

**A Serviceman's Guide
to
Hattiesburg and Area**

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Compiled by
SERVICE DIVISION
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

for

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

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Sponsored by
HATTIESBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hattiesburg



Just as Hattiesburg, today, must be considered a part of the trading section of which it is the hub, so its growth and development parallels that of the great long-leaf pine lumber industry of the Southern Mississippi Pine Belt. For while the rest of what is now Mississippi was experiencing statehood, the flush times of slave-produced cotton, and a war, South Mississippi, between the Coast and Jackson, was a vast unbroken stretch of virgin pine forests, called the "Piney Woods."

After the close of the War between the States, however, these timber stands were not long to remain in their primeval magnificence. The history of the lumber industry is one of changing locality, and its center was now shifting southward from New England and the Great Lakes region. Lumbermen from the North and East were to move into, and out of, the Piney Woods. Already sawmills were springing up along Leaf River, and by 1881 two sawmill men, Louin and Kamper, had followed the new tracks of the Southern Railroad northeastward through Mississippi's virgin pine belt to establish a sawmill at what is now Laurel.

The year before, Captain W. H. Hardy and his engineers had traveled the section to establish a right-of-way for the proposed Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. Having already had a part in bringing the New Orleans and Northeastern from Meridian to the port of New Orleans, Hardy now dreamed of the Gulf and Ship Island's opening the way to the deep-water harbor of the Gulf.

Apparently given to dreaming, Hardy is said to have stopped at what is now the site of Hattiesburg; lowering his great hulk (6 feet, 200 pounds) to the ground for a nap, he straightway dreamed up a city for this spot.

As though this were enough for the pioneer dwellers in surrounding counties, settlers began to drift in almost immediately. A move was not difficult for them; in the main, they were uplanders who had come with the great migration of 1815 from Georgia and the Carolinas, bringing with them few effects and no slaves. By the time the mill towns developed, most of the farmers simply traded work on a none too productive farm plot for a job in the mill, unaware that they were a part of the general shift from country to town that took place before the turn of the century.

If these strong men and women were unconsciously a part of the New South, they had been even less preoccupied with the Old. True, Jones County had its Newt Knight and his fol-

lowers, "anti-secesh" to the point of setting up the "Free State of Jones" and declaring war on the Confederate States of America, though the county itself voted for secession. On the other hand, there were South Mississippians with Lee in Virginia. But by and large, slavery as an issue left them cold, and they had no taste for what they termed a "planters' war."

These were the men and women who made Captain Hardy's town an actuality some ten years before the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad was to be completed. Before it was incorporated as a township in 1884, the place had been known as Twin Forks, later as Gordonville. Now it was to have a third name, Hattiesburg, in honor of Captain Hardy's second wife, Hattie.

Mrs. Hardy's namesake was in for a turbulent half century. Quick to see the commercial value of the great virgin pine stands, northern capital for a time was able to buy timberland for as little as 50c to \$1.50 an acre. Mills sprang up and mill towns, some of which were to rival Hattiesburg in size, if not in importance as a trading center. Naval stores plants came on the heels of the industry, and turpentine stills were as numerous as the saw-mills.

But it was the completion of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad to Hattiesburg in 1897 which would usher in the real lumber boom.

Though it had taken twenty years in the building (three years after reaching Hattiesburg it would go on to Jackson), Mr. Hardy's railroad more than fulfilled its promise. It gave the State a deep-water harbor, more than doubled population in the towns along its route, built the city of Gulfport, and stamped Hattiesburg once and for all as a railroad center.

Newcomers were pouring in and, from a village in 1884, Hattiesburg was to have a population of 8,000 by 1900. This year saw the worst flood known to the section, and disaster was to strike again in 1906 when a tropical storm from the Gulf, reaching far into the interior, destroyed approximately 10 per cent of South Mississippi's yellow pine timber. As though only momentarily deterred, though the banks and other investors were financially shaken, the region proceeded to ship 286,565,000 feet of lumber from Gulfport harbor in 1907; by 1911 this figure would rise to more than 360,000,000 feet.

However, this was only a small part of the felled timber that found its way through Hattiesburg. For Hattiesburg had become the center around which the Nation's softwood lumber industry revolved, and was as absorbed in felling the pine forests as the rest of the State was in its single cash crop—cotton. Buyers thronged the old Klondike Hotel, and for some ten years market quotations for yellow pine were based on Hattiesburg prices.

But 1915 saw large areas cut out. Great stretches of denuded land were beginning to overlap and a number of big companies were dismantling their mills, though some would leave the buildings standing. Those companies which remained were finding the logs increasingly far from the mill site. Taxes were on the increase, too, but the 1914-1919 war period with its growing demands and higher prices was to provide the industry with an artificial stimulus.

Actually it was the beginning of the end. The year 1932 would see lumbering at its lowest ebb, but 1925, with the peak cut of 3,127,678,000 feet for the State, foresaw the end of large scale operations as the Piney Woods had known it. The mad race for lumber and naval stores was over. In all it had taken less than 40 years.

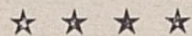
Taking a realistic look at herself, Hattiesburg found the situation not too bad. True, lumbering had been her heart and the source of wealth for the local hierarchy, but other businesses had come. For some 16 years she had been the county seat for the newly formed Forrest County; the railroads were there; and the small farmer, who had become a mill hand and was a farmer once more, relied on Hattiesburg as his trading center and shipping point. State and local politics had become a source of revenue. There was much talk of reforestation in which the Government would take a

hand, and there were plants for new uses of pine stumps and slash pine.

The people of the region, too, were to adjust themselves with characteristic aplomb. Never static, the Piney Woodsman proved willing to experiment in new ways of making a living. Some of the experiments were as new to the world as to Mississippi; some, like the tung oil industry, were brought from the Orient; many were related to the once great lumber and saw-mill business.

Schooled by Federal agencies, the Piney Woods farmer today considers reforestation not as a long investment, but as the basis of a cash crop. And among the new plants for producing paper, turpentine, explosives, paint oils, and naval stores, the lumber business itself employs some 22,000 people working second-growth pine. With this combination of the new and the old, Hattiesburg finds itself the center of a region which bids fair to inherit the State economically as well as politically.

GENERAL INFORMATION



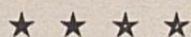
Hattiesburg (143 alt.; 21,026 pop. 1940; 45,000 estimated pop. 1942), known as the "Commercial Hub of South Mississippi," was founded in 1882 by Captain William H. Hardy, pioneer timberman and engineer. Early settlers of Scotch, Irish, and English extraction from Georgia and the Carolinas, attracted by the vast acreage of virgin pine timberlands, came into this rich and promising area at a time when a move was being made to renew development of the South. They saw the great lumber business begin and flourish. Hattiesburg, today, with timber practically exhausted, is an industrial city with more than sixty-five manufacturing plants. It is also the shipping point for a diversified agricultural section.

The Hub City, so called because of its central location in South Mississippi, is at the junction of US 49 (N-S), US 11 (NE-SW), State 24 (E-W), and State 42 (NW). Hattiesburg is served by four railroad lines: Southern Railway (NE-SW), Mississippi Central (E-W), Bonhomie & Hattiesburg Southern (SE), and Illinois Central System (N-S). Bus service is available via Tri-State Transit Company (N-S), Greyhound Lines Inc. (NE-SW), Gulf Transport Company (SE), and Moaks Bus Company (W).

Hattiesburg maintains a modern municipal airport recently improved with Federal funds, but has no regular scheduled passenger service. Plans are under way for making this a U. S. Army air base.

The mean annual temperature is 66.6°, based on a 40-year average. The yearly rainfall is 57.44 inches.

THINGS TO SEE



Forrest County Courthouse, Main St., erected in 1912, is a three-story building of red brick with large columns in front. The structure houses offices of county officials, public health clinic, and two courtrooms. An addition was built in 1940-1941 to provide law offices and to care for increased county forces. A monument was erected in 1910 on the west side of the courthouse lawn facing north "To the Men and Women of the Confederacy of 1861-1865." The county jail, a two-story, red brick building, is located back of the courthouse.

Camp Shelby Billeting and Home Registration Office, phone 736, in the City Hall, is operated by the Army to find living quarters for military personnel, to regulate rental conditions and handle complaints. Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. After 5 p. m. and on the week-end this work is carried on at the Soldiers' Service Center, 126 W. Front St.

Old Federal Post Office Building, West Pine St., across from Forrest Hotel, is constructed of marble and grey stone. Known as the Federal Court Building, it was remodeled in 1940 by the Government and contains, in

addition to the courtroom, offices of the Federal Court Clerk, Federal Judge, Selective Service Board and others.

New Post Office Building, cor. Forrest and W. Pine Sts., was built in 1933 at a cost of \$245,000. A sub-station is maintained at Camp Shelby.

New City Hall, cor. Forrest and Front Sts., is a three-story, clay-colored brick and stone building. Erected in 1922, the building houses city officials, Police Department, Fire Department, Chamber of Commerce, and City Jail.

Federal Community Building, Operated by the USO, W. Front St., across from City Hall, was recently completed at a cost of \$200,000. The new service center is modern throughout. Here servicemen find every clubroom facility.

Mississippi Southern College is on State 11, three miles southwest of downtown Hattiesburg (take MSC bus on Hardy St. bus line, fare 5c). The school, first known as Mississippi Normal College, was founded in 1910. The name, later changed to State Teachers College, in 1940 became Mississippi Southern College. This State-supported institution was located at Hattiesburg in return for a \$260,000 cash bonus and a gift of 840 acres of land; today sixteen brick structures are on the campus. The college is fully accredited and offers a full four-year course of study. It has an active

athletic program and maintains a wild-life museum and bird sanctuary.

Camp Shelby, US 49, 12 m. S., was established by the War Department in 1917. The camp consisted of some 4,000 acres of cut-over timberland and cost approximately \$4,000,000 to construct. The site was recommended by Major Leonard Wood ten days after he visited the location at the invitation of Forrest County in July, 1917. With a maximum strength of 36,000 men, Camp Shelby was used as a training center for soldiers of the 38th Division of the Army of the United States during World War I. The camp was named in honor of Colonel Isaac Shelby, who served in the Revolutionary War and was first governor of Kentucky; the 38th Division contained a large number of men from his native State. After the camp had served as a demobilization base at the conclusion of the war, physical properties of Camp Shelby were sold at public auction in 1919. The land was acquired by the State of Mississippi in 1934 and was used by the State National Guard for summer training.

Because of its outstanding health record during 1917, and other favorable factors, Camp Shelby was one of the first training sites in the South to be taken over by the Government when preparedness plans were launched in the present emergency. On the land, leased to the War Department early in 1940, a new camp was built at a cost of approximately \$24,000,-

000 and before construction work was completed the first quota of troops, coming from Ohio, arrived at the cantonment in October, 1940. It is the largest tent city in the United States and now includes more than 1,400 buildings and 14,000 tents, housing the 43rd and 38th Divisions and a large number of soldiers in the Third Army, Fifth Army Corps and Fourth Corps Area Units, representing over sixteen states. The U. S. Forest Service transferred to the War Department 65,000 acres of the De Soto National Forest adjoining Camp Shelby on the south. This is used for rifle ranges, including field pieces.

Ashe Nursery, US 49, 25 m. SE. of Hattiesburg (13 m. SE. of Camp Shelby), covers 400 acres of land in the De Soto National Forest, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. The nursery, with a capacity of 25,000,000 seedlings, is operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture using Civilian Conservation Corps and WPA workers. The principal species grown here are longleaf, slash, and loblolly pines. More than six miles of water pipe are used in the irrigation system which is of the overhead sprinkler type.

Ashe Nursery Lake covers about 13 acres fed by natural springs. There is a small sandy beach and the clear water is ideal for swimming and boating. The picnic grounds have benches, tables, several barbecue pits, brick open-air fireplaces, running water, inside

showers for bathers, and a shelter house. Servicemen are invited to use the lake and picnic grounds free.

Richburg Hill, US 11 (3 m. SW), is the spot where the famous 75-round bare-knuckle fight was staged in July, 1889, between John L. Sullivan, champion, and Jake Kilrain, challenger. A wooden cross marks the location of the natural arena, which was roped off among the pine trees. This was the last bare-knuckle fight held in America. Sullivan, who won his title from Paddy Ryan in Mississippi City in 1882, successfully defended the challenge of Kilrain, retaining the title until his death in 1917.

Because Sullivan and Kilrain had broken the law in their famous pugilistic encounter, both men were arrested and brought back for trial. Since at that time it was permissible to lease convict labor to a contractor, oldtimers maintain that Charlie Rich, who had been instrumental in having the fight staged at Richburg instead of New Orleans, purchased their services. It is said that Mrs. Rich entertained them lavishly during the term of their theoretical imprisonment and that Sullivan and Kilrain served their time at hard labor over the dining table with plenty of liquid refreshment, and games on the side, to make the hours of "durance vile" seem shorter.

The Pioneer Silk Mill, NW. cor. Edwards and Tuscan Sts., is the only mill in the State to weave cloth from raw silk. The mill has complete equipment for the conversion of bales of raw silk into various types of silk cloth and stocking crepes.

Reliance Manufacturing Company, Ferguson St., manufactures men's clothing and employs some 500 people.

Dixie Pine Products Company, US 49, manufactures barrel staves and headings, as well as pine oil, rosin, and other naval stores.

Weldmech Steel Products Company, Edwards St., specializes in steel truck bodies.

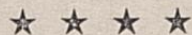
Tatum Lumber Company, 3 m. SE. on Bonhomie Road, is one of the oldest and largest wholesale and retail lumber businesses in Hattiesburg.

Gordon Van-Tine Company, W. Pine St., is a manufacturer of pre-fabricated houses.

Komp Equipment Company has an industrial supplies shop at 111 E. Pine St., a machine shop on Evans St.

Hattiesburg industrial plants, like plants elsewhere, are devoting their facilities to war work, turning out their regular products or converting their machinery to new uses.

PLACES TO GO AND THINGS TO DO



Federal Building, Operated by the USO, W. Front St. (tel. 3252), provides free headquarters for servicemen. The new service center includes several lounges and numerous club-rooms. There is a library, photographic dark-room equipment, also craft shop and information service. Stationery is always available; servicemen may use the checking service and shower baths and play various indoor games. Dances and parties are held at intervals.

Soldiers' Service Center, 126 W. Front St. (tels. 2832 and 9185), is open to servicemen daily. Staffed by the WPA Recreation Project, the Center has available free parcel wrapping and checking facilities. Reading material is provided as well as music and free writing material. Checkers, dominoes, ping-pong, and bridge may be played. A special church information desk is in the charge of a welfare worker. The Center affords apartment and room rental service to all servicemen for their families. Open weekdays, 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Saturday and Sunday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M. The Center is sponsored by the Hattiesburg Community Service Defense Council.

Civic Center, American Legion Hall, Green St. (tel. 9149), is free to all servicemen; dances are sponsored each Saturday night. Rooms are

maintained for bridge, checkers, dominoes, ping-pong, and other games. There are outdoor courts for tennis, horseshoe, archery, softball, baseball, and basketball. Staffed by the WPA Recreation Project and sponsored by the Allen B. Carter Post No. 24, American Legion Canteen, the Hall is open weekdays, 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m. to 6 p.m.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Main St. (tel. 118), maintains a well-equipped gymnasium; servicemen are welcome at all times. The swimming pool is open to servicemen free on special days. Stationery and reading material are provided and such games as table tennis, checkers, and dominoes may be played. In the gymnasium the basketball court is open. Beds may be rented for the night at the "Y" for a nominal cost.

High School Gymnasium, cor. Forrest and Green Sts. (tel. 1390), offers free use of basketball courts to servicemen. Outdoor tennis and badminton courts are also available. Weekly dances are arranged by the Camp Shelby senior hostess.

Hawkins Athletic Field, cor. Forrest and Green Sts., is lighted for night and day games of football, softball, and other sports, and is free to servicemen.

Kamper Park Athletic Field, 1½ m. out Hardy St. (bus fare 5c), has facilities for day

or night baseball, football, and softball. Servicemen may use the field free.

Faulkner Athletic Field, 3 m. out Hardy St. on the campus of Mississippi Southern College (bus fare 5c), may be used by servicemen for all athletic purposes free. All competitive collegiate contests are played here and servicemen are admitted at a nominal charge.

Lutheran Service Center, W. Front St., across from City Hall, is open to servicemen and their families, who are invited to use the reading and writing material provided. Music and quiet games are offered. There is a minister in attendance and a chapel in the building. Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Court Street Center, Court St., Methodist Church basement, invites servicemen to indoor games and reading. Refreshments are served Saturday and Sunday by church members. The Center is staffed by the WPA Recreation Project. Open weekdays, 3 p. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Christian Church Soldiers' Center, 702 Main St., next to the Masonic Temple, is open 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily; on Sunday, 9 a. m. to 12 M, 2:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. The Center, staffed by the church, offers reading and writing material, information, and facilities for games. Free.

Dixie Pine Community House, Old Camp Shelby Highway, 1½ m. S., welcomes all servicemen. Dances, arranged by the WPA Recreation Project and sponsored by civic clubs of the Dixie Pine community, are held weekly. Stationery and reading material are provided visitors. Free.

W. O. W. Clubroom, Main St., upstairs in Woodman Bldg., has pool, bridge, reading and writing material free to servicemen. Refreshments are served on Tuesday nights.

Masonic Temple, 700 Main St., holds lodge meeting on the first Monday of each month. The recreation rooms, offering pool tables, dominoes, and checkers, are free to servicemen who are Masons in good standing. DeMolay recreation room, in the same building, is free to servicemen members.

Dixie Clubrooms, W. Pine St., upstairs over the Morgan Plan Bank, are owned and operated by the Reliance Manufacturing Company for its employees. Servicemen are invited by members of the club. There is a large dance floor; music is provided nightly.

The Elks Club, Main St., upstairs over Standard Drug Store (tel. 559), offers pool, bridge, stationery, reading material, and refreshments free to servicemen.

Negro Recreation Centers

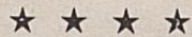
McComb Street Center, McComb St., is open to servicemen at all times. The Center provides free reading and writing material, music, dancing, refreshments, and facilities for all kinds of games. It is staffed by the WPA Recreation Project.

Mobile Street Service Center, Mobile St., in the Masonic Hall, has games, reading and writing material, music, dancing, and refreshments free to men in service. It is staffed by the WPA Recreation Project.

Robinson Housing Project Service Center, Katie Ave., provides games, reading material, stationery, music, dancing, and refreshments free to servicemen. It is sponsored by the FHA and staffed by the WPA Recreation Project.

USO Center, East 6th St., completed and dedicated in March, 1942, is one of the most modern service centers for Negroes in the United States. Funds for construction of the building were furnished by the Federal Works Agency and work was supervised by the U. S. Engineers. In the completely furnished building are lounges, clubrooms, kitchens, an auditorium, stage, shower facilities, and other accommodations. The Center is operated by the United Service Organizations and the Negro division of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is open to servicemen daily.

CHURCHES (White)



First Baptist Church, Main and Buschman Sts.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 500 Fifth Ave.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a.
m. and 8 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist Church, Tuscan Ave. Sun-
day School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 10:45 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m.

Petal-Harvey Baptist Church, Main St., Petal.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m.

River Avenue Baptist Church, 1212 River Ave.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, 701 Main St. Sunday School,
9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30
p. m.

Church of God, 207 Edna St. Sunday School,
9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30
p. m.

Church of God, 403 Ronie St. Sunday School,
10 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Bay Street Presbyterian Church, Short Bay St.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church, 836 Main St. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Petal Presbyterian Church, Main St. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Catholic Church, Walnut St. and Southern Ave. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church, W. Pine St. and First Ave. Church School, 9:45 a. m. Sermons, 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

CHURCHES (Negro)

(Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Church, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.)

Little Zion Church (Methodist), 1401 Scott St.

St. Mark Methodist Church, 706 E. 9th St.

Zion Chapel (Methodist), 5615 New Orleans St.

Sweet Pilgrim Church, 84th Ave.

Mount Olive Baptist Church, 64th St.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION

Moving Picture Theatres

Matinee and Evening

(Theatres open daily including Sunday. Prices range from 11c to 35c.)

Saenger Theatre, cor. W. Front and Forrest Sts. Tel. 85. Opens at 12:45 p. m.; Sat., 10:45 a. m.

Lomo Theatre, 116 W. Pine St. Tel. 902.
Opens at 12:45 p. m.; Sat., 8:45 a. m.
Negro balcony.

Buck Theatre, 108 E. Front St. Tel. 370.
Opens 12:45 p. m.; Sat., 8:45 a. m. Negro
balcony.

Rose Theatre, W. Pine St. Tel. 2410. Opens
12:45 p. m.; Sat., 8:45 a. m.

Royal Theatre, 125 E. Front St. Tel. 761.
Opens 12:45 p. m.; Sat., 8:45 a. m.

Sports and Games

Archery

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.

Badminton

High School Gymnasium, cor. Forrest and
Green Sts. Free.

Boxing

Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free.

Checkers

Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free.

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.

Soldiers' Service Center, 126 W. Front St.
Free.

Baseball

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.

Kamper Park Athletic Field, 1½ m. out
Hardy St. Free.

Faulkner Athletic Field, 3 m. out Hardy St.
(MSC campus.) Free.

Basketball

High School Gymnasium, cor. Forrest and
Green Sts. Free.

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.
Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free.

Dominoes

Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free.
American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.
Soldiers' Service Center, 126 W. Front St.
Free.

Football

Hawkins Athletic Field, cor. Forrest and
Green Sts. (near High School Gymnasium).
Free.
Kamper Park Athletic Field, 1½ m. out
Hardy St. (MSC campus). Free.

Golf

Mississippi Southern College. Free.

Ping-Pong

Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free.
American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.
Soldiers' Service Center, 126 W. Front St.
Free.

Horseshoe

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.

Skeet

Southland Farms, McInnis Loop, US 11 S.
Nominal fee.

Softball

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.
Kamper Athletic Field, 1½ m. out Hardy
St. Free.
Hawkins Athletic Field, High School, cor.
Forrest and Green Sts. Free.
Faulkner Athletic Field, 3 m. out Hardy St.

(MSC campus). Free.

Swimming

Y. M. C. A., Main St. Free on special days.

Tennis

High School Gymnasium, cor. Forrest and Green Sts. Free.

American Legion Hall, Green St. Free.

Pool

W. O. W. Clubroom, Main St. (Woodman Bldg.) Free to member servicemen and guests of members.

OTHER RECREATION (Commercial)

Bowling

Clarks Bowling Alley, 206 W. Front St. 4-Duck-Pin Alley, 10-frame. 11c per person. Five-Pin, 5½c per person. (1 game). City Bowling Alley & Newsstand, 214 W. Pine St. 2 regular Brunswick bowling alleys, 10-frame. 22c per person. (1 game).

Hub City Bowling Center, 110 Market St. Regulation bowling. 20c per person. (1 game).

Professional Wrestling

The Veterans of Foreign Wars maintain an arena on West Front St. Matches are staged every Monday night, 8:15 p. m. Adults: ringside, 72c; general admission, 48c; all servicemen, 31c.

Southland Farms Riding Academy, McInnis Loop, US 11 S. Tel. 1227. Horses, \$1 per hour. Archery, arrows, 10c; bow, 20c.

Miniature Golf, 25c per round. Long Range Golf Practice, 25c. Skeet, 7 shots 25c. Open all hours; instructors furnished upon request.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Information regarding license and fishing and hunting regulations can be obtained at the courthouse, from any justice of the peace or game warden. The Mississippi Fish and Game Commission allows all servicemen stationed in or visiting Mississippi to fish and hunt in season for the purchase of a resident license.

In addition to the excellent fishing of the Gulf Coast, the following are fishing streams within access of Camp Shelby:

Thompson Creek, anywhere from US 84 to Leaf River, for bass, bluegill (bream), crappie (white perch).

Black River, anywhere from US 11 S. to Pascagoula River, for bass, bluegill, crappie.

Bogue Homo, anywhere from US 11 N. to Leaf River, for bluegill and rock bass (goggle-eye perch).

Bowie River, anywhere from US 84 to Leaf River, for catfish, bass, bluegill, crappie.

Chickasawhay River, anywhere from US 84 S. to Pascagoula River, for bass, bluegill, crappie.

Red Creek, anywhere from US 11 SE. to Pascagoula River, for bass, bluegill, crappie.

Leaf River, anywhere, for catfish mainly.

Live bait is suggested: minnows for bass; angleworms, crickets, roaches for bluegill; min-

nows for white perch; anything for catfish. Fishing from the bank with live bait and bamboo pole requires no license; fishing with rod and reel or from a boat with any equipment makes a license necessary.

Along all these streams, squirrel hunting is good. Wild turkey, as well as deer, can be found in the Pascagoula swamp. Rabbit and quail are generally distributed, and ducks are along all the waterways. With the exception of deer, this game may be hunted in the De Soto National Forest, except in certain clearly marked game preserves.

LIBRARIES

Hattiesburg Public Library, 723 Main St.

Open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mississippi Southern Library. Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The WPA Library Extension Project operates a unit at the Civic Center and one at the Soldiers' Service Center.

HOTELS

Forrest Hotel, W. Pine and Forrest Sts. Rates, \$2.75 and up.

Leaf Hotel, Main St. Rates, \$1.50 and up.

Milner Hotel, E. Pine and Market Sts. Rates, \$1.50 and up.

Dunnaway Hotel, 206 W. Front St. Rates, \$1.50 and up.

Schamber Hotel, 301 Newman St. Rates, \$1 and up.

Hotel Pines, 124½ E. Pine St. Rates, \$1 and up.

TRANSPORTATION

Buses

Tri-State Bus Line, 119 Walnut St. (tel. 3280), operates 24-hour bus service to Camp Shelby in addition to maintaining schedules daily to Jackson and Gulfport, Mississippi. Departs from Hattiesburg for Camp Shelby on the hour and half-hour. Fare: one-way 25c, round-trip 35c.

Dixie Greyhound Lines, W. Front and Forrest Sts. Tel 1305.

Gulf Transport Company, W. Front and Forrest Sts. Tel. 1305.

Moaks Bus Company, W. Front St. Tel. 1305.

City Bus Lines operate on a 17½-hour schedule, leaving from the business district on Main St. on the hour and the half-hour. Five buses serve the suburbs of Petal, Harvey, Palmer's Crossing and Airport, Carterville, and Glendale. Fare to these destinations and anywhere in town is 5c.

Railway Stations

Southern Railroad, Newman St. Tels. 153 and 1802.

Mississippi Central Railroad, East Pine and Market Sts. Telephone 717. No passenger service.

Bonhomie & Hattiesburg Southern, Main St. Tel. 468.

Illinois Central System, East Pine and Market Sts. Tel. 900.

Airport

The municipal Airport is 4 m. SE. of Hattiesburg and 5½ m. NW. of Camp Shelby. No scheduled service. Landing facilities offered, but no facilities for night landings. The War Department has plans under way for a \$750,000 development at the airport.

Taxicab Companies

(Rates: Camp Shelby, 1 or 5 persons, \$2; within city, 25c)

Barron Cab Company, 118 Walnut St. Tel. 172.

City Cab Company, 110 Walnut St. Tel. 1890.

Green Taxi Company, 110 Market St. Tel. 1001.

Six-O-Taxi Company, 120 W. Front St. Tel. 60.

Moore's Taxi, 103 Walnut St. Tel. 2488.

White Cab Company, Walnut St. Tel. 2670.

Yellow Cab Company, W. Front St. Tel. 1300.

RADIO STATION

WFOR (1370 KC), 302 Hemphill St. The station, operated by the Forrest Broadcasting Company, maintains a regular scheduled local program and affiliation with NBC, Red Network.

NEWSPAPER

Hattiesburg American (daily), 110 W. Front St., Andrews Harmon, editor. Established in 1908 as the *Hattiesburg News*, the paper now has a circulation of 12,000.

Two down-town paper stores carry out-of-state newspapers.

OUT OF TOWN

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Hattiesburg (US 49) S. to Gulfport, 70 m., thence (US 90), E. to Biloxi. 82 m.

Transversing a section of the De Soto National Forest, US 49 south of Hattiesburg to Gulfport leads through a farm section whose fruit orchards, silos, and carefully tended young pine trees give the landscape a carefully nurtured look. At **Brooklyn**, 20 m., the South Mississippi Gun and Dog Club holds its annual field trials in March; **Wiggins**, 35 m., county seat of Stone County, has a large pickle factory using produce from the area. Every June a pickle festival is held. **Saucier**, 50 m., settled by a French Canadian whose descendants dot this section, is 20 miles from Gulfport. Biloxi is 12 miles East on US 90.

Hattiesburg (US 49) N. to Jackson. 88 m., thence (US 51) N. to Memphis. Tenn., 318 m.

US 49 north to Jackson is dotted with towns built around large lumber mills which have long since been cut out. Today small mills take their place, and second-stand timber, truck farms, and fruit orchards offset the gloomier picture of ghost towns and acres of cut-over pine land.

Collins, 27 m., **Mt. Olive**, 37 m., and **Magee**, 46 m., are all trading towns for this section of small farms and mills. At **Sanatorium**, 49 m., Mississippi maintains a large tuberculosis hospital situated on a ridge in the dry pine lands. The pleasant farming community of **Mendenhall**, 57 m., is a favorite noonday eating place; a Main St. hotel serves an abundant southern meal on one of the few revolving tables left in the State. **D'Lo**, 58 m., is a quiet lumber town that barely survived the closing of its large mill in 1930. Recently a small mill has started operations on the site of the old one. **Piney Woods School**, 66 m., is a nondenominational Christ-

ian high school for Negro girls and boys. The Piney Woods Singers are famed for their singing of Negro songs. As US 49 nears Pearl River and Jackson, it passes through what was once the State's largest gas production field.

Hattiesburg (US 11), NE. to Meridian, 87 m.

US 11 NE. from Hattiesburg runs through cut-over lands of the Piney Woods into the rising ridges and red clay hills of East Central Mississippi. Here, the desolation of towns and denuded lands is unexpectedly relieved by the mellow atmosphere of Ellisville, the planned prosperity of Laurel.

Ellisville, 22 m., one of the Piney Woods' oldest villages, has a stormy political history. Opposed to secession and to what they termed a "planters' war," the citizens of Jones County elected an anti-secessionist candidate to represent them at the State convention at Jackson in 1861. Said to have voted with his opponents, this gentleman was burned in effigy by his electorate. Citizens of Jones County then elected to secede from the seceded State of Mississippi, to form the "Free State of Jones" with Ellisville its capital. The leader of this faction, Newt Knight, led his men in guerrilla warfare against the Confederate States until the end of the war.

The **Ellisville State School** is a hospital and training school for the feeble-minded.

Laurel, 29 m., is new and different. Its departure from the lusty pattern of other Piney Woods towns built around a sawmill and a railroad station dates from 1891, when the Eastman Gardiner Lumber Company acquired the 10-year-old mill. Building toward a permanence rare in a mill town, the new owners diverted part of their profits to building schools, churches, parks, and finally the first art museum in the State. Mill hands were encouraged to buy homes and make down payments on pianos. Today, with the first stand cut out, Laurel is Missis-

Mississippi's leading industrial town, with, among other things, the **Masonite Plant**, manufacturing a trade-marked fibre board, and the **Sweet Potato Starch Plant**. **Stafford Springs**, 47 m., is one of the State's best known mineral springs; here the Indians came regularly to drink what they termed bokhumma (red water).

Between **Pachuta**, 59 m., and **Enterprise**, 69 m., the pines give way to red clay hill farms. As US 11 nears Meridian, it passes **Key Aviation Field**, where Fred and Al Key broke the world's endurance flight record in 1935.

Hattiesburg (US 11) SW. to New Orleans, La., 131 m.

US 11 SW. to Pearl River, which divides Mississippi from Louisiana at this point, goes through a section newly devoted to fruit and nut orchards. Notable among these are the areas of tung trees, recently introduced in cut-over timber lands for the value of the oil contained in the fruit kernel. In the spring tung trees are a mass of waxy white blossoms which later give way to heart-shaped leaves. **Purvis**, 15 m., is a quiet town whose courthouse clock always indicated 4 p. m. until the courthouse burned in 1935. But in 1900 Purvis was not so quiet. According to the preachers of the State, Purvis was wicked and was surely headed for a downfall. The downfall came at 4 o'clock one afternoon in the early 1900's. A cyclone hit the town, stopping the clock, killing several people and injuring many more. Feeling that the prophecy of doom had been fulfilled, Purvis people left the courthouse clock at 4 p. m. as a reminder.

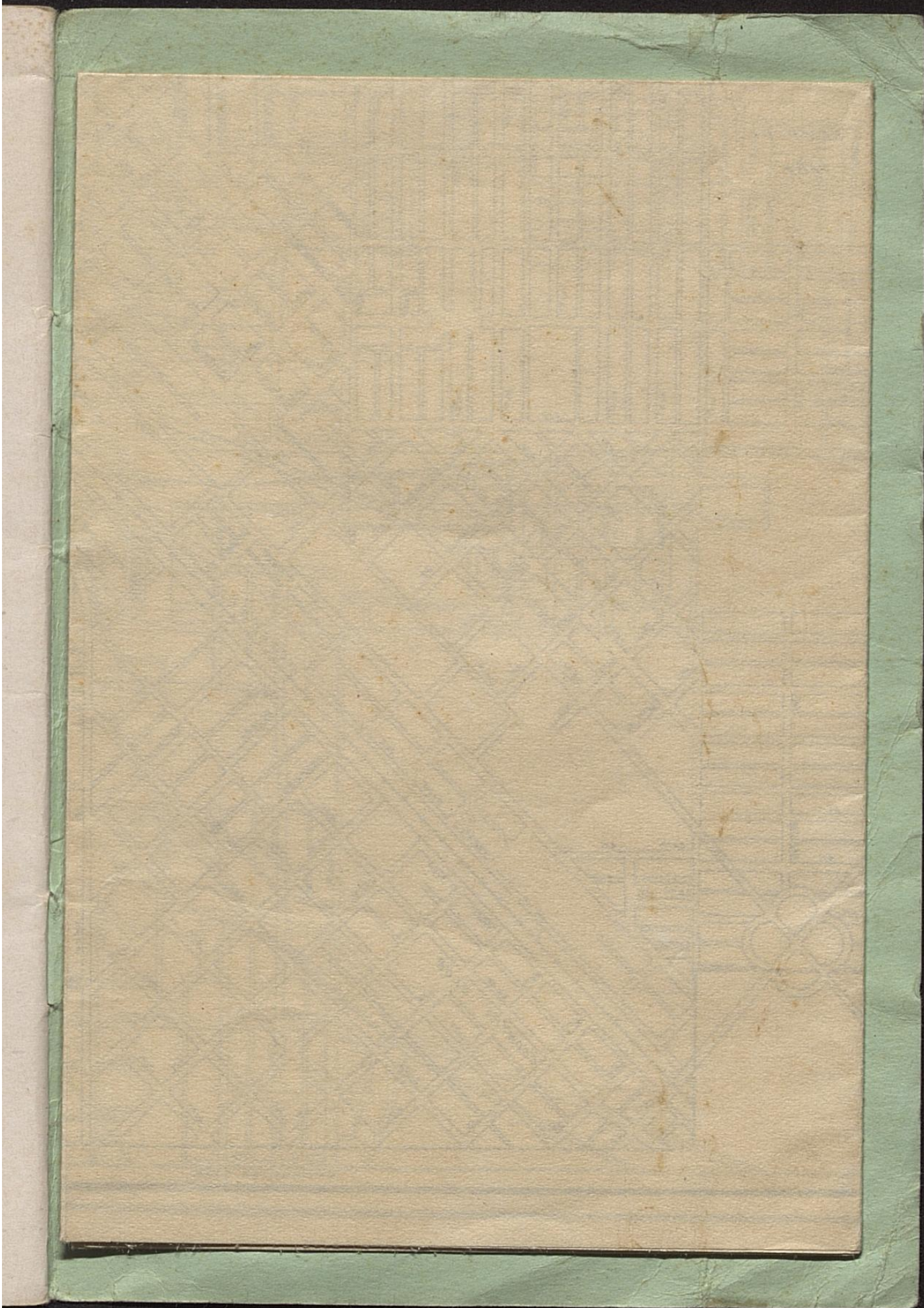
Here also lived Will Purvis, who was sentenced to hang for murder, in spite of his protestations of innocence. On the day set for the hanging throngs of people saw the noose slipped around his neck. But when the trap was sprung the rope slipped free; the excitement which ensued indicates that the State at

large considered Purvis saved by an act of God. After much legal wrangling, Purvis' sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He had served 15 years when another man confessed to the crime; Purvis was released, restored to citizenship, and collected \$5,000 for his inconveniences.

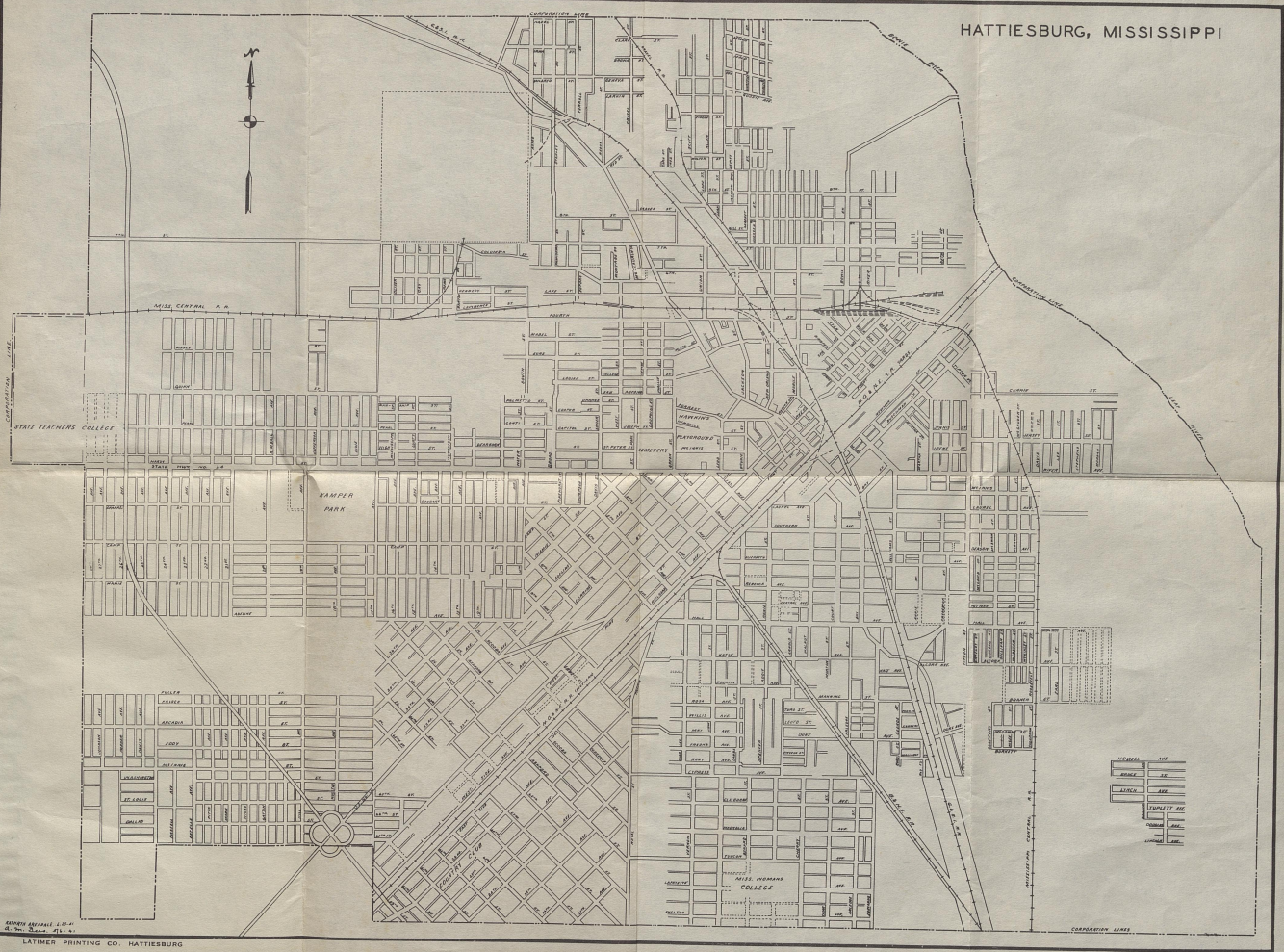
The highway crosses a northern boundary of the Leaf River unit of the De Soto National Forest; lookout towers protect the dense pines from fire.

Lumberton, 25 m., once a lumber town as its name suggests, is the center of the pecan growing area. Here the **Bass Pecan Orchard** sells trees and papershell nuts famed in pecan markets. **Poplarville**, 39 m., also a former sawmill town, concentrates on tung-tree culture and the production of naval stores. **Picayune**, 64 m., is Mississippi's tung tree center and the industry's point of origin in the State. Former mill owners are interested in the large tung tree plantations; **Rowlands Tung Mill**, where the oil is pressed from the nuts, is the fourth to be built in this country.

South of Picayune the highway leaves the Piney Woods for the low Coastal Meadows. Approaching Pearl River, the highway skirts low, dank-smelling marshes where local people of French descent fish from the banks. **Honey Island Swamp**, part of which belongs to Mississippi, is a wild-life refuge and was for years the hide-out for pirate bands. The swamp and river bottoms provide excellent hunting and fishing, but an experienced guide is necessary.



HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI



STREET MAP OF HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
LATHAM PRINTING CO., HATTIESBURG

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Lemon Pie

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Grated rind of one

Crust

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crackers + pour in butter -
1