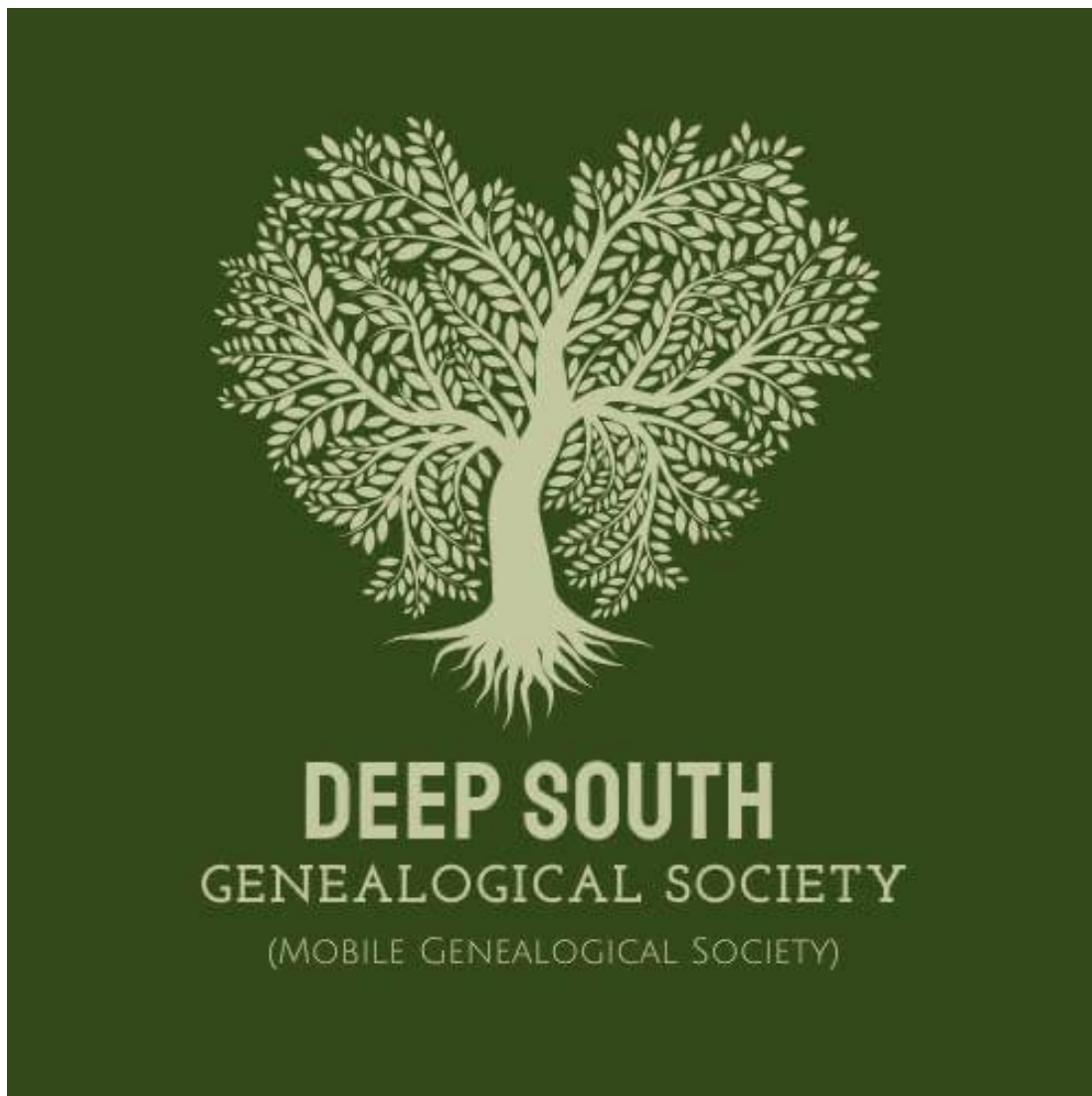


Deep South Genealogical Journal

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Letter from the President

Greetings,

Welcome to the fourth edition of *Deep South Genealogical Journal*. We are hoping you are enjoying reading what we hope are interesting articles. If you have any ideas for articles in upcoming issues, please feel free to share with us, we are always looking for those stories that are different, but informative.

In the continued effort to close our storage unit we will be offering backstock of printed copies of publications for sale. We have been working to have these publications digitized and this project is nearing completion. So, stay tuned for further information. We have found a home for our collection of microfilm - in the coming weeks this collection will have a new home with the Family Search Center at the Church of Latter-Day Saints on Zeigler Boulevard in Mobile.

In August we had our first meeting / program in some time. It was held at the West Regional Library on August 12, and we had about 15-20 people attend. We had three speakers - Elizabeth Theris-Boone spoke on the holdings at the Local Genealogy & History Library; Mike Bunn spoke on his book, "The Fourteenth Colony"; and Brendan Kirby spoke on his book, "Wicked Mobile".

Our next program will be held October 28, at Ben May Public Library in downtown Mobile. Join us with Elizabeth Theris-Boone, manager at the Local History & Genealogy Division of Mobile Public Library, for a talk on hidden gems found in underutilized collections on Ancestry Library Edition, FamilySearch.org, and in the LHG library collections themselves.

We are starting to look at meetings for 2024 and are looking to have some exciting programs next year. If you have any ideas on what you might want to see, please share them with us.

As always I am here working for you to continue growing this organization - like anything, it has to be watered and given time to grow. I am available by phone or email and can be reached at 251-404-8761 or dnicoll@bellsouth.net.

Deep South Genealogical Society
Mobile, AL
Originally Organized as Mobile Genealogical Society, Inc.
February 1962

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The Deep South Genealogical Society, a non-profit organization, was founded in 1962 as Mobile Genealogical Society, in Mobile, Alabama, it has been reborn as DSGS in 2022. The Society has been granted a tax-exempt status by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$15.00 per year, which includes a subscription to the *Deep South Genealogical Journal*, published in January, April, July, and October. Back issues of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$5.00 plus shipping for hard copy or \$2.50 if sent electronically. A list of all other publications and their prices will be published later.

Neither the Editor nor the Society can accept responsibility for the correctness of material supplied by our contributors. The Editor reserves the right to edit any material submitted, and no material of a controversial nature will be printed. The Society cannot authorize its members to represent themselves as agents of the Society when doing research.

All correspondence relating to membership, subscriptions, orders for back issues or other publications should be mailed to Deep South Genealogical Society 6300 Weddington Court, Mobile, AL 36693. Submissions for the journal and queries can be sent to the same address.

From the Editor

This is the last quarterly journal for 2023. It has been a joy creating these journals for our membership. We have had a wide variety of topics this year and I look forward to researching new topics for future volumes.

This journal has the continuation of the Tuskegee Airmen submission from Valerie Ellis, librarian at the Mobile Local History and Genealogy Library. She also wrote a second article on Eleanor Roosevelt's visit to Mobile after she visited Tuskegee.

The descendants of Hugh Milling are included in this journal because they left the Carolinas and settled in Wilcox County before continuing to Mobile County. Milling was a Captain during the American Revolution and hopefully you will notice a descendant from your family history to use to join the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Journal concludes with a tribute to Jimmy Buffett.

If you have any topics you would like to see in future journals, please send me an email at petty_shack@aol.com.

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Tuskegee Airmen World War II and Beyond

Editor's Note: This is a continuation of an article submitted by Valerie Ellis that appeared in last quarter's Journal.

The Tuskegee Airmen achieved success not only in wartime. Some continued in the military to help in the forging of a new integrated force. Others carried their leadership skills into civilian life. Like other returning vets, many participated in the civil rights movement. According to historian Marie Hohn, a third of the movement's leaders were veterans. And several of these accomplished men hailed from the Mobile area.



Among these are:

GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS JR. (1912-2002), of Washington, D.C., was the commander of the Tuskegee Airmen and the Air Force's first black brigadier general. Davis was promoted to four-star general by President Clinton. He commanded the 99th Fighter Squadron and later the 332nd Fighter Group. His skills as an administrator did much to soften attitudes toward black participation in military aviation.



In 1936, Davis, whose father was the first black general in the Army, was himself the first African American to graduate from West Point in 47 years, and was one of the first five graduates to receive wings at Tuskegee Army Air Field in 1942. He became squadron commander of the 99th, which deployed to North Africa in early 1943. In September, he

returned to the U.S. to assume command of the 332nd. Maj. Gen. George “Spanky” Roberts assumed command of the 99th in Europe.

GEN. DANIEL “CHAPPIE” JAMES (1920-1978), of Pensacola, was the first black officer to attain four-star full general rank, in 1975. He wrote of participation in “Operation Checkerboard” at Selfridge Field, when black and white soldiers defied the color line at the base theater and would change seats when the lights went out.

CHARLES ALFRED “CHIEF” ANDERSON (1919-1994) was a man of many firsts and many skills. Known as the “father of black aviation,” he was largely self-taught and became the first African American to get a pilot’s license in the U.S. in 1929, the first black pilot instructor and the first African American to hold a Ph.D in meteorology, which he earned from MIT in 1960.

He worked in the Commerce Department and established the first World Weather Watch. He also was the first black tenured professor at the University of Wisconsin, and later became the associate dean. He was a pioneer in weather forecasting and early adoption of computers in the field, and was the first to develop a moist cloud model on a computer.

Tuskegee Institute recruited him in 1940 to be the chief civilian flight instructor for African American pilots. Anderson developed a pilot training program and taught the first advanced course, and in June 1941, the Army named him the ground commander and chief instructor for cadets in the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the nation’s first African American fighter squadron. He was the pilot on Eleanor Roosevelt’s famous flight, which she insisted on photographing and used to promote black pilots. His image graced a postage stamp in 2014.

Roscoe Draper, who joined Anderson as an instructor at Tuskegee in 1942, said he was considered the coach of the pilots. “I will always feel I owe him an awful lot, the way he opened doors for me. Chief Anderson opened doors we never could have approached otherwise.”

LT. COL. HERBERT CARTER (1919-2012) was born in Amory, Mississippi, and died in Opelika, Alabama. Carter, a member of the fourth class to graduate from Tuskegee Army Air Field, flew 77 missions. He took pilot training with plans to become a rural veterinarian, “flying from farm to farm,” but instead became a different kind of vet, making a career as a military aviator, eventually reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was the last surviving Tuskegee Airman from Mississippi. Carter held several administrative positions at Tuskegee University after retiring from the Air Force.

In 1939, he met the love of his life, **Mildred Hemmons (1921-2011)**, a native of Benson, Alabama, who was also enrolled in the Civilian Pilot Training program. They married in August 1942 at the airfield’s chapel. Hemmons was one of the first women enrolled in the CPT, graduating in 1941, and became the first African American female pilot in Alabama. In their student days, Mildred and Herbert would rendezvous in-flight above a lake and send “I love you” signals in the air. Mildred, also known as “Mike” by her husband, often wore aviator attire, down to the leather boots. She graduated at 19 from Tuskegee with a business degree.

Despite her flying experience, she was denied entrance into the Tuskegee Airmen because of her gender and the Women Airforce Service Pilots because of her race, though she was later made an honorary member of each.

[The WASP combined the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron and the Women's Flying Training Detachment, which had been formed separately to allow female pilots to support military activities, into one program in July 1943. WASP also had to contend with discrimination, over gender rather than race, while at the same time discriminating against women of color. Thirty-eight of them were killed flying for their country, but they received no honors or benefits, nor were American flags allowed to cover their coffins. They never received the military status they were promised, even those sent to Officer Training School.

Congress abruptly deactivated WASP in 1944 without benefits. Their records were sealed and marked "classified" or "secret" and stored in the archives for over 30 years. Historians had no access to the records, and WASP accomplishments were left out of most histories of the war. They were denied veteran status for 35 years.]

The Carters were known as the "First Family of the Tuskegee Airmen." Mildred Carter often flew with "Chief" Anderson, who called her one of his best students.

She piloted planes until 1985, when a broken hip finally grounded her at 64. Though Mildred Carter never flew for the military, she went on to mentor and inspire female African-American fighter pilots.

LT. COLEMAN YOUNG (1918-1997), born in Tuscaloosa and raised in Detroit, was active in the civil rights movement and became the first black mayor of Detroit. An experienced labor organizer, he spearheaded the protest at Freeman Field in Indiana in which black officers attempted to enter the officers club reserved for whites. He was arrested, but the charges were dismissed.

MOBILE'S TUSKEGEE AIRMEN:

Mobilians who were part of Tuskegee Airmen included Prichard twins Capt. Leon Roberts and the Rev. Cleon Roberts, Clarence V. Allen III, Dr. Maynard V. Foster, William M. Gordon and Leander Hall Jr.

REV. CLEON ROBERTS (1921-2007) and CAPT. LEON ROBERTS (1921-1944) were twin brothers from Prichard. Cleon, who later became a minister, was an instrument panel instructor at Tuskegee. Leon Roberts was a member of the first class of Tuskegee Airmen pilots and flew 119 missions over Italy, Sicily and North Africa in World War II. He was operations officer at the time of his death. The Roberts brothers were the first black pilots to land a plane in Brookley Field during World War II, according to former Battleship Memorial Park Director William Tunnell.



The twins attended Ella Grant Elementary and graduated in 1938 from Mobile County Training School. Leon was studying at Tuskegee Institute and Cleon at Alabama A&M,

but they both left college to join the Army Air Corps. Rev. Roberts was a pastor in the AME Zion Church for 40 years, including service at Little Zion AME Zion Church in Mount Vernon and Nazarene AME Zion in Citronelle. He also worked for the Postal Service for 27 years. He is buried, along with his brother, at Oaklawn Cemetery.

Roberts' squadron nicknamed him "Derailer" for his astute ability to disrupt German flight patterns. He and five fellow 99th pilots were the first African American military pilots to engage in aerial combat against an enemy in a "lively engagement," as the Associated Press described it, over Pantelleria in June 1943 in which they damaged two of 12 attacking German fighters and forced others to retreat. The 99th "weathered its first aerial combat test very creditably," Secretary of War Henry Stimson was quoted as saying in the AP piece.

On Jan. 27, 1944, Roberts was credited with one aerial kill, shooting down a German FW-190 aircraft over Anzio, Italy. Though the FW-190 had a chance to escape, its pilot elected to fight. Roberts expertly maneuvered his slower yet better armed Curtiss P-40 in for the kill. "I was following and was weaving a lot, but I got a burst into his right wing and he flopped over on his back and into the ground," Roberts was quoted as saying in an Associated Press report from Algiers. Mobile's Clarence W. Allen also participated in that engagement. Roberts was also credited with destroying a German Messerschmitt Bf109 and German Fieseler Fi 156 Storch that were exchanging gunfire with American ground troops.

On July 11, 1944, Roberts was killed when his P-51C Mustang crashed during a P-51 transition training flight. Officials believed a faulty oxygen mask caused him to black out, lose control of his aircraft and crash. He was only 23 years old and en route to being transferred to Alabama. Capt. Roberts was buried in Oaklawn Cemetery. After his death, a VFW post on Davis Avenue was named in his honor as was a Boy Scout camp in Citronelle.

Some 50 years after his death, on July 21, 1994, a restored P-51D Mustang aircraft, with the signature "red tail," was dedicated at Battleship Memorial Park, named in honor of Capt. Roberts. Tuskegee Airman Col. Herbert Carter was the keynote speaker at the dedication ceremony, "Captain Roberts, like many of us, did not adhere to the code that 50 missions and you could crush your hat and return a hero," he said, as reported in the Mobile Register. Cleon Roberts told the crowd, "We're here to memorialize that man for the contributions he made and the things he did to prove that a man is a man, and nobody – because of their race, their creed or their color – has an option on performance."

2nd LT. CLARENCE WILLIAM ALLEN III (1919-1970), graduated in March 1943 from the Tuskegee Flying School and flew for the 99th Fighter Squadron and 332nd Fighter Group. A native Mobilian, he came from an accomplished family of entrepreneurs and teachers. His father, Clarence Jr., was a dentist and his grandfather, Clarence Sr., was the director of the Johnson-Allen mortuary, the oldest African American funeral home to be operated continuously by the same family. Lt. Allen's grandmother, Josephine Blackledge Allen, founded the Josephine Allen Private Institute, which educated many notable black Mobilians.

He graduated from Hyde High School in Chicago and attended Fisk University and West Virginia State College.

Allen had some triumphant moments and some narrow escapes in his time with the 99th. On his fifth mission, in January 1944, Capt. Clarence C. Jamison, while leading a formation of 16 fighters, spotted 14 German FW-190s dive-bombing shipping off St. Peter's Beach near Anzio. During the ensuing engagement, 10 members of the 99th brought down 10 enemy planes. Clarence Allen shared half-credit with another pilot for one of those victories, downing a plane 500 feet away.

In June 1944, while escorting B-17 and B-24 bombers, he went missing on a dive-bombing mission over Italy. His P-40 Warhawk caught fire while he was flying, and he decided to parachute out at 4,000 feet, landing only a few yards away from a German truck. Allen threw away his equipment and took off running with the enemy in hot pursuit, calling for him to surrender. He dropped down to lie flat on the ground for about 10 minutes while machine gun fire blazed around him. He crawled on his stomach for a mile through rain and darkness, finally reaching an Italian farm at the top of a hill. But he spotted the enemy and immediately came back down the hill and stayed hidden.



After awhile he crawled back out and eventually managed to reach French troops nearby, who helped him back to his unit, relatively unharmed, save for a few bruises. Calling this 105th mission the most exciting of his wartime adventures, he attributed his survival to some friends in high places: "I believe my mother's prayers saved me."

Allen continued to live a charmed life. In August 1944, during a strafing and fighter sweep mission in the Toulon area of France, he again had to bail out, but did so safely over the island of Elba.

After the war, Allen went back to school, earning a master's degree in business administration at the University of Chicago. He served as the president of Johnson-Allen Funeral Home and vice president and secretary-treasurer of Unity Burial and Life Insurance Co.

LT. LEANDER A. HALL JR. (1920-1974), nicknamed "Hambone," graduated from pilot training at Tuskegee on Sept. 30, 1943. A native Mobilian, Hall was, at his death in 1974, the director of the Half-Way House, the Mobile County Youth Center's drug rehabilitation facility. According to a StoryCorps conversation between his two sons, Hall at one time was a policeman, dealing with youthful offenders. Lillian A. Bush, in a "Share Your Stories" project at Mobile's Ben May Main Library in 2008, shared childhood memories of her father and Hall volunteering at the library to read books to children.

Hall graduated from Morgan State College in Baltimore and was a first lieutenant in the Army Reserve. Hall served as a liaison pilot in World War II. Liaison pilots flew small planes with U.S. Army ground forces for artillery spotting, reconnaissance, communication and other missions

supporting the troops. Hall's sons described their father ferrying the military brass around from island to island.

The great majority of the African Americans who became liaison pilots during the war trained at Tuskegee and are also considered to be Tuskegee Airmen. Fifty-two liaison pilots who trained at Tuskegee and afterward served with Army units all over the world. Some served in combat in the Pacific, contrary to the misconception that no Tuskegee Airmen served in the Pacific. According to Maj. Welton I. Taylor, one of the few black liaison pilots who did not train at Tuskegee, there were 14 Tuskegee-trained liaison pilots who served with him in the Pacific. Hall was one of them

In his book, "Two Steps From Glory," Taylor recounted an episode involving himself and Hall, who was his tent mate.

They were in Morotai in the Western Pacific. Taylor woke up and saw a naked Japanese soldier at the foot of the bed. He assumed the soldier was armed with a knife and was trained, as U.S. soldiers were, to quickly slit his throat and that he would die quietly and the sleeping Hall would not know he was in danger.

Taylor let out a bloodcurdling scream, quickly rolled out of bed and ran out of the tent, grabbing his service revolver on the way and tossing the holster, ready to engage the enemy. The enemy, however, had vanished. Now, he was outside the tent and the scream had woken Hall, who would now have time to grab his own weapon and could very well shoot Taylor in the dark in all the confusion. Taylor and Hall earlier had devised a code between them with code words only they would know, such as their wives' names disguised as ship names. Taylor immediately resorted to their code, and re-entered the tent, satisfied that the sleepy Hall wouldn't shoot him.

MAYNARD VIVIAN FOSTER (1923-1977), a Mobile native and graduate of Dunbar High School, was a student at Talladega College in 1943, where he'd planned to enter medical school after graduation, but those plans were put on hold when he was drafted. Foster trained at Fort Lee, Virginia, and from there to Tuskegee, where he earned his wings in the 99th under Col. Davis.

Foster chose not to re-enlist and resumed his medical studies. After finishing at Talladega, he went on to graduate from Meharry Medical College. He interned at Hurley Medical Center in Flint, Michigan, and was the first African American to be admitted there.

He set up practice in Mobile in 1952 as a general surgeon, with offices on Lincoln Street, and ran into the wall of racial segregation. Mobile's physicians of color were not accepted as members of the local chapter of the American Medical Association, a prerequisite for obtaining hospital staff privileges.

For many years, African American patients were treated in inadequate segregated sections of the local hospitals, either in a segregated wing of the building or even small buildings detached

from the main hospital. And black physicians were barred from treating these patients even in the segregated units. During World War II, any black patients needing more than rudimentary first aid were evacuated nearly 200 miles to the northeast to John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, according to Allen Croninberg in “Mobile and World War II, 1940-1945.”

In 1950, the only hospital accessible to all African American doctors was Blessed Martin de Porres Maternity Hospital.

In 1946, Congress passed the Hill-Burton Act making federal funds available to build hospitals in underserved areas offering free or low-cost health care. One of the requirements for receiving such funds was equal access for black physicians and patients; however, the legislation contained a “separate but equal” loophole that allowed segregation as long as the separate facilities were of equal quality. The Supreme Court struck down that clause in 1963.

Mobile General Hospital was one of the recipients of Hill-Burton funds, to the tune of \$27 million. The hospital had to agree in principle to accept African American doctors as staff members. However, this did not prevent de facto segregation and discrimination against black physicians. The requirement of local AMA membership was not explicitly racial, but in reality, it was a barrier because of the history of segregation in the organization.

The American Medical Association did not have an explicit ban on black members, but it had embraced a sort of “states’ rights” framework over the years, in order to keep peace with its Southern affiliates, that allowed state and local associations to set their own membership rules. It denounced discrimination against Jewish doctors in Germany in 1933, while at the same time tolerating discrimination in its own ranks. Under these circumstances, it was nearly impossible for black doctors in Mobile to meet the requirements for staff privileges at Mobile General.

In 1964, after being rejected by the local medical society, Foster, with assistance from John LeFlore and the Non-Partisan Voters League, filed suit against Mobile General, claiming that not all of Mobile’s black doctors were afforded the privilege of practicing medicine at the city-operated hospital. The suit argued that as a citizen, Dr. Foster had the right to practice medicine to the fullest extent of his ability and in the best-equipped facilities. After several years of legal battles, he prevailed. Through his direct efforts, hospital staffs were opened to qualified physicians without regard to membership in the county medical society.

In addition to his medical practice, Foster was a founder and board member of Gulf Federal Savings and Loan Association, served on the board of the Alabama Civil Liberties Union and was a life member of the NAACP. The Mobile Bay Area Medical Association paid tribute to Foster, citing him as a pioneer in hospital integration.

WILLIAM M. GORDON (1918-1981) was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, but grew up in Mobile, graduating from Dunbar High School in 1936. He graduated from Alabama State College, and later attended Columbia University, where he earned a master’s in psychiatric social work. He graduated from Tuskegee Army Flying School in 1943 as a pilot with the rank of

second lieutenant in the 100th Fighter Squadron. Gordon spent 24 years in the Air Force, retiring as a captain.

He later taught school at the Mobile branch of Alabama State University and operated Gordon and Son real estate agency on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, then Davis Avenue, in Mobile. He served on the boards of directors of Gulf Federal Savings and Loan, the Dearborn Street YMCA and the Toulminville-Warren United Methodist Church and was a management broker for the Veterans Administration.

As a member of the Neighborhood Improvement Council, he focused on remedying substandard housing in the city. In a Mobile Register interview from Sept. 26, 1971, he discussed the economic deterioration of downtown Mobile, particularly in the predominantly black Davis Avenue area, with the move of businesses westward. He called for more police protection and faulted landlords of both races for the proliferation of substandard dwellings. "We need more compassion and understanding," he said. "Doing your own thing is all right, as long as you don't infringe on the rights of others."

Gordon died in 1981 and is buried at Oaklawn Cemetery.

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First Visit by a First Lady

Submitted by Valerie Ellis

Eleanor Roosevelt's adventures in Alabama in late March 1941 didn't end with her visit to Tuskegee Institute and her momentous flight with Tuskegee pilot trainer "Chief" Anderson. The next stop on her itinerary was none other than the Port City. It was the first visit to Mobile by a first lady, according to press accounts.

Mrs. Roosevelt held a press conference and gave a talk at the Murphy High School Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, March 30, after driving down from Tuskegee that morning. She had been in Tuskegee for a meeting of the Rosenwald Foundation's board of trustees, of which she was a member. In addition to her visit to the Tuskegee airfield, she also toured a new unit at Tuskegee's hospital dedicated to the treatment of polio. She wrote of her experiences in Alabama in her newspaper column, *My Day*.

The first lady arrived at the Admiral Semmes hotel at about 12:15 p.m., where she was met by U.S. Rep. Frank Boykin and a large delegation of Mobile citizenry. After quickly settling into her suite, she proceeded to the hotel's club rooms, where she answered questions for over an hour before a packed house of local journalists, students and civic leaders. At the end of the press conference, she spent another half-hour chatting with and thanking the participants.

"There was nothing 'off the record' during the entire discussion," the *Mobile Register* reported the next day, "and not once did Mrs. Roosevelt withhold comment on any of the hundreds of questions popped at her." Each reply, the newspaper recounted, was accompanied by "a broad Rooseveltian smile."

The newspaper account focused on her answers concerning two topics: the possibility of U.S. entry into World War II (this was several months before the Pearl Harbor attack) and labor strife, particularly a recent string of strikes in defense industries.

"Naturally, I don't want to see this country go to war. But, whatever happens, we will face it," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "If we have to go, we will just have to go."

She said the labor situation had been somewhat exaggerated. "You never see how many disputes have been settled without a strike," she noted. When asked whether she felt most of the workers were in sympathy with the strikes or were being led by agitators, she acknowledged that "We have to face two things: Labor has some good leaders. Along the line, there are some pretty poor ones," defining the latter as those who put "racketeering" before the interest of the people.

Some are "probably under Communist leadership," she speculated, but hastened to add, "That doesn't mean, however, that they are all Communists."

She didn't hold employers blameless, however. "Who held up production until they were guaranteed against losses?" she asked.

Ultimately, she said, "Both management and labor will probably have to come together to achieve one objective: maximum production."

At the press conference, she was asked her opinion of FDR's recent Jackson Day speech (she hadn't read it), what she thought of Mobile establishing a civic theater (it should prove "educational and cultural" if Mobile is in earnest and gives it proper support) and about gaining knowledge at school ("You can't possibly acquire all your knowledge while you're in school," she solemnly informed an inquiring young schoolchild.).

The first lady was introduced to Washington County Probate Judge Fannie C. Turner, the only female probate judge in Alabama, and was asked to tell the audience of recent progress made by women. After her detailed response, Rep. Boykin praised the first lady as one who had done more than anyone else for women. "But I'm not in politics, Frank," Mrs. Roosevelt said, to which Boykin responded, "No, you're not in politics – you ARE politics!"

The Register's youngest representative at the press conference, 11-year-old Eulalie Draughon, reporting for the paper's children's page, was granted a special interview with the first lady.

Later that afternoon, Mrs. Roosevelt delivered her planned lecture -- the last on her latest lecture tour -- at the Murphy auditorium before a capacity crowd that had paid, according to an ad in the Mobile Register, either \$1.12, \$1.68 or \$2.24, "tax included," for tickets.

School Superintendent W.C. Griggs presided, and the first lady was introduced by Rep. Boykin. The pastor of St. Francis Street Methodist Church, Dr. Stanley Frazier, gave the invocation. Also on stage with Mrs. Roosevelt were several young women in antebellum outfits, described by the Register in an earlier article as "attractive members of the deb set," who had been selected to be Mrs. Roosevelt's pages during her visit.

Articles published in the March 27 and March 28 editions of the Register differ on the number of pages. One article named seven: Jean Alvarez, Mary Locklin "Lockie" Wilson, Louise Robinson, Polly Turner, Tela Turner, Ann Lowenstein and Betty Boykin. The second article added Jannie Alvarez, Patricia Crawford and Julie Gaillard. Miss Gaillard was the editor of the Murphy Hi Times school newspaper.

In her lecture, Mrs. Roosevelt "took her audience on a trip through the executive mansion from the time the President has his breakfast to the time he retires at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning," the Register reported. She noted changes to his routine necessitated by the international situation commanding so much of his time and attention, particularly in the increase in the number of visitors with whom he conferred on international policies and national defense needs, resulting in less time to read newspapers or engage in more leisurely activities such as a once-daily swim and regular movie viewing at the White House theater. He also carved out time for 30- to 45-minute press conferences and generally worked through lunch, his wife said.

She also described her own typical schedule, conferring with housekeeping staff and her personal and general secretaries, and she spoke about the practice she inaugurated of conducting a first lady's press conference, to which only female journalists were invited. Also keeping her busy were various entertainment and hostess duties, greeting visitors to the White House and tackling the stacks of mail she received. The president, she said, received about 4,000 pieces of correspondence daily. She didn't disclose her own mail volume but said she often received letters from mothers of draftees fearing their sons would be called to war.

The first lady also shared stories of some of the visits to the White House from European royalty, including King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Britain and Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her family.

Aside from the interesting tidbits and humorous anecdotes, the first lady had a more serious message, the importance of civic engagement by all citizens. She warned that action by each individual citizen held the key to "whether democracy shall prevail or be supplanted by totalitarianism in the United States," the Register reported. The people really control the government, Mrs. Roosevelt declared. Their voice eventually is heard and their demands heeded, but each individual American needed to take interest in the nation's officeholders from the president on down. She said she felt that it was the duty of a first lady to take an interest in the social welfare of the people, and that it was the duty of citizens to take an active interest in their government. That message was the purpose of her lecture, she said.

There was speculation earlier in the week that she would be attending church services at Christ Episcopal Church, and she was also given tickets to a historic homes tour, but there was no indication in the newspaper coverage that she was able to attend either; her late arrival in Mobile and early departure to North Carolina the next morning probably precluded much activity beyond her presentation and news conference. In her "My Day" column, she reported that the flight to Greensboro was smooth, "but I must say that getting up at 4:45 a.m. seemed a trifle early!"



March 26, 1941 Mobile Register

COMING IN PERSON
SUNDAY, MARCH 30TH, 3:30 P.M.
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
First Mobile Appearance
LECTURE
"A DAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE"
Murphy High School Auditorium
PRICES: \$2.24 — \$1.68 — \$1.12 (TAX INCLUDED)
Box Office Now Open, Lobby, Admiral Semmes Hotel—Dexter 3710

They'll Greet Mrs. Roosevelt In Mobile



—Press Register Staff Photo

When Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, arrives in Mobile for her lecture Sunday afternoon at Murphy High auditorium, she will be greeted by seven young Mobilians. Three of those who will greet the first lady are shown in the photo above. They are, left to right: Jean Alvarez, Lockie Wilson and Louise Robinson. Others in the group will be Polly Turner, Tela Turner, Ann Lowenstein and Betty Boykin. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Sources:

“Mrs. Roosevelt to Lecture in Gulf City,” March 9, 1941, Mobile Register

“First Lady May Attend Service at Christ Church,” March 26, 1941, Mobile Register

“Mrs. Roosevelt, Congressman to See Old Homes,” March 26, 1941, Mobile Register

“Pages to Attend Mrs. Roosevelt Announced,” March 27, 1941, Mobile Register

“They’ll Greet Mrs. Roosevelt in Mobile,” March 28, 1941, Mobile Register

“Mrs. Roosevelt Warns Citizens of Their Duty,” March 31, 1941, Mobile Register

“First Lady Holds Press Conference in Mobile Sunday,” March 31, 1941, Mobile Register

“A Look at Local History ... From The Mobile Public Library,” March 27, 1991, Mobile Register

Eleanor Roosevelt’s My Day columns can be found at Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences: <https://erpapers.columbian.gwu.edu/my-day>

Descendants of Hugh Milling

Generation 1

1. **HUGH¹ MILLING** was born on 21 Feb 1752 in Drumbo, Down, Northern Ireland. He died on 07 May 1837 in Jackson's Creek, Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA. He married **ELIZABETH BURNEY**. She was born on 06 Jan 1762 in Scotland. She died on 25 Mar 1829 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America.

Hugh Milling and Elizabeth Burney had the following children:

2. i. **DAVID THOMAS² MILLING** was born in 1782. He died in 1829. He married **MARIA LATHAM**. She was born in 1791. She died in 1877.
3. ii. **MARGARET MILLING** was born on 19 May 1784 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 08 Jul 1864 in Grenada County, Mississippi, United States of America. She married Richard Henry Nason in Nov 1809. He was born in 1776. He died in 1862.
4. iii. **ELIZABETH MILLING** was born on 23 Feb 1786 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 31 May 1835 in Wilcox County, Alabama, United States of America. She married (1) **EDMUND MARSH** on 27 Mar 1827 in , Wilcox, Alabama. She married (2) **SAMUEL Q L BONES**. He was born in 1781 in Dunean, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He died on 22 Aug 1821 in Wilcox County, Alabama, USA.
- iv. **MARY ANN MILLING** was born on 05 Apr 1788 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 15 Aug 1827 in Lebanon, Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America.
5. v. **JOHN MILLING** was born in 1790. He died in 1864. He married Mary Elizabeth Whitaker on 04 Mar 1824. She was born in 1801. She died in 1863.
6. vi. **ROBERT LITHGOE MILLING** was born in 1792 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA. He died in 1841 in New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana, USA. He married **SARAH WILLIAMS PERDUE**. She was born in 1808. She died in 1873.
- vii. **ELIZA MILLING** was born on 09 May 1795 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA. She died on 21 Dec 1829 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA.
7. viii. **SARAH M MILLING** was born on 07 Oct 1798 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 01 Nov 1824 in Union County, South Carolina, United States of America. She married James Glenn on 05 Jul 1821. He was born in 1792. He died in 1831.
8. ix. **NANCY MILLING** was born on 17 Mar 1800. She died on 05 May 1832. She

married Robert Millen in 1826. He was born in 1799. He died in 1860.

- x. MARIAH MILLING was born on 25 Apr 1804. She died on 18 Oct 1834. She married DAVID P EVANS.
 - 9. xi. ISABELLA M MILLING was born on 23 Aug 1806. She died in 1885. She married JAMES T OWENS. He was born in 1806. He died in 1872.
-

Generation 2

- 2. **DAVID THOMAS² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born in 1782. He died in 1829. He married **MARIA LATHAM**. She was born in 1791. She died in 1877.

David Thomas Milling and Maria Latham had the following children:

- i. JOHN³ MILLING was born in 1818. He died in 1901.
- ii. SUSAN CELINA MILLING was born in 1820. She died in 1910.
- iii. THOMAS DAVID MILLING was born in 1823. He died in 1879.
- iv. NANCY MARIAH MILLING was born in 1826. She died in 1839.

- 3. **MARGARET² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born on 19 May 1784 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 08 Jul 1864 in Grenada County, Mississippi, United States of America. She married Richard Henry Nason in Nov 1809. He was born in 1776. He died in 1862.

Richard Henry Nason and Margaret Milling had the following children:

- i. JOHN³ NASON was born in 1810. He died in 1850.
- ii. ELIZABETH CATHERINE NASON was born in 1814.
- iii. HUGH MILLING NASON was born in 1817.
- iv. RICHARD JEBEZ NASON was born in 1817. He died in 1886.
- v. SARAH ISABELLA NASON was born in 1819. She died in 1866. She married WILLIAM MILTON MONTGOMERY. He was born in 1812. He died in 1848.
- vi. DAVID THOMAS NASON was born in 1822.
- vii. ROBERT LITHGRE MILLING NASON was born in 1825.

- 4. **ELIZABETH² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born on 23 Feb 1786 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 31 May 1835 in Wilcox County, Alabama, United States of America. She married (1) **EDMUND MARSH** on 27 Mar 1827 in , Wilcox, Alabama. She married (2) **SAMUEL Q L BONES**. He was born in 1781 in Dunean, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He died on 22 Aug 1821 in Wilcox County, Alabama, USA.

Samuel Q L Bones and Elizabeth Milling had the following children:

- i. MARY JANE³ BONES was born on 04 Oct 1807 in Fairfield County, South

Carolina, USA. She died on 27 Jun 1833 in Wilcox County, Alabama, USA. She married BURRELL B BENNETT.

- ii. ELIZABETH A BONES was born in 1809. She married (1) WILLIAM D SCULL. She married (2) EDMOND MARSH.
 - iii. SARAH MILLING BONES was born on 14 Nov 1814 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA. She died on 06 Feb 1832 in Wilcox County, Alabama, USA.
 - 10. iv. JOHN HUGH DAVID BONES was born on 28 Feb 1818 in South Carolina, USA. He died on 21 Oct 1865. He married Indiana Sloan, daughter of Joshua Sloan and Susannah Offutt, on 08 Oct 1838 in , Wilcox, Alabama. She was born on 14 Feb 1822 in Alabama. She died on 13 Oct 1896 in Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, USA.
 - v. SAMUEL W BONES was born in 1820 in Prairie Bluff, Wilcox, Alabama, USA. He died in 1859. He married REBECCA W GOODE.
5. **JOHN² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born in 1790. He died in 1864. He married Mary Elizabeth Whitaker on 04 Mar 1824. She was born in 1801. She died in 1863.

John Milling and Mary Elizabeth Whitaker had the following children:

- i. SARAH³ MILLING was born in 1824. She died in 1914.
 - ii. MATILDA WHITAKER MILLING was born in 1826. She died in 1901.
 - iii. JOSEPH MILLING was born in 1830.
 - iv. JOHN HUGH MILLING was born in 1832. He died in 1844.
 - v. ELIZABETH BURNEY MILLING was born in 1834. She died in 1839.
 - vi. HARRIET EMMA MILLING was born in 1836. She died in 1915.
 - vii. ISABELLA MILLING was born in 1839.
6. **ROBERT LITHGOE² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born in 1792 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA. He died in 1841 in New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana, USA. He married **SARAH WILLIAMS PERDUE**. She was born in 1808. She died in 1873.

Robert Lithgoe Milling and Sarah Williams Perdue had the following child:

- i. SARAH AMANDA³ MILLING was born in 1833. She died in 1927.
7. **SARAH M² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born on 07 Oct 1798 in Fairfield County, South Carolina, United States of America. She died on 01 Nov 1824 in Union County, South Carolina, United States of America. She married James Glenn on 05 Jul 1821. He was born in 1792. He died in 1831.

James Glenn and Sarah M Milling had the following children:

- i. WILLIAM³ GLENN was born in 1820. He died in 1869.
- ii. JULIETTE ELIZABETH GLENN was born in 1822.

- iii. SARAH LAURA ANNE GLENN was born in 1823.
- 8. **NANCY² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born on 17 Mar 1800. She died on 05 May 1832. She married Robert Millen in 1826. He was born in 1799. He died in 1860.

Robert Millen and Nancy Milling had the following children:

- i. MARTHA LUCINDA³ MILLEN was born in 1824.
 - ii. JOHN PRESSLEY MILLEN was born in 1827. He died in 1887.
 - iii. MARGARET M MILLEN was born in 1831. She died in 1870.
- 9. **ISABELLA M² MILLING** (Hugh¹) was born on 23 Aug 1806. She died in 1885. She married **JAMES T OWENS**. He was born in 1806. He died in 1872.

James T Owens and Isabella M Milling had the following children:

- i. ISABELLA MILLING³ OWENS was born in 1831. She died in 1900.
 - ii. JOHN H OWENS was born in 1835.
 - iii. MARGARET OWENS was born in 1838.
 - iv. EUNICE OWENS was born in 1840.
 - v. ELISHA OWENS was born in 1842.
 - vi. SARAH OWENS was born in 1844.
 - vii. EDWARD T OWENS was born in 1849.
-

Generation 3

- 10. **JOHN HUGH DAVID³ BONES** (Elizabeth² Milling, Hugh¹ Milling) was born on 28 Feb 1818 in South Carolina, USA. He died on 21 Oct 1865. He married Indiana Sloan, daughter of Joshua Sloan and Susannah Offutt, on 08 Oct 1838 in , Wilcox, Alabama. She was born on 14 Feb 1822 in Alabama. She died on 13 Oct 1896 in Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, USA.

John Hugh David Bones and Indiana Sloan had the following children:

- 11. i. MARY VIOLA⁴ BONES was born in 1845 in Alabama, United States of America. She died on 02 Jan 1898 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America. She married Spero Frank Slocovich on 13 May 1863 in Mobile, Alabama, USA. He was born in 1833 in Austria. He died on 03 Jul 1899 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America.
- ii. APLIN MARCENA BONES was born about 1845 in Alabama.
- 12. iii. THOMAS BECK BONES was born on 02 Dec 1859 in Camden, Wilcox, Alabama. He died on 06 Dec 1923 in Mobile, Moblie, Alabama. He married Annie Murray on 02 Apr 1883 in Mobile, Alabama, USA. She was born in Jul

1861 in Alabama, USA.

- iv. SUSAN BONES was born about 1860 in Mississippi.
 - v. MARGARET BONES was born in Feb 1863. She died on 25 Jun 1863 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama.
-

Generation 4

11. **MARY VIOLA⁴ BONES** (John Hugh David³, Elizabeth² Milling, Hugh¹ Milling) was born in 1845 in Alabama, United States of America. She died on 02 Jan 1898 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America. She married Spero Frank Slocovich on 13 May 1863 in Mobile, Alabama, USA. He was born in 1833 in Austria. He died on 03 Jul 1899 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America.

Spero Frank Slocovich and Mary Viola Bones had the following children:

- i. MARY VIOLA⁵ SLOCOVICH was born about 1865 in Alabama. She married PETER CULIVAN.
 - ii. FRANK OWEN SLOCOVICH was born on 08 Aug 1867 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America. He died on 02 Oct 1878 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America.
 - iii. WILLIE SLOCOVICH was born about 1871 in Alabama.
 - iv. GEORGE S SLOCOVICH was born on 05 Oct 1885 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America. He died on 18 May 1941 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, United States of America.
 - v. TERESA SLOCOVICH.
12. **THOMAS BECK⁴ BONES** (John Hugh David³, Elizabeth² Milling, Hugh¹ Milling) was born on 02 Dec 1859 in Camden, Wilcox, Alabama. He died on 06 Dec 1923 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama. He married Annie Murray on 02 Apr 1883 in Mobile, Alabama, USA. She was born in Jul 1861 in Alabama, USA.

Thomas Beck Bones and Annie Murray had the following children:

- i. OLLIE⁵ BONES was born in Jan 1884 in Alabama, USA.
- ii. THOMAS BONES was born in Jan 1886 in Alabama, USA.
- iii. VIOLA BONES was born in Jul 1888 in Alabama, USA.
- iv. LEO BONES was born in Oct 1890 in Alabama, USA.
- v. JUANITA BONES was born in Dec 1892 in Alabama, USA.

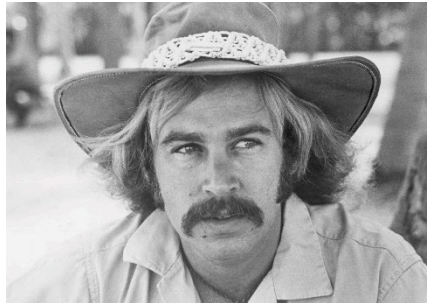
MEMORIUM: James William “Jimmy” Buffett (1946-2023)

Submitted by Jeff Nicoll

He sung about being the son of a son of a sailor, which he was ... but in hindsight he is and always will be a son of Pascagoula, Mobile and most definitely the Gulf Coast.

James William “Jimmy” Buffett was born on Christmas Day, December 25, 1946, to James Delaney Buffett, Jr. and Mary Lorraine Peets Buffett in Pascagoula, Mississippi. He was the first of three children; siblings Laurie and Lucy would come in the following years. His childhood would be spent in Pascagoula, MS, as well as Mobile and Fairhope, AL. He would attend St. Ignatius School and graduate high school from McGill Institute (later renamed McGill-Toolen High School). Through his grandfather, James Delaney Buffett, Sr., a steamship captain, and his father a marine engineer and sailor he was exposed to sailing, and from those experiences influenced his later music. After graduating high school, he went to Auburn University and then ended up graduating from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1969 with a bachelor’s degree in history.

From there he dived into the sea of music, starting in New Orleans and then Nashville. The Nashville business climate did not work well with Jimmy, and he also divorced his first wife and that’s when fate



appeared to step in due to a new friendship with country singer Jerry Jeff Walker and he ended up in Key West in early 1972. He soaked up the life in Key West, got into the literary scene with the likes of Thomas McGuane and Truman Capote among others, singing for drinks at the Chart Room Bar in the evening and even becoming First Mate on a yacht as a day job. But he never gave up on his dreams of recording songs.

In 1973, Buffett signed a recording contract and released “A White Sport Coat and a Pink Crustacean” in June, using the money made from the album to buy his first boat. In February 1974 “Living & Dying in ¾ Time” was released, which included the later classic of “Come Monday”, which was his first single to place on the Billboard Hot 100. He also met his future wife, Jane, with whom he had two daughters and adopted a son.

The next few years saw the formation of the Coral Reefer Band and the 1977 release of his breakthrough hit, “Margaritaville”, from the “Changes in Latitudes, Changes in Attitudes” album. 1978 saw the release of “Son of a Son of a Sailor” which included the title track as well as “Cheeseburger in Paradise”.

The next two decades Buffett continued making music, releasing albums, and touring worldwide. In 2003 he had a revival of sorts when he released “It’s 5 O’clock Somewhere”, a duet with Alan Jackson and which topped country charts and won a CMA Award for Vocal Event of the Year, his first award in his 30-year recording career.

The whole time he was recording music, staying one a top touring artist, he was building his empire of the Margaritaville brand. That brand covers licensing of casinos, cruise experiences, restaurants and bars, packaged foods, beverages, spirits, apparel, and even including a retirement community among other ventures. He was a published author, an accomplished pilot, surfer, and overall beach bum.

On September 1, 2023, in Sag Harbor, New York, he passed away peacefully with his family and friends at this side, due to complications from Merkel-cell carcinoma, a rare and aggressive skin cancer diagnosed four years prior.

Jimmy Buffett lived the escapism life that he sang about. Through it all he always remembered where he came from. He would unexpectedly appear in Mobile, Pascagoula or Gulf Shores without warning and just hang out with the local Parrotheads.

Jimmy, may you have soft winds and calm seas, feel the sand of the Alabama (and Key West) beaches between your toes, be a shining star over a dark Alabama night sky but most of all know that you inspired millions around the world to just relax and hang loose once in a while and just listen to the waves crash on the shore. God blessed the world with this son of a son of a sailor.

