

RE: PROCLAMATION WINCHESTER DAVIS DAY.

March 9, 1977. I am Daisy Greene speaking with Mayor William C. Burnley, Jr. in the Greenville City Hall.

Mayor Burnley, Staff Sergeant Mayo Davis, grandson of Winchester Davis, was very touched by your presentation at the Greenville High School. I am asking that you make that presentation again for the Oral History Project so that future generations may enjoy it was much as Staff Sergeant Mayo Davis.

BURNLEY: Thank you, Mrs. Greene.

My remarks were made at the reception and concert for Mr. Winchester Davis. As I recall saying that Mr. Winchester Davis was truly an outstanding citizen of our community. Mr. Davis had always done his best to assist the young and old in our community with his music.

Some years back, when I was a youngster, Mr. Davis had an excellent orchestra and he played in the Hotel Greenville's Blue Room, he played at other places throughout the community, bringing joy and happiness to many of our people. He also went about teaching music to those who did not have funds to take the lessons with him. He organized the band at Sacred Heart School. He touched the lives of so many citizens in our community. To name them would be a task too long to fulfill. Members of his original band are here present tonight to honor him. I remember Mr. Winchester Davis for

many of his deeds. For an example, I saw him walk into the Police Station in the late forties with no visable political clout and present the application for the first police officer in the State of Mississippi. Mr. Win was not a politician but with outright respect for his citizenship, the application was considered and this gentleman was employed with the Greenville Police Department. Since that time other blacks have filled positions with law enforcement agencies through the State of Mississippi. This is just one of the many contributions that Mr. Wynn made to the citizens of this community. It is an honor for me to honor this man on this occasion. I will, therefore, read the following:

"From the Office of the Mayor
Greenville, Mississippi

A PROCLAMATION

Entitled: Mr. Winchester Davis Day

WHEREAS, the civic leadership and genuine love of community, a laudable trait possessed by few, and,

WHEREAS, each individual's character, happiness and future success is largely determined by his community involvement and,

WHEREAS, we are endowed by our Creator with the blessings and benefits of our friends to provide us with a good community environment in which to raise and educate our children in the humane principles of life and,

WHEREAS, we recognize the timeless value of citizens

NOTICE

This material may be
protected by copyright
law (Title 17 U.S. Code).

August 12, 1977. This is Daisy Greene.

Today, Mr. Winchester Davis, who has already been recorded is going to talk about the rationing during World War II.

Did you have any first-hand information about rationing, Mr. Davis?

DAVIS: Yes. I had heard on the radio concerning the rationing of special items that was soon to take effect. The rationing was important to help the war effort now. There were certain items that were essential to the war and the most important ones was sugar and gasoline. Now there were a number of items that were necessary to give the Army priority over certain articles, such as leather and, of course, you know, rubber, a certain amount of rubber, consequently, if a person needed shoes then they would have to go to the Ration Board and make application for a certificate. They would issue you a certificate if it was deemed that it was necessary for you to carry on in your livelihood.

GREENE: Just a minute, Mr. Davis. What about families with small children? Did they get more consideration than a couple with no children?

DAVIS: Well, I didn't experience any of that. However, if a large family, these type of people would have more sugar stamps, I know, because of the simple fact there's more

people there. Naturally it would be larger than it was on a single basis. It always seemed pretty fair to me because I wouldn't have had enough money to buy the different times for each so much. By rationing the shoes, you might say, within our own family one child got shoes this time and then the next child got shoes the next time. It staggered on down the line like that.

GREENE: Will you give me the dates? When did this rationing begin and how long did it last?

DAVIS: Yes. The rationing started on May of 1942 and it lasted until June of 1947. However, that was the period of time for complete rationing, but in 1945 when the War was over and things were easing up and you weren't required to have certificates, you might say that the rationing period stops in 1945. However, your official time was in 1947, June of 1947. Gasoline and sugar were the main items, but now I had -- this is just a coincidence I suppose -- I had ordered an amplifier that was supposed to come the next week and I was informed that the Army had stopped all orders on that type of things. I had also ordered a set of tires that I was supposed to pick up at the Goyer Company Monday. Saturday I was there, Monday I was supposed to get the tires. When I got there Monday that order had been canceled, indefinitely, and so that was the start of those things. However, I didn't have any real problem on tires but one time. The Ration Board would give you a grade 2 and 3 tire and tubes without a

certificate. All you would do was go to the Board and make the application and they didn't give you the certificate for the grade A tires.

My experience with these grade 2 and 3 tires was a waste of money and tires. I'll tell you of one experience. I was supposed to play a dance in Marks, Mississippi. Now mind you, because of the War effort and things the speed limit was 30 miles per hour on the highway, so that meant you had to start in plenty of time in order to get where you were going. When I left out on the first grade 2 tire, it swoll out so big it looked like a balloon and I jumped out of the car and let all the air out to save the innertube. The tire wasn't any more good, so by the time I got to Clarksdale, I had two sets of tires to go out on me. One person traveling in a pickup truck off the farm saw me and recognized who I was and took my players on around to Marks where they would start the dance. It was apparent that I was going to be late, and that did happen. That's two flats on the way to Marks --

GREENE: With the second-class tires.

DAVIS -- with the second-class tires, and I finally made it in about an hour late. Of course, the players were there and they were playing when I got in. When I got ready to leave I had notified the man I was playing for that I needed a tire to get back home, and he took the tire off of his car, but his car was a Plymouth and mine was a Ford. The tire 600 X 16 was the same size but the wheels were made

different and when I had the flat after I was on my way to Clarksdale, then I couldn't make the wheel fit and there was only one thing to do, break the tire down off of the Plymouth wheel and put in the Ford wheel, but this tire was just about glued to that rim. It took me about 2 hours to get it off and change it over. As soon as we got that straight then my battery went down.

GREENE: Before you leave the tire you said he took the tire off of his car and gave it to you. Who is this "he"?

DAVIS: This "he" was the person I was playing the dance for.

GREENE: I see.

DAVIS: I've forgotten his name now.

GREENE: That night you had battery trouble.

DAVIS: Yes. I had battery trouble, so I made it in to Clarksdale by pushing.

GREENE: In other words, you didn't make too much profit off of that dance.

DAVIS: No, indeed. Besides, I was out all night and working the next day. When I started out I got to Clarksdale, the man told me that I had a bad cell in the battery, and it wasn't but one thing I could do - let him put a charge on the battery, and when I start off try not to stop just to keep going, he said, because the energy that would be required to start your motor was liable to take this juice out and your battery definitely won't hold a charge. There I

NOTICE

was creeping along and we finally made it in about eleven o'clock the next day. I'd left at two o'clock that evening and spent all night and morning. Finally, I made it in by eleven o'clock, and I went directly to the Ration Board and I said, "The size you gave me didn't do anything but keep me out all night, not to mention the lost rest, I said, "I'm just broke down." So, while I was talking, the lady I think was named Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Wade was the Secretary at the Rationing Board, and evidently she had orders from the Board itself to put me in a different classification as to the need of those type of articles, so she gave me a certificate for the grade A tires and I didn't have any more trouble.

GREENE: As a Postal employee, were you entitled to a grade A tire? What about your work as a musician?

DAVIS: No, the work as a postal employee did not entitle me to a grade A tire. I had a gasoline supplement, if I needed it, for the Post Office, but I didn't need that. I told them that I didn't need gasoline for the Post Office, but I needed a B book, the type that would entitle me to go with the bands. Later on after the trouble, they gave me the certificate for grade A tires, for the number one tires. How I arrived at the B book: I gave the number of miles I was accustomed to traveling; that is, I would go to Clarksdale, Grenada and so on and when I turned in the number of miles that I reaveled to these places then and I also made it known that I didn't want gasoline for the Post Office, I wanted it

NOTICE

This material may be
protected by copyright
law (Title 17 U.S. Code).

for the band, the band only.

GREENE: Yes. Did it work a hardship on the average person, or was there much grumbling about this rationing of tires?

DAVIS: I don't know of anybody who had the experience that I had with these grade 2 tires. You see, well even now, as hot as it is now, if you went out of here - if you started out of here on the way to Clarksdale and it was as hot as this weather is, with friction on the road, I doubt if you'd get very far on cheaper tires.

GREENE: With cheaper tires.

DAVIS: So, now, maybe the people didn't have as far to go as I had to go. You see, you get the real test on tires when you have to drive under heated circumstances. So, to answer your question - I didn't hear of any grumbling. It seemed like people realized that they had to do their part in the War effort to help out things. It was taken pretty good.

GREENE: Were there any black market for tires?

DAVIS: Well, I heard of two or three things, two or three occasions of black market being offered but the penalty was so stiff the right type of person didn't support it.

GREENE: Do you remember what the penalty was?

DAVIS: Well, it was supposed to be, I would say, a Federal offense if they carried you to Atlanta that was a

step in a longer term, I understand, than for the local people. I remember an occasion where some people were sent to Parchman. They had to do two years there. It more or less rested with how the local people felt. That's my opinion. The local people would either send you - they'd see that you would go to the Federal pen or go to the state penitentiary or even stay in your county and so on like that.

GREENE: Mr. Davis, where was this Rationing Board?

DAVIS: The Rationing Board that opened at first was in the 200 block of Main Street. Then later on they moved around to 508 Washington Street, which was the Greenville Buick. That was their building, Cottingham's building, and I don't know whether he just gave it to them or what. It was more ideal than on Main Street. Washington Street was a part of my route and this is how I would see a lot of things, a lot of people. Oddly enough, most of the people working in the Ration Board on Washington Avenue lived on my route and so, I was made more popular because I handled the mail from the husbands, sweethearts and even the children who went to college and most of all the pay checks, so that kind of had things - I was in a little demand there. If any of the people on my route wanted their checks, I'd just as soon give it to them, because it saved them the trouble of having to come home, to the bank, where most of these people lived they wouldn't make it back in time to make their deposit or transactions in

the banks because the banks closed at 2 o'clock. Most of the people didn't get off until 3 or 4 o'clock.

GREENE: Is that permissible now to deliver mail to a place other than the address on the envelope?

DAVIS: Well, now, don't ask me that?

GREENE: That is the law?

DAVIS: Well, the law is you must deliver the mail where it is addressed, but a lot of convenience could be had if you give the person their letter where you meet them up town. Things like that - a good carrier knows his people, what they are looking for.

GREENE: Yes.

Now, Mr. Davis, is it moonshine whiskey?

DAVIS: Well, it is such a thing as moonshine whiskey. That's one kind that was quite popular, I understand, out in the rural areas somebody would be out and see smoke coming up. If you investigated you would see that some type of still was going on. The Revenue folks usually made a closer study of that, and they found out about it. I did hear about that. I heard that a fellow was making some moonshine whiskey. They'd say moonshine because they made it at night and consequently they couldn't shoot too good on the spot by the moonshine light. I had heard of snakes and even hogs getting into the moonshine mash. A person would have to have a mighty big appetite to want to drink that stuff, but I understand that they did, I saw the picture in the paper, of course I knew the location

when they brought it out that the sheriff and deputy sheriff had been in and raided some moonshine places and destroyed all the equipment the people had.

GREENE: Didn't you tell me that some place in this locality was noted for its very fine whiskey?

DAVIS: Well, this is a different type altogether. This is not moonshine and this is not whiskey that's made at night. This is the corn whiskey that was made supposedly in Rosedale, out from the levee. The Mississippi river runs up there and this particular place manufactured the corn whiskey under certain specifications and by word the people who did imbibe the drinks of that nature said that was the best corn whiskey in the United States, in the world. That's carrying it pretty far but that is what credit the corn whiskey manufactured in Rosedale was given the credit.

GREENE: Is there a need for making that illegal beverage now? I'd say, do they make as much money out of it?

DAVIS: Well, I don't know. I really don't think so, but I know the people around Bolivar County seemed to prize that corn whiskey so much that somebody ought to do something. They would stipulate that, this is in Bolivar County, that corn whiskey, and, of course, on those type of things whiskey never did really appeal to me, but I did have those who liked it and they'd praise it to the highest. About the need for it, well, I just don't know, because, since they legalized whiskey and it's supposed to be made under certain

specifications, and certain conditions and it's supposed to be bottle and bond as they term it. It's supposed to be the best for human consumption. You'd have to get some of those fellows who have tried it out to give you some good answer on it.

GREENE: You told me about a sheriff tricking you into speeding. How did he do that?

DAVIS: Well, as soon as I'd passed the city of Cleveland the deputy sheriff's car drove ahead of me. Every time, after we got outside the city limits, when I attempted to pass - he was driving 20 miles an hour - he'd speed up, so I immediately cut down and got behind him. It looked like he was going to drive his 30 miles an hour, but then he'd cut back down to 10 miles an hour. Then I made sure I was going by. I went around as soon as I got up, I'd get up to 30 miles an hour and he'd go up to 35 and I'd get back behind him. For about ten times and I was really peaved then because I knew if I fooled around too long I'd be late for the engagement in Clarksdale. I was playing for Mr. W. K. Anderson at the Country Club out from Clarksdale. That's in Coahoma County.

Then on the eleventh time I opened my Ford up and went on by this man, by the deputy sheriff. As soon as I got by he opened up his siren and I stopped. He said to me, "You know you're speeding." I said, "Well, if I was speeding I was speeding because you made me speed. You know that that's how that happened. I did speed." He said, "Well, let me see

NOTICE

your driver's license, let me see your gasoline book. I don't know whether you're supposed to be on the highway at all." I said, "Oh, yes, I have a B book." When he demanded my driver's license, I had left them at home. I told him, "I work every day and as hot as it is now my driver's license would be all wet up and everything. I do have a driver's license," and he said, "Yes, but you don't have them with you." I said, "I grant you that. I am at fault if that's what you want," and so he said, "I'm going to lock you up." I didn't answer. He said, "I'm going to lock you up." He said that to me four times. The fifth time he said, "I said, I was going to lock you up. What are you going to do about it?" I said, "I'm going down and be locked up. It's just that simple, you said you were going to lock me up, you are going to take me down and lock me up and so I'll be just locked up."

So, that put sort of a smile on his face, but I said, "I'm supposed to entertain for Mr. W. K. Anderson and if I don't hurry up and get there, he'll probably be out looking for me, because he knows I never disappoint him or anything," and the deputy sheriff said to me, "You've got a driver's license?" I said, "I have." He said, "Well, could you bring them up here?" I said, "I work every day, I get back in about six o'clock." He said, "Will you bring them back?" I said, "Sure, I'll bring them back." He said, "Now don't think because you're begging me that I'm letting you off, but you bring those license back tomorrow." I knew what the key word

was then, Mr. W. K. Anderson. I was able to go on and make my trip. The next day I carried my driver's license in. When I walked into the sheriff's office, the sheriff knew me and all and he went to talking about old times and how much they enjoyed the band and everything. Then this deputy sheriff said, "Well, I was glad to do this for you." He changed his mood and story and everything.

(End of Interview)

(Transcribed by Vivian Broom)

Win Davis

INTERVIEWER'S NOTE: May 10, 1978

The young dentist that Winchester Davis is referring to on page 30 is Dr. C. B. Clark instead of Dr. C. B. Davis.

INDEX
OF WINCHESTER DAVIS

"After Hours", Erskine Hawkins', 40
Alaska, 45
Alcorn (College), 7, 8, 26, 27, 35
Anderson, _____, 15
Anderson, W. K., 72-74
Andrews, Margaret, band member, teacher, Weddington Elementary
School, 30
Archer, _____ (Mayor), 56
Armistice Day, 25
Armstrong, Louis, 31
Arthurlia (tap dancer), band member, 30
Atlanta, Georgia, mentioned, 18, 68
B Book, 67, 73
Barnes, Peter, black mail carrier, 22
Bass Junior High, 30
Baton Rouge (Louisiana), 37
Bell, Bernice, cousin, retired teacher, Greenville Public
Schools, 2
Bell, John, black letter carrier, 18, 22, 23
Blue Room, the (in the Greenville Hotel), 31, 60
Bolivar County, 71
Branch 516, 55, 57
Broadway (Street), mentioned, 58
Brock, Emmett, 46

Burnley, Mayor William C., Jr., Proclamation Winchester

Davis Day, 60-62

Byrd, Otis Red, 36

Caldwell, John, early letter carrier, 53

Canton (Miss.), 41

Carson, Willie, first black policeman, 46, 48-50

Carter, James, 46

Casino (night club), 31

Catholic, Melvin, band member, Protestant Minister, 30

Chicago (Illinois), 1, 27, 28, 36, 37

Chicago University Extension, 27

Chief of Police, 47, 56

Circuit Clerk, 19

City Department, 1, 31

City Hall, 46, 60

Civil Service, 50

Clark, C. B., dentist, band member, 30

Clarksdale (Miss.), 65-68, 72

Cleveland (Miss.), 72

Clinton, Larry, band, 32

Coahoma County, 72

Coleman, Arch, Postmaster General, 16

Coleman High School, 4, 7, 32, 33, 40, 55

Coleman, Lizzie W., principal, Number Two School, 2, 27

College (Street), 1

Collins, Peter, drummer, Sacred Heart School, 7, 38

Colorado Street, mentioned, 30

Columbus, Joe, 12

Comptroller, 16, 17

Connerly, _____ (Mrs.), teacher, 26, 27

Country Club (Clarksdale), 72

Court House, 19

Crawford, George, 49

Davis, B. T. See Bud Lewis

Davis Children (Winchester Davis' Children):

E. T., son, band member, employee, City Department, 1, 31

Henry, son, employee, Greyhound Bus Company (Chicago),

1, 43, 45

Jack, son, band member, teacher, Lucy Webb, 1, 31

Margaret, daughter, teacher, Weddington Elementary,

1, 2

Mayo, son, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army (Texas), 1,

42, 43, 60

Oliver, son, business owner (Chicago), 1

R. D., son, band member, member, Air Force, 30, 45

Randolph, son, death, funeral, 43, 44

Richard, son, letter carrier, Greenville Post office, 1

Robert, son, band member, employee, Greenville Lock

Company, 1, 30, 45

Vivian, daughter, employee, International Paper Company, 1

NOTICE

This material may be
protected by copyright
law (Title 17 U.S. Code).

Davis Children (continued)

Winchester, Jr., son, member, Navy Department (Chicago),

1, 41, 42

Davis, George, second black policeman, 49

Davis, Willie "Tump", brother, employee, YMCA, 2, 3, 36

Davis, Winchester, Sr.: born Mayersville, Mississippi, 1;
children, 1, 2; schooling, Number Two School, 2;
Sacred Heart School, 3-7; Alcorn, 7, 8, 26, 27; Chicago
University Extension, 27; Vandercook College of Music,
27, 28; Mississippi Valley State College, 28; Rust
College, 28; postal employee, 8-25; chauffeur, Third
Mississippi River District, 8; music business, 26;
teacher, private lessons, 29; night club entertainer,
31, 32; director, Coleman High School band, 32; director,
Simmons High band, 32; director, Glen Allen band, 32;
director, Sacred Heart band, 32; member, Little Wynn's
Band, 34; draft-proof band, 34, 35; retirement, 9,
25, 32, 33; member, National Retired Teachers Association,
40; recommendation, first black policeman, 45; postal
branch collector, 54; trucking business, 56-58; World
War II rationings, 63-69

Day, Vivian (Mrs. Winchester Davis), wife, 1

Dearborn, Michigan, 58

Delta Bus Company, 58

Democratic Party, 14

Democratic Primary, 14
Democrats, 14
Dodge, place, 57, 58
Elk, 16
Father Benoit, 44
Father Jacob, Priest, teacher, Sacred Heart, 6
Father Kostenbrook, 4
Father P. M. Christman, 5
Father Richard Lyons, teacher, Sacred Heart, 6
Fields, Lillian, clarinet player, reading specialist, Coleman
High, 40
Fifth Civil Service District, 18
Fire Department, 2
First Assistant Postmaster General, 16-18
Fisk University, 8
Flood (of 1927), 7, 9-11
Ford, automobile, 65, 72
Four-forty, 51, 52
Fowler, Lester, 9
Gardner, Burgess, 36
Gardner, Thurmon, lawyer, 37
Gardner, Walter, musician, 37
Gardner, Willie, Jr., 37
Garrett Hall, 2
Garrett, Henry Arthur, mechanic, 58

Garrett, L. T., Councilman, 46
Garrett, Marion, 36
General Delivery, 10
Glen Allen (Miss.), 32
Glen Allen High (School), 32, 33
Gold Room, the (in the Greenville Hotel), 31
Goyer Company, 64
Grand Ole Party, 15
Grand Theatre, building, 11
Gray, Ed, member, draft-proof band, 35
Gray, Louise H., Post Mistress, 14
Greenville High School, 30, 39, 56, 60
Greenville Lock Manufacturing Company, 1, 30
Greenville Public School System, 1, 3, 7, 29
Greenwood (Miss.), 44
Grenada (Miss.), mentioned, 67
Greyhound Bus Company (Chicago), 1
Hawkins, Erskine, mentioned, 40
Highway 82, 32
Hollandale (Miss.), 32, 55
Hollingsworth, _____, Chief of Police, 48
House, Jack, carpenter, 6
Houston, William C. (Bill or W. C.), official, Post Office
Department, 16
Howard, Perry, National Committeeman, Miss. Republican Party, 14, 15

Huddleston, Roy (band member), band director, Greenville High,
30, 36, 40

Indianola (Miss.), 32

International Paper Company (Natchez, Miss.), 1

Itta Bena (Miss.), 28

Jackson, S. S., 41

Jackson, William (Bill), band member, president, Interchange
Communication, WBAD radio station, 30, 50

Jenkins, _____, 9

Jennings, Al, 31

Johnson, _____ (Mrs.), Postmistress, 47, 56

Jones, _____ (Mr.), warrant officer, 42

Jones, Herticene (band member), choral director, Greenville
High, 30, 40, 55, 56

Korean War, 41, 42

Kruger, Walter, saxophone player, draft-proof band, 35

Lake Village Bridge, 32

Lambert, 11

Lawson, _____ (Captain), 11

Leland (Miss.), 35, 44

Leland High School, 44

Letter Carrier Association, 13

Lewis, Bad (B. T. Davis), one of the first black carriers, 19

Lily White Republicans, 15

Little Wynn, 34, 62

Lucy Webb (School), 1, 31
Mack, Leon, carpenter, 6
Mack, Theodore, 6
Maddox, Frank, saxophone player, draft-proof band, 35
Main Street, 69
Marks, Mississippi, 65
Mason, E. G., doctor, 37
Mayfield, Walter, mail carrier, 14, 19, 27
McIntyre, J. L., operator, Delta Bus Company, 57
Meggett, W. D., white mail carrier, 19
Memphis (Tenn.), 14, 15, 38
Michigan, mentioned, 36
Michigan State (College), 28, 37
Milland, the, 32
Mississippi River, 71
Mississippi Valley State College, 28, 40
Moyse, Ruby, teacher, Number Two School, 2
Natchez, Mississippi, mentioned, 1
National Association of letter Carriers, 13, 21, 22, 24, 54, 56
National Committeeman, 14
National Guard, 11-13
National Postal Alliance, 13
National Retired Teachers Association, 40
Navy Department, 1
Nelson Street, 2, 49

New Hope Church, 2, 26
New Orleans (Louisiana), mentioned, 18
New Year's Eve, 25
New York, mentioned, 5
Newfoundland, 45
Number Two School, 2, 7
Oakland, California, mentioned, 30
O'Bannon High School, 33
Overton, John C., black dentist, 15
Parchman, 69
Parker, John, band member, employee, newspaper company, 30
Paxton, Galla (Major), 11
Piney Woods, 42
Plymouth, automobile, 65
Police Station, 47, 49, 61
Post Mistress, 14. See also Louise H. Gray
Post Office, 1, 8-11, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29, 67
Post Office Department, 16, 56, 57
Postmaster General, 16, 20-22
Powell, Billy, dentist, 30
Raceway Road, 1
Railroad Avenue, 4
Ration Board, 63-65, 67, 69
Rationing, World War II, 63-69
Redmond, J. F. (Reverend), 46

Republican Party, 14, 15
Reveli, Bill, 28
Riverside (High School), 33
Rode, William, owner, the Casino, 31
Rosedale (Miss.), 71
Rosenthal, Clarence, 36
Rousseve, Maurice (Priest), 6
Rowan, Levi J., president, Alcorn College, 8, 26
Rust College, 28
Sacred Heart, 3, 4, 26, 32, 34, 37, 38, 44, 60
Sanders, O. W., 8
Sanders, Rowan (Mrs.), 26. See also Ruth Sanders
Sanders, Ruth (Mrs. Rowan Sanders), 8, 26
Sanders, T. B., 45
Shaw (Miss.), mentioned, 9
Silver Slipper, 32
Simmons High (Hollandale, Miss.), 32
Sister Leonardine, 5
Sister Mary (of New York), operator, Sacred Heart School, 5
Society of the Divine Word, 5
Special Delivery, 18
Stennis, _____ (Senator), 43
Strange, Charles (band member), band director, Bass Junior
High, 30
Strong, _____, assistant band director, Leland High School, 45

Techny, Illinois, mentioned, 5
Tennessee State (College), 37, 38
Tenth Civil Service District, 18
Texas, mentioned, 1, 9
Theobald Street, mentioned, 2
Third Army, band, 42
Third Mississippi River District, 8
Tougaloo College, 41, 42
U Street, 13
Uncle Sam, 36
United States Army, 1, 63, 64
United States War Department, 8
Vandercook College of Music, 27, 28, 50, 51
Vandercook, H. A., founder of Vandercook College of Music, 28
Vicksburg (Miss.), mentioned, 8
Vietnam, war, 43
WBAD, radio station, 30
Wade, _____ (Mrs.), Secretary, Rationing Board, 67
Warfield Landing, road, 32
Washington Avenue, 11, 69
Washington, D. C., 13-15, 18, 55, 56
"Washington Post", composition, 38
Wasson, Rhodes T. councilwoman, 46
Water Works, 25, 26
Webster, _____ (Mr.), member, draft-proof band, 35

Weddington Elemetary School, 1, 2, 30
Westmoreland, 43
Weston (High School), 40
Whiskey, moonshine, corn, 70-72
Whitehead, Alice, 41
Wiley, Harry, 6, 34
Win, _____ Mr. (Winchester Davis), 61
World War I, 9
World War II, 35, 63, 64
Wynn, _____ Mr. (Winchester Davis), 61
YMCA, 3