work and conscientious application to his duties has worked his way up to cashier of this well known financial institution. He married Miss Sarah Frances Hays of Mansfield, Georgia, an efficient member of the faculty of the Folkston Consolidated Grammar School. "James," as he is generally known, is a young man of pleasing personality and possesses a genial disposition, and has made many friends in Charlton county.

Y

WILEY YARBER has been a resident of the Homeland community for the past 18 years being a successful farmer and gardener. He has experimented with the growing of grapes since settling his homestead, and has been very successful in this venture.

Z

JOHN ZARFOS, resident of Minnesota, lived in Homeland for several years and owns a pecan grove in that community. His brother, Prof. L. Norman Zarfos, was connected with the Charlton County High School for two terms, and made many friends while a resident of this community. He now resides at Red Lion, Pa., but has written friends that he is contemplating coming back to this community to make his permanent home.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

While the right type of people are always accorded a warm welcome when they cast their lots with us, and there are opportunities here for many more good people, Charlton county does not really need any "new blood." The overwhelming majority of the citizenship of this old county is made up of pure pioneer Anglo-Saxon people, and this stock can not be improved upon.

We are now in the midst of one of the worst financial depressions ever to visit this Nation, but, as the case has been in every crisis, Charlton county is "coming through."

There has been an awakening during the past few years to the necessity of the proper education of the youth of the county, and a revival has been had in the enforcement of the laws of the land, two of the most important factors to the proper development of any community. Church organizations are flourishing as never before, and the future for this county seems indeed bright.

We have the soil and climate; the youth are being given the right kind of training to develop our vast natural resources, and with a law-abiding, God-fearing people anything is possible.

No county in the State of Georgia is more advantageously situated as to transportation facilities, and with the proper kind of mental and moral training, such as is being given at the present time, the descendants of the pure blood Anglo-Saxons, who have blazed the trails and reclaimed this country from a veritable wilderness, can and will go forward and make old Charlton a veritable Paradise on Earth.

We have the opportunity; our people are "the salt of the earth," and we see no reason why this country should not continue to develop along the right lines.

We have the natural resources; the right kind of people, schools, churches, and one of the strongest financial institutions in Southeast Georgia. Wonderful progress has been made during the past few years. There is no reason to believe we will not continue to develop and advance until the ideal shall have been attained.

THE END.