

Valdosta State University

Valdosta, Georgia

I hereby give without condition the tape recordings and their contents as listed below to Valdosta State University as a donation for such scholarly and educational purposes as the university shall determine.

(Type all information except signatures)

Lucille Spenner Dutton
Full Name of Narrator

Lucille S. Dutton
Signature of Narrator

Route 1, Box 363 Donaldsonville GA 31745
Address of Narrator

Aranda Marie Hall
Full Name of Interviewer

Aranda M. Hall
Signature of Interviewer

1503 East Park Avenue, Valdosta GA 31602
Address of Interviewer

4-12-95
Date of Agreement

5-8-95
Date of Interview

Reminiscences of the above named narrator on life in Georgia during the Depression

David Williams History Papers UA 23-20 Box 033

Name Lucille S Dutton

Interview Date 05-08-1995

Consent Form yes

Photographs yes

Narrator Questionnaire yes

Interview Contents yes

Transcript yes

VHS Tape Available NO

VHS Tape Digitized /

Cassette Tape Available yes

Cassette Tape Digitized not yet

Additional Information:

(Include any notes you would like to make here.)

David Williams History Papers

Person Interviewed Lucille S. Jutta

Student's Name Arlanda Marie Hall

Interview Date 05-02-1995

Tape/Folder Number B1-F-033

Collection Number: UA 23-20 -B1-F-033

People in

Transcript Euna Gibson - Dr. Tom Chason - President Roosevelt

Subjects/Key Words in

Transcript Great Depression - Pineview School - Bain Bridge -
Seneca County - Decatur County - sharecroppers - Indian mounds -
food - Howard Hill - Kirkland Creek - Mangrove Baptist
Church - Bush Arbor Meeting - The Assembly of God Church -
a box supper - Methodist - society - Larkins' Camp Wiggins -
4H club - Neal's Landing - Alaca Bridge - Nazarene College -
Brief

Summary Growing up in the 1920's - 1930's - Providing food
for the family - Importance of 4-H clubs - Leisure activities
during the Depression - Roosevelt's New Deal was an im-
portant part - The life of farmers

Narrator Questionnaire

(Type all information)

Full Name Lucille Edith Dutton

Maiden Name Lucille Edith Spooner

Current Address Route 1 Box 363, Donaldsonville Ga, 31745

Phone Number (912) 524-5171

Date of Birth February 4, 1917

Birthplace Donaldsonville, Ga

Place of Residence (city or county and state), 1920s-1940s. Continue on reverse.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>Seminole Co. Georgia</u> , 19 <u>17</u> -19 <u>95</u> . | 5. _____, 19 __ -19 __. |
| 2. _____, 19 __ -19 __. | 6. _____, 19 __ -19 __. |
| 3. _____, 19 __ -19 __. | 7. _____, 19 __ -19 __. |
| 4. _____, 19 __ -19 __. | 8. _____, 19 __ -19 __. |

Family and/or individual occupations, 1920s-1940s.

Sharecropping (Early 1920's through 1930's)

Father worked in Miami as a Construction worker for 6 months in 1926

Farmed through out 1930-1940 (She and her husband)

Interview Contents

(Type all information)

NARRATOR'S NAME Lucille Spooner Dutton

TAPE NUMBER 1

PAGE 1 of 2

TIME (minutes & seconds)	S BJECTS
<u>0:00 to 7:50</u>	<u>1. Growing up in Pineview, details about Pineveiw School</u>
<u>7:51 to 10:22</u>	<u>2. Canning, hog killings, and cane</u>
<u>10:23 to 10:59</u>	<u>3. Grinding corn</u>
<u>10:60 to 16:44</u>	<u>4. More about Pineveiw (social events, fairs, and church)</u>
<u>16:45 to 19:48</u>	<u>5. Courting and marriage</u>
<u>19:49 to 23:22</u>	<u>6. Lack of money and town folks had it worse</u>
<u>23:23 to 24:57</u>	<u>7. Importance of 4-H, winning trip to Atlanta</u>
<u>24:58 to 25:47</u>	<u>8. First county agents (l'xtension Office)</u>
<u>26:27 to 27:13</u>	<u>9. Cattle vats and ticks</u>
<u>27:14 to 29:33</u>	<u>10. Bridge opennings in Seminole Co.</u>
<u>29:34 to 33:15</u>	<u>11. Picnics and swimming in Karl springs and Kirkland's Creek</u>
<u>33:16 to 35:06</u>	<u>12. Giving birth for the first time</u>
<u>35:07 to 36:15</u>	<u>13. Donalsonville Hospital and it's doctors</u>
<u>36:16 to 38:12</u>	<u>14. Working as home demonstation agent</u>
<u>38:13 to 40:02</u>	<u>15. Texas drought, cattle transported to Seminole Co.</u>

Interview Contents

(Type all information)

NARRATOR'S NAME Lucille Spooner Dutton

TAPE NUMBER 1

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TIME (minutes & seconds)	SUBJECTS
<u>40:03 to 42:15</u>	<u>1. How the "New Deal" improved life for many</u>
<u>42:16 to 43:51</u>	<u>2. Hog farming with husband</u>
<u>43:52 to 45:39</u>	<u>3. A little about early settlers to the Pineveiw area</u>
<u>45:40 to 46:12</u>	<u>4. Conclusion</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>5.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>6.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>7.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>8.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>9.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>10.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>11.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>12.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>13.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>14.</u>
<u> to</u>	<u>15.</u>

Oral History Interview

Narrator: Mrs. Lucille S. Dutton

Interviewer: Amanda M. Hall

Conducted at Donalsonville
Hospital, Donalsonville, Ga
Seminole Co.

May 20, 1995

Local History

Instructor: Dr. Williams

Valdosta State University

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LUCILLE DUTTON
today's date is May 20, 1995

Interviewer: Mrs. Dutton, we're talking about life through the Great Depression, from the year 1920 through the 1930's. Let's first talk about where you were born and where you grew up.

Narrator: I was born in what is now Pineview Community in what is now Seminole county which at that time was Decatur county later some of the families voted to form another county because of it being so far to drive to Bainbridge to county business. My mother tells me it was one of the coldest days ever that I was born on land that my grandfather, I don't know how long he owned it for my aunt Hooley who is 96 years old still owns it. I was born in a log house. I can remember that as far back as I can remember, we had telephones. I was born in 1916.

Interviewer: 1916, was that Feb.?

Narrator: Feb 4, 1916.

Interviewer: And where did you go to school?

Narrator: As far as I can remember we had Pineview school, I'm not sure just the year that it was built but I can remember when they added a room to it while I was going there. Now my mother, my aunts and uncles they went to school at first over at Kingston school over on what is now the 84. They walked across what must have been at least two miles.

Interviewer: Was that near Jakin?

Narrator: No it's about 2.5 miles east, no west of Donalsonville but later my mother drove the school wagon which was a two seated, or four seated I guess you'd say surry.

Interviewer: A surry?

Narrator: And she and my aunt and uncle can tell some real tales of times when it was real cold or when it would rain one time the horse ran away when they were in school.

Interviewer: Now, your parents were share croppers, is that right?

Narrator: Yes, my parents, let me tell you first how they met. Mr. Cummings down at Lela has a lumber mill at that time the whole area was thickly pine timber and he put in a lumber mill down there and he had tram loads that would go and bring the logs in and because my father had some cousins that lived near my mother, he met my mother and he used to drive the tram to go up and court with my mother.

Interviewer: Well, when you were in High School, that was in Pineview, is that right?,

Narrator: No I went to Pineview School later, now the Great Depression, no first Florida had a boom in the late 20's, no the middle 20's, in the 20's I'd say and my father and some cousins decided to go down and get a job and left my mother and, there were about 6 of her children stayed here while he went down there with them, well then the boom was over he couldn't, he lost his job, you know, and so he came back and at that time we moved down to what is now Lela where this. My mother was a Harrell, he was a Spooner, to where the Spooners lived and it was there that I finished grammar school at Lela where this lumber town had been. Course it had gone down then. Then when I finished high school in 28 and, 29, anyhow I finished grammar school and I have lots of wonderful memories of going to school at Lela and things we did, it was a two teacher school but one of the things, they used to let us go violet hunting.

Interveiw: Violet hunting?

Narrator: In the spring I can remember going violet hunting, the teachers would let us go, they went with us.

Interveiw: Just break out of class and go look for violets?

Narrator: Oh, they would give us time off. And something that is vivid in my memory is the old, there would be like a, out in the woods, it would be like a bank of dirt and they called it indian graves, and when we would come to an indian grave that was exciting. But I finished grammar school.

Interveiw: Were those really indian graves?

Narrator: Yes, they tell me they are and they still open them up now and find things. I've heard alot about that. But you see, all of the land has been cleared, so much of it now, I guess there still are places that still have them. But I can remember that as one of the exciting things, you go up to an indian grave. But I finished grammar school in 29 and I had never, we walked to school, like 2 miles. But children who walked further came by our house and we all gathered together to school and came back together in the afternoon. Our house was kind of a gathering place, people liked to go to our house, And my momma and daddy loved for them to come and they stopped and momma used to always bake cakes and so often she passed them cakes to everybody and cup of water and got some cool water. See we didn't have ice then, the only was you had ice was when the ice truck came through about once a week.

Interveiw: Well how often did you go to town to get food and goods?

Narrator: Usually about once a week. But later, you know, as cars came, but usually we went to town about once a week.

Interveiw: When did you get your first car?

Narrator: I can't even remember my fathers first car. It would have been in the early 20's but later on when the depression come not many people had cars and but the thing of it was we all had farming people. They had their gardens, they raised corn, they made corn meal, they had their cane patch, they made their own syrup. And that was another highlight of fall when they let you get your first stalk of cane to chew.

Interveiw: You chew your cane.

Narrator: And then you know we raised our gardens, we raised our chickens, we milked our cows, we had our milk and butter, our vegetables, we killed hogs, had hams and midlins, you know, all that good stuff.

Interveiw: What are midlings?

Narrator: Midlins is the side of the meat, where you get your bacon and sausage and all that and what we did back then, you see, we didn't have electricity, we didn't have electric refrigerators, and so we had to can our food to keep, but we canned everything, vegetables, even our meats when we had a hog killing. That was a day, when they had the hog killing and they had sausage, when you made your sausage, fix your hams and shoulders and all that. You know they would salt the meat down, rub it thorough with salt, and you had to have a real cold time to kill hogs and then everybody had a smoke house that they hung their meat in to smoke it. They first salted it down then when it go right they hung it in the smoke house and had a slowww smoke and smoked it. If you wanted some good ham, you went out and pulled out one of those hams and took that ham and salted it. But we also made our jellies, we had our potatos, we grew our ash potatos, and like I said, Oh, and another big thing was when you shared your corn picked out your best ears of corn and shelled it and went to the mill and made your own meal.

Interveiw: You were telling me that one mill was alot better than another

Narrator: Oh, the Howard's Mill mill, if you went up to Howards mill, you got your best meal.

Interveiw: Is that on the river?

Narrator: On the Kirkland creek. That was the best meal. Now we had a out at Lela that you could get and it was good but if you went to Howards mill you got your best meal.

Interveiw: Your school moved or closed down, is that right?

Narrator: Yes, they started consolidating schools in the late 20's but our Pineview school where we live now, where I grew up

Interveiw: You moved from Lela back to Pineview?

Narrator: Yes Pineview school, let me talk a little more about that. That building was not only used for school, it was used for literary societies, box suppers, it was used even for church, Sunday school, things like that, and we had a, in the late 20's, we had fairs there. It was a fair just like these are today. I don't reckon we had rides but we displayed farm products, canned goods, cakes and pies and, you know, just everything. Your sewing, your crocheting, your needlework, your dresses you made, it was really nice and everybody enjoyed it. They had the stands where you go and get cooked hotdogs and hamburgers, you know, all the things you used to have, and that was a lot of fun. Oh and you could, they had trinkets you could buy, it was just a fun thing and that was the time I remember they had horse races and the young men on the high stepping horses. I can remember, I think it was the Ford cars, the Thunderbird, that had those beautiful horses, high stepping and raised and they also had the racers, race cars. Oh it was a fun thing. There were literary societies, I can remember we would go to them and they'd have the debates, you know, I was a little girl and I couldn't be a part of it then but I can remember them as fun things.

Interveiwier: It seems like Pineview was a really established community.

Narrator: It was and it still is. Now the church, the first church that was there was the Hargrove, a primitive Baptist church, which was later moved to town. Lots of the people, though, that lived in Pineview community still go out there, like to Jakin to church, or to Donalsonville to church, and that in the 20's, the late 20's and early 30's. They used to have a Bush Arbor meetings over close to what is now, over the church. That was the beginning of Assembly of God Churches.

Interveiwier: What was it called, what sort of meeting?

Narrator: A Bush Arbor. They would be on a arbor, you know, that cut trees. And cover it was a, put the post up, and cover it over with a bush and then they built that bench you sat and they had.

Interveiwier: Was it something just for decoration?

Narrator: It was something, that was where their pulpit.

Interveiwier: Oh, I see.

Narrator: That was their pulpit.

Interveiwier: So it was like an outside church

Narrator: An outside church. This was what they called the beginning of the Holiness Assembly of God churches. My grandparents use to go by and visit them and they would let us go to that church.

Interveiw: Well tell me about the box suppers that you had.

Narrator: Well it was a part of something like a literary society or something, they would always have a program, you know, of some kind and then the women would carry their box food. They would have a pretty, a box covered over with musical crape paper and ruffles and bows and have it pretty, but inside was lots of food. And the men, then, bought the boxes, but they didn't usually know, unless they got tipped off, whose box they were buying. But they usually would be tipped off to know whose box they wanted to buy. And they would bid on the boxes.

Interveiw: Well someone bought your box supper.

Narrator: Yes, Leroy and I had met, the first time we met, we just met, I was with some people and he was with some more and we made it a rule of visiting a little while and then I didn't see him for a while until later, I was visiting some of his neighbors and we got better acquainted. But then this was when I lived in Lela and he and some friends went down. We were having a box supper down at Lela school and he went down and told his friends that he wanted to go down and they went. I wasn't expecting it, but they came to my house and then went on down to the school with us and when they were auctioning off the boxes he learned which one was my box, and we were in the Depression years and you didn't pay an whole lot, nobody had much money.

Interveiw: Tell me how much the average box cost.

Narrator: About a dollar and a half, and that's about what he paid for mine. But when he went up to pay for it he had a 20 dollar bill and oh did I feel cheated, if I had known that he had that money, he would have paid that for my box. That was a lot of fun. But they he and I, we ... that, the next Jan after that was when we moved back to, down on the river. It must have been not too many, you know, weeks after that he called and told his friends, said lets go down to see Lucille. You have to remember, everybody didn't have telephones and we didn't happen to have a telephone down there then, so they came down to see me and that's when we started dating.

Interveiw: Well how long after the box supper did you get married?

Narrator: Oh, it must have been about, at least 3 or 4 years.

Interveiw: And why did you get married?

Narrator: Well, my father wanted us to have a home wedding but I was so shy I didn't want to and we went to the preacher's house. The Methodist preacher. See, we were both Baptist at that time, later we joined the Methodist church but at the very same night we were getting married, our pastor was getting married so we went to the Methodist and my sister and her current boyfriend were with us

Interviewer: Let's talk more about the great depression in general, what are the things you really noticed that cued you in that the depression had hit.

Narrator: Well, nobody had money. Like I said, everybody grew their own food and I'll tell you this, I remember just a few years ago, or maybe it's been several years ago, some of the discussion was on the depression, and I said Oh yes, I remember the depression and how hard it was, nobody had any money, and another person said to me "hush, you don't know anything about the depression, you lived on a farm and you had plenty of food to eat, you didn't know what being hungry was. But it was poor people in town that suffered.

Interviewer: Did you know any of those people?

Narrator: Yes I knew a lot of people and, you see, there were no jobs. The only people who had money, and they didn't spend it, because it was hard on everybody. But they didn't have anything, and when Roosevelt went into office and came with the new deal and created jobs so people could get work to do, it was a wonderful thing.

Interviewer: Did you or your husband, or any of your family take advantage of those jobs?

Narrator: Well, we were farmers.

Interviewer: You were farmers?

Narrator: Yeah, we were farmers. Now they did, one thing they came out with that helped farmers was when the program where they borrowed money and repaid it helped the farmers. It really meant alot. And then as things got better and jobs were created it really helped everybody, things began to improve. I would hate to see another depression equal to that one, I don't believe the young people could do as good.

Interviewer: You were telling me earlier that fabric was so expensive in the stores that you couldn't afford it, that you made clothes out of...

Narrator: Well, nobody had any money, but that was one of the things as with me, we had, back in the real hard times, we didn't have feed sacks. But it got to where there was a program that you could have chickens, get money to buy chickens and then you could buy your feed-your prepared chicken feed- and it had printson it and yes you had, you made, it was a feed sack vest but it was pretty. But everybody had them and I another thnig that I remember, one thing that meant so much to me was, it must have been about '31 or '32 we had our first extension agent and one thing that stands out with me was the Woman's Club in Donalsonville, gave a trip to the most outstanding 4Her in Seminole County and I won it and I went to Camp Eagle, no Camp Wiggins up near Athens and that

was a great trip. That day, the day we came back, we came back through Atlanta, walked up on top of Stone Mt., went up in the Capital Building. That night I think I was the tiredest I've ever been. But it was such an experience for a poor little country girl. There were four of us who went on that trip and we were there a week.

Interveiw: How long did it take you to get to Atlanta by car?

Narrator: Oh, I don't know.

Interveiw: I imagine it was a long ride.

Narrator: Early in the morning ...(unintelligible)... but this was one of the things that meant a lot to me. Four H meant a lot to me and a lot to my family and the ones who went on it. But that was one of the ...(unintelligible)... then one of the, another thing, not only did we have the 4 H clubs but the home demonstration clubs where the women went. They learned how to can, sew, andc course a lot of they knew how to sew, but they learned alot of crafts and they met once a month, I think.

Interveiw: The county agent would come to Pineview?

Narrator: Ah huh, and then they would, maybe, meet in each others homes if they didn't meet at the school house. Now that school house was used, I believe I said a while ago, was used like for community gatherings, and then we had church and sunday school there at different times. But when the school was consolidated in '34 it was torn down. The people who owned it, when it was built on their land, it was determined that if it ever wasn't used for a school, it would go back to them and they tore it down.

Interveiw: So what year did you graduate from high school?

Narrator: '33, in 1933. Things were just beginning to get a little better.

Interveiw: And what year was it that you got married?

Narrator: In '35.

Interveiw: I remember, we were talking about the cattle vats.

Narrator: Oh yes, at my grandpa's house. The old log house where my grandmother was born. It's still, it's rotted down, but it's still there and the cousin that owns it, my grandfather sold it before he died to one of his nephews and they used to, I think they had ticks on the cows. But when I was a little girl, I remember everybody, they had a dip vat there and everybody would bring the cows there and run them through that dip vat. And that was quite a day.

Interveiw: Did you have cows?

Narrator: Oh yes.

Interveiw: You were telling me about, there were several bridges, in ...

Narrator: The new bridges that crossed the Chattahoochee River. I remember real well when the one down at what is called Neal's Landing. The first bridge that was built there, before then they had a ferry. Another thing, they used to bring the cotton from northwest, the tobacco, from northwest Fl. over to Bainbridge, I believe was where the markets, or it may have been Quitman over there, and they came across that river there. At one time they had to come on the ferry, but then they put in what was called the swinging bridge. I remember the day it was opened and it was quite a thing, you know, the swinging bridge. I believe they said it was built like the Brooklyn Bridge but it was smaller, and in later years the bridge. Up further north on the river close to Jakin.

Interveiw: Would that be Kirkland?

Narrator: No, now that's not Kirkland Creek, the Chattahoochee is where it crosses. I can't remember the name of that bridge. It's the Herman Talmage.

Interveiw: The bridge that goes over the Chattahoochee? I'm not sure.

Narrator: I'm not either. But both of those [bridges], that was really quite a big day when those were opened. They had a big opening, a big celebration, you know, and then later the swinging bridge, you know, was torn down and I believe that's when the Herman Talmage bridge was put there. Oh, the one up north is the Alaca bridge.

Interveiw: I'm sorry?

Narrator: The Alaca bridge.

Interveiw: The Alaca bridge?

Narrator: The one near Jakin, the Alaca bridge.

Interveiw: The members of Pineview community, you said, would all go picnicing at Kirkland's creek.

Narrator: Kirkland's creek, oh that was one of the highlights of summer, was to go to Kirkland's creek, picnic, go down and go in swimming, it was quite a day and we did that all along. Another place we went was Karl,s springs. And as far back as I can remember I had some real fond memories END OF SIDE ONE

.....the women in the cars.

Narrator: Going to the springs, Karl springs, and there was eddie that juttet, if you went in those springs that was the coldest water, and I remember one afternoon, somehow, my foot slipped off a rock and I almost drowned and ...(unintelligible)... saved me. And he, all of his life, he teased me about, it wasn't teasing, but I have a lot of fun talking about that.

Interveiwier: Well tell me what your swimsuit looked like.

Narrator: Oh, you didn't really have swimsuits then, I don't remember. And the swimsuits had a skirt, they were, not everbody had swimsuits, but if you had one it was built up high, it didn't have sleeves, it had a skirt over it.

Interveiwier: A long skirt? Did it come to your knees?

Narrator: To your knees. It wasn't that bad. But I remember at Karl springs, well both places Kirkland's creek, but at Karl springs it seems like it stands out more. When they didn't have, now later on they had places built to, you know, where you could put your, like, a little stove to cook on but when they got there, they just had it on brick and they cooked, and fish that morning, have a fish fry and cook the fish, and I can just see the women sticking the fried, and the men helping them, cooking those fish.

Interveiwier: Well that was in about what year? The early '30's that you would all go down there and do.

Narrator: No, now that was, yeah in the early '30's, no the '20's and '30's that I can remember. See I was born in 1916 so I can remember the '20's, that's about as far back as I can remember. And one of the most beautiful memories I have, I must have been maybe 8 or 10, somewhere along in there, and Mamie Carr and Miss Brigham, Addie Brighamx, but she was Addie Parker, they were teenage girls and they were a little older than me, you know, they were riding some of the most beautiful horses and then, of course, all the girls had long hair, their hair was blowing in the breeze. That's a beautiful memory. (Laughs) And I told them both about it many times.

Interveiwier: Now how old were you when you first had Tom, your oldest son?

Narrator: About 22.

Interveiwier: And tell me about that.

Narrator: Oh, before I, it used, before, I was one of the first ones that went. We had the hospital but Dr. Smith, the doctor I was using, still wasn't taking patients in the hospital and he had a little clinic, like, at his office and one of my best friends was the nurse and we would.

Interveiwier: Was that Miss Euna?

Narrator: Yeah, Euna Gibson. Yes, Euna Spooner Gibson, and I, when I learned that there was something wrong I, we went there, and went up there about 10:00 and Tom was born about 2:00. His office was equipped just like the hospital.

Interveiw: That was in downtown Donalsonville?

Narrator: Ah huh. And later on he started carrying his patients, well later on Tom wasn't very old when he got sick, he had a heartattack. I though.

Interveiw: Tom, your son?

Narrator: No, my son's doctor. Dr. Smith. I just, oh I thought I had to have Dr. Smith. But after that we ...(unintelligible)... Then the hospital opened up, you know, they started other doctors and we went there and these doctors started seeing patients at the hospital. Our other children were born there.

Interveiw: The hospital, before it became a hospital, it was a Nazarene College.

Interveiw: That was in the early teens?

Narrator: Yes, I had forgotten just what year it was built, but I believe it became a hospital in 1920. Dr. Chason, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Tom Chason opened it up.

Interveiw: And is it the same hospital?

Narrator: The same hospital's there now, it has meant a lot to this area, it has been re.., it has been improved through the years and it really and there's where the rest of my children were born.

Interveiw: You were a housewife on the farm, right?

Narrator: Yes, we were all farmers throughout. My husband. Now the first canning plant we had in Donalsonville, it was in 1935, and I was, remember I had been a 4H club member and a home demonstration member, was at that time, and our home demonstration agent was calling then when we opened up the canning plant she asked me if I would supervise and I did and I enjoyed it. I believe I was there 2 or 3 years. The people would bring in their whatever they had to can, if it was like they had killed a hog and wanted to can it or they had corn or vegetables they'd bring them it there and ... Now you could can there with the jars but usually we had the cans. We had a drought and the cows were just dying out there and they moved them here in herds by train loads. I remember my father had a lot of them there on the, he had these big pastures down on the river and, but they brought those cows here. I understand that's the greatest number of cows ever brought to this area. And I tell you it was something bad.

Interveiw: What year was that?

Narrator: I would say in 30.. in the early '30's.

Interveiw: It just really just added to the problems that everyone was having.

Narrator: Oh yes and they even had men and that's one of the early jobs, you know, that Mr. Roosevelt created. Those men were hired to help fight those screw worms and they would have to catch those cows and tie them down and dig them out, and then paint the, to heal the wound and children, you had to be real particular with children in they had a sore that it was covered because humans could get those things too. I don't remember, I remember hearing of people getting them, but I don't remember anybody that got them. But it was an awful thing but they really faught them and I don't know, by the '40's maybe they had been erradicated. But it was an awful thing. You can imagine your dog or your cows, and with alot of them in the pastures.

Interveiw: You could just get that from open cuts?

Narrator: Open cuts and a fly lighting on it, see then it would, it was awful. Have you ever seen maggots, you know, well it was similar to that except they were larger. It was a terrible thing.

Interveiw: When did you get your first veterinarian in Donalsonville?

Narrator: You know as far back as I, I don't know who the first, yes I do, Dr Darbyshire was one of the first veterinarians.

Interveiw: And what was the name again?

Narrator: Dr. Darbyshire. But I remember that he was one of the first ones. But like I said, at least as far back as I can remember we had veterinarians.

Intereveiw: Did you ever have to call on one?

Narrator: Oh yes, you had to. And then Dr. Davis. I'm thinking he, way back, you know, as I was growing up. But he and his wife both died, she died first. I can remember his daughter died real young but I think she had moved away but his son moved away from here. I don't know what child. But they were veterinarians. Yes and another thing that we had back then was cholera, from hogs and, oh, you really had to fight it and vaccinate your hogs and all that, but I think that's been pretty well wiped out.

Interveiw: You'll were pretty big hog farmers?

Narrator: My husband was grew alot of hogs down the old, now we owned the land that the old Pineview school was on and my husband put in a hog house down there and he grew some of the most

beautiful hogs and the old pump that used to be for the, you know, old school house it would not serve, he had to put in a larger pump. Another thing that stands out in my memory was when my, was when Leroy and I were shelling peas at the house and there was a terrible clap of thunder and it got our tv and we thought it got us, but that very night it got our pump. See we had the pump down at the hog house on a different line but it also struck down there and we had not been long built that and he had not added it to his insurance, you know, on the house, I mean on the farm, and it was not covered, so it cost, at that time \$500.00 was a lot of money. It cost us \$500.00 to get that pump fixed. But right after that, of course, he added it to the farm insurance and the next time, we had it hit back down there and it was added. The insurance paid for it. Things like that through the years, we grown up having a family means alot. That's another thing I did not tell about, we bought the land we live on now in '48. Our other four children we had, you know, Tom, Mary, Carol, and Bob, he was about 2 years old and Lewis was born after we moved to the old house, we call it. It was a house that Richardson, old grandpa Richardson, lived in, in that area.

Interveiw: He was one of the first settlers?

Narrator: First settlers, um hum. And we lived in the old house and we wanted to remodel it, it would have been so pretty remodelled but it would have cost a lot of money. So the best thing we could do was just tear it down and rebuild. So we tore it down and rebuilt with a brick house.

Interveiw: Well tell me some of the names of the families that were in Pineview, you know the Harrells,..

Narrator: The Harrells. Now the Sullivans, my mothers mother was a Sullivan. And they were some of the early settlers and my mothers father was a Harrell and they moved over from the other side of Bainbridge over here and my grandfathers mother and father had both died and he was, his half brother Bill, you know, reared him. I think he was maybe about 14. So they moved over.

Interveiw: Your physical therapist is here, I know we need to stop. Ms. Dutton, I thank you for your time and for you sharing some of your memories with me. It has been a pleasure.