

Subject: Neshoba murders case - Timeline

1964

December 4, 1964

FBI arrests 21 suspects in connection with the murders of the three civil rights workers.

The 19 men charged with conspiring to deprive the three young men of their constitutional rights are:

Bernard Akin - now deceased

Jimmy Arledge - presently living, Meridian, MS

Horace Doyle Barnette - now deceased

Travis Maryn Barnette - now deceased

Otha Neal Burkes - now deceased

Olen Burrage - presently living, Philadelphia, MS

James Thomas "Pete" Harris - presently living, Meridian, MS

Frank Herndon - now deceased

James Edward Jordan - now deceased

Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen - presently living, Union, MS

Billy Wayne Posey - presently living, Meridian, MS

Deputy Cecil Price* - now deceased

Sheriff Lawrence Rainey - now deceased

Alton Wayne Roberts - now deceased

Jerry McGrew Sharpe - now deceased

Jimmy Snowden - presently living, Hickory, MS

Jimmy Lee Townsend - living

Herman Tucker - now deceased

Oliver Warner - now deceased

The two men arrested on charges of withholding knowledge of a felony are:

Earl Akin - now deceased

Tommy Horne - presently living, Meridian, MS

1965

January, 15, 1965

FBI arrests 18 in connection with the trio's killings. Original defendants Earl Akin, Burkes, Horne and Warner aren't indicted. Philadelphia Patrolman Richard Willis is added as a suspect.

Original defendants not indicted are:

Earl Akin - now deceased

Otha Neal Burkes - now deceased

Tommy Horne - presently living, Meridian, MS

Oliver Warner - now deceased

Added as a suspect is:

Philadelphia Patrolman Richard Willis - presently living,
Noxapater, MS

1967

Feb. 28, 1967:

A federal grand jury indicts a new group of 19 defendants:

Bernard Akin - now deceased

Jimmy Arledge - presently living, Meridian, MS

Former and future sheriff E.G. "Hop" Barnett - now deceased

Horace Doyle Barnette - now deceased

Travis Maryn Barnette - now deceased

Klan Imperial Wizard Sam Bowers - now deceased

Olen Burrage - presently living, Philadelphia, MS

James Thomas "Pete" Harris - presently living, Meridian, MS

Frank Herndon - now deceased

James Edward Jordan - now deceased

Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen - presently living, Union, MS

Billy Wayne Posey - presently living, Meridian, MS

Deputy Cecil Price* - now deceased

Sheriff Lawrence Rainey - now deceased

Alton Wayne Roberts - now deceased

Jerry McGrew Sharpe - now deceased

Jimmy Snowden - presently living, Hickory, MS

Herman Tucker - now deceased

Philadelphia Patrolman Richard Willis - presently
living, Noxapater, MS

Oct. 20, 1967:

The jury convicts of conspiracy:

Jimmy Arledge - presently living, Meridian, MS

Horace Doyle Barnette - now deceased

Klan Imperial Wizard Sam Bowers - now deceased

Billy Wayne Posey - presently living, Meridian, MS

Deputy Cecil Price* - now deceased

Alton Wayne Roberts - now deceased

Jimmy Snowden - presently living, Hickory, MS

The jury acquits:

Bernard Akin - now deceased

Travis Maryn Barnette - now deceased

Olen Burrage - presently living, Philadelphia, MS

James Thomas "Pete" Harris - presently living, Meridian, MS

Frank Herndon - now deceased

Sheriff Lawrence Rainey - now deceased

Herman Tucker - now deceased

Philadelphia Patrolman Richard Willis - presently living,
Noxapater, MS

Three men receive mistrials:

E.G. "Hop" Barnette - now deceased

Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen - presently living, Union, MS

Jerry McGrew Sharpe - now deceased

Bowers and Roberts receive 10-year sentences; Price and Posey, six years; Arledge, Snowden and Horace Doyle Barnette, three years. By 1970, their appeals exhausted, they go to prison. None serve more than 6 years.

2001

*

May 6, 2001: Cecil Price, who had begun to cooperate with state authorities investigating the trio's deaths, died of head injuries allegedly suffered in a fall. There were no reported witnesses to the alleged fall.

2005

Jan. 6, 2005:

State grand jury returns first-ever murder indictment. Edgar Ray Killen is indicted.

June 21, 2005:

Killen convicted on three counts of manslaughter.

The Justice Rally for All Mississippi Civil Rights Martyrs was a great success, in spite of thunderstorm and flash flood warnings and incorrect announcements by a local newspaper.

There were over 200 people who attended the Justice Rally. It would have been more, if the Clarion-Ledger had announced the start time accurately. The newspaper announced the rally as beginning at a time that was past the scheduled conclusion time. The newspaper did this in spite of having been repeatedly given accurate information orally and in writing.

Let's keep the pressure on for full truth and justice.

<http://www.clarionledger.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071023/NEWS/710230377>

October 23, 2007

Rally participants demand probe of civil rights killings

By Chris Joyner

chris.joyner@jackson.gannett.com

Joe Ellis/The
Clarion-Ledger

**Louis Allen Jr.
(left) draws the
crowd's**

attention to a photo of his grandparents, Louis Allen Sr. and Elizabeth Allen, held by his sister, Regina Allen, as they and other family members seek justice in Louis Allen Sr.'s 1964 slaying and other civil rights-era killings in Mississippi at a state Capitol rally on Monday.

THE NAMES ON THE SIGNS □ Lamar Smith, Benjamin Brown, Wharlest Jackson, Adlena Hamlett □ were reminders of some of Mississippi's darkest days during the civil rights movement.

About 60 people rallied on the steps of the Capitol with signs in hand Monday, demanding that the state become more aggressive in investigating the deaths while there's time to bring culprits to justice.

Related Items:

Gallery: [Justice Rally](#)

John Gibson, a rally organizer, said the group has identified 55 Mississippians killed during the movement, which started in the 1950s.

"In the vast majority of these cases, there has been no justice," he said. "We are here to demand a full measure of justice for all of Mississippi's civil rights martyrs."

If state prosecutors are uninterested in pursuing the cases, Gibson asked that a special prosecutor be named.

Henry Allen's father, Louis Allen Sr., was shot to death in his driveway in 1964 in Liberty. Speaking before the group, Allen said he hoped the rally would inspire more interest in the cases. This month, the Allen family offered a \$20,000 reward for anyone with information leading to the arrest and prosecution of Louis Allen's killer.

"I've been pretty patient because it's been 43 years, but ... I'm going to get justice some sort of way," Henry Allen said. "If I have to sit on the White House steps, that's what I will do."

Louis Allen Jr., the grandson of the slain Amite County man, said the toll-free number set up by the family already has resulted in some new tips.

"I believe there are good people both black and white who are interested in bringing this to an end," he said.

Rally organizers called out the names of possible suspects in some of the unsolved crimes and blasted Gov. Haley Barbour and Attorney General Jim Hood, among other state officials, for not bringing more cases to trial.

Barbour spokesman Pete Smith said the governor supports prosecuting criminals in any crime.

"The governor has always said that if there is enough evidence out there to bring people to justice, then they should be held accountable," Smith said.

Smith would not answer questions on whether the governor believed he had any greater role to play in pushing investigations into civil rights-era cases.

Hood, who was not at his Jackson office across from the Capitol at the time of the rally, said prosecuting decades-old cases is more difficult than many believe. In most, witnesses have died and evidence has disappeared or was never collected at the time, he said.

At the same time, Hood said the prosecution of Edgar Ray Killen for the 1964 deaths of civil rights workers Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney was a long shot, too.

"When I came in, I thought Mike Moore had worked those cases completely out," he said. "You never say they are over, because someone could come forward."

In 2005, a jury found Killen guilty of three counts of manslaughter. He now is serving a 60-year sentence.

At Monday's rally, organizers passed around a list of names of others connected to the 1964 slayings.

"Nine are still living," Gibson said. "Killen is one, so there are eight that are still not in jail."

Hood said he presented evidence on a number of suspects to a grand jury, but only Killen was indicted.

He would need new evidence, he said.

A bill to establish a cold-case unit within the U.S. Justice Department to investigate civil rights-era killings has been stalled in the Senate since June. Sen. Tom Coburn, R-Okla., has put a hold on the bill because he wants its sponsors to find money to cover the \$11.5 million annual cost.

The bill is called the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act, named after a 14-year-old African American who was brutally slain while on a summer vacation in Money in 1955.

Derrick Johnson, president of the Mississippi NAACP, said the state should mirror the commitment at the federal level, including the establishment of a cold-case unit to dig up new evidence.

"It is now time for the state of Mississippi to do the same thing," he said.

The Charles Moore and Henry Dee murders case

How US Attorney obtained indictment

How MS AG could have obtained more indictments in Neshoba

What may have been the key to U.S. attorney Dunn Lampton proceeding to obtain an indictment against James Ford Seale for the 1964 murders of Henry Dee and Charles Moore?

It might be that the U.S. Attorney told Charles Edwards, one of the other living suspects, that he could either be a witness or a defendant. It was reported that Charles Edwards had not been indicted and that he could be a witness for the prosecution: "...No charges are expected to be brought against Edwards, who has been interviewed by the FBI and presumably could become a witness against Seale...." *C-L 1/27/07.*

Perhaps if Mississippi Attorney General Jim Hood and Mississippi 8th District Attorney Mark Duncan had used the approach with the other suspects in the murders of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, there would have been more indictments and convictions than only Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen.

In fact, Jim Hood and Mark Duncan may have had an easier prosecutorial task than the one U.S. Attorney Lampton accomplished. Hood and Duncan had the additional leverage of having the weight of the 1967 federal convictions to help persuade some of the suspects to cooperate. They could have pointed out to those suspects how easy it would be to convict them on state charges since the same evidence had been sufficient to convict them on federal charges related to the case.

It is still not too late for Hood and Duncan to use this approach to try to obtain a more full measure of justice in the Neshoba murders case.

Some family members of the victims of the Neshoba murders wanted an attorney from the Jackson, MS U.S. Attorney's office appointed as a special state prosecutor. This approach was successfully used in Birmingham where U.S. Attorney Doug Jones was a special state prosecutor and convictions of the last two living suspects in the Birmingham church bombing case were obtained in 2002. But Hood and Duncan chose not to appoint a special prosecutor.

from the **Arkansas Delta Truth and Justice Center**

"Billionaire" Burrage repeatedly named in confession

Why Only Killen prosecuted?

Neshoba (Philadelphia, MS) civil rights murders case

Horace Doyle Barnette's Nov. 20, 1964, confession to the FBI

From FBI documents

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 11/24/64

The following is a signed statement which was furnished by HORACE DOYLE BARNETTE on November 20, 1964:

Springhill, La.

Nov. 20, 1964

"I, Horace Doyle Barnette, do hereby make this free and voluntary statement to Special Agent Henry Rask and Special Agent James A. Wooten, who have identified themselves to me to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Special Agent Henry Rask have informed me that I do not have to make a statement, that any statement made by me can be used against me in a court of law and that I am entitled to consult with an attorney before making this statement and that if I can not afford an attorney and I am required to appear in court, the court will appoint one for me. That no force, threats or promises were made to induce me to make this statement. I presently reside at Cullen, La. I am 26 years old and was born on September 11, 1938, at Plain Dealing, La.

"On June 21, 1964 about 8:00 P.M., I was having supper at Jimmy Arledge's house, Meridian, Mississippi. Travis Barnette called Arledge on the telephone and told Arledge that the Klan had a job and wanted to know if Arledge and I could go. Arledge asked me if I could go and we went to Akins trailer park on Highway 80 in Meridian, Miss. We did not know what the job was.

"Upon arriving at Akins trailer park we were met by Preacher Killen, Mr. Akins, Jim Jordan and

Wayne. I do not know Wayne's last name, but I do know his brother is a police officer in Meridian, Miss. Killen told us that three civil rights workers were in jail in Philadelphia, Miss., and that these three civil rights workers were going to be released from jail and that we were going to catch them and give them a whipping. We were given brown cloth gloves and my car was filled with gas from Mr. Akins gas tank. Jim Snowden, who works for Troy Laundry in Meridian came to Akins trailer park, too. Arledge, Snowden, and Jordan got into my car and we drove to Philadelphia. Killen and Wayne left before we did and we were told that we would meet him there. Killen had a 1962 or 1961 white Buick. When we arrived in Philadelphia, about 9:30 P.M., we met Killen and he got into my car and directed me where to park and wait for someone to tell us when the three civil rights workers were being released from jail. While we were talking, Killen stated that 'we have a place to bury them, and a man to run the dozer to cover them up.' This was the first time I realized that the three civil rights workers were to be killed. About 5 or 10 minutes after we parked, a patrolman from Philadelphia came to the car and said that 'they are going toward Meridian on Highway 19.' We proceeded out Highway 19 and caught up to a Mississippi State Patrol Car, who pulled into a store on the left hand side of the road. We pulled along side of the patrol car and then another car from Philadelphia pulled in between us. I was driving a 1957 Ford, 4 door, 2 tone blue bearing Louisiana license. The Philadelphia car was a 1958 Chevrolet, 2 door and color maroon. It also had a dent on front right hand fender next to the light. No one got out of the cars, but the driver of the Philadelphia car, who I later learned was named Posey, talked to the patrolmen. Posey then drove away and we followed. About 2 or 3 miles down the Highway Posey's car stopped and pulled off on the right hand side of the road. Posey motioned for me to go ahead. I then drove fast and caught up to the car that the three civil rights workers were in, pulled over to the side of the road and stopped. About a minute or 2 later, Deputy Sheriff Price came along and stopped on the pavement beside my car. Jordan asked him who was going to stop them and Price said that he would and took after them and we followed. The Civil Rights workers turned off Highway 19 on to a side road and drove about a couple of miles before Price stopped them. Price stopped his car behind the 1963 Ford Fairlane Station Wagon driven by the Civil Rights Workers and we stopped behind Price's car. Price was driving a 1956 Chevrolet, 2 door and 2 tone blue in color. Price stated 'I thought you were going back to Meridian if we let you out of jail.' The Civil Rights Workers stated that they were and Price asked them why they were taking the long way around. Price told them to get out and get into his car. They got out of their car and proceed to get into Price's car and then Price took his blackjack and struck Chaney on the back of the head.

"At the junction of Highway 19 and where we turned off, I had let Arledge out of the car to signal the fellows in the Philadelphia car. We then turned around and proceeded back toward Philadelphia. The first car to start back was Price and he had Jim Jordan in the front seat with him and the three civil rights workers in the back seat. I followed next and picked up Arledge at the junction of Highway 19. Snowden drove the 1963 Ford, belonging to the Civil Rights Workers. When we came to Posey's car Price and Snowden pulled over to the left side of the Highway and stopped in front of Posey's car. I stopped behind it. Wayne and Posey and the other men from Philadelphia got into the 1963 Ford and rode with Snowden. I do not know how many men were from Philadelphia. Price then started first and I pulled in behind him and Snowden driving the 1963 Ford came last. I followed Price down Highway 19 and he turned left on to a gravel road. About a mile up the road he stopped and Snowden and I stopped behind him, with about a car length between each car. Before I could get out of the car Wayne ran past my car to

Price's car, opened the left rear door, pulled Schwerner out of the car, spun him around so that Schwerner was standing on the left side of the road, with his back to the ditch and said 'Are you that nigger lover' and Schwerner said 'Sir, I know just how you feel.' Wayne had a pistol in his right hand, then shot Schwerner. Wayne then went back to Price's car and got Goodman, took him to the left side of the road with Goodman facing the road, and shot Goodman.

"When Wayne shot Schwerner, Wayne had his hand on Schwerner's shoulder. When Wayne shot Goodman, Wayne was standing within reach of him. Schwerner fell to the left so that he was laying along side the road. Goodman spun around and fell back toward the bank in back.

"At this time Jim Jordan said 'save one for me.' He then got out of Price's car and got Chaney out. I remember Chaney backing up, facing the road, and standing on the bank on the other side of the ditch and Jordan stood in the middle of the road and shot him. I do not remember how many times Jordan shot. Jordan then said. 'You didn't leave me anything but a nigger, but at least I killed me a nigger.' The three civil rights workers were then put into the back of their 1963 Ford wagon. I do not know who put the bodies in the car, but I only put Chaney's foot inside the car, Price then got into his car and drove back toward Highway 19. Wayne, Posey and Jordan then got into the 1963 Ford and started up the road. Snowden, Arledge and another person who I do not know the name of got into my car and we followed. I do not know the roads we took, but went through the outskirts of Philadelphia and to the Dam site on **Burrage's** property. When we arrived at the Dam site someone said that the bulldozer operator was not there and Wayne, Arledge and I went in my car to find him. We drove out to a paved road and about a mile down the road.

"We saw a 1957 Chevrolet, white and green, parked on the left side of the road. Wayne told me to stop and we backed up to this car. **Burrage** and 2 other men were in the car. Wayne said that they were already down there and **Burrage** said to follow them. I followed the 1957 Chevrolet back toward the Dam site, taking a different road, until the Chevrolet stopped. **Burrage** said 'it is just a little ways over there,' and Wayne and the bulldozer operator walked the rest of the way. The bulldozer operator was about 40 years old, 6 ft - 2 inches tall, slim built and a white male. He was wearing khaki clothes. Arledge and I then followed Burrage and the other man back to Burrage's garage. The other man was a white male, about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches tall, stocky built. **Burrage's** garage is on the road toward Philadelphia and he had tractors and trailer parked there. His house is across the road.

"We were there about 30 minutes when the other fellows came from the dam site in the 1963 Ford. **Burrage** got a glass gallon jug and filled it with gasoline to be used to burn the 1963 Ford car owned by the three civil rights workers. **Burrage** took one of the diesel trucks from under a trailer and said 'I will use this to pick you up, no one will suspect a truck on the road this time at night.' It was then about 1:00 to 1:30 in the morning. Snowden, Arledge, Jordan, Wayne and I then got into my car and we drove back toward Philadelphia. When we got to Philadelphia a city patrol car stopped us and we got out. Sheriff Rainey, Deputy Sheriff Price and the City Patrolman, who told us which way the civil rights workers were leaving town, got out of the patrol car. The patrolman was a white male, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 to 9 inches, 160 lbs., and was wearing a uniform. This was about 2:00,AM., June 22, 1964. I do not know his name, but I have met him before and would know him again.

"We talked for 2 or 3 minutes and then someone said that we better not talk about this and Sheriff Rainey said 'I'll kill anyone who talks, even if it was my own brother.' We then got back into my car and drove back to Meridian and passed Posey's car which was still parked along side the road. We did not stop and there was one or two men standing by Posey's car. We then kept going to Meridian. I took Wayne home, left Jordan and Snowden at Akins Mobile Homes, took Arledge home and went home myself. I have read the above Statement, consisting of this and 9 other pages and they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have signed my initials to the bottom of the first 9 pages and initial mistakes. No force threats or promises were made to induce me to make this statement."

Signed,

Horace Doyle Barnette.

Witnessed:

Henry Rask, Special Agent, FBI Nov. 20, 1964

James A. Wooten, Special Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La. 11-20-64

Excerpts from

***We Are Not Afraid: The Mississippi Murder of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney* by Seth Cagin and Phillip Dray**

related to ***Olen "Billionaire" Burrage***

The owner of a local trucking company, ***Olen Burrage***, was having a cattle pond dug on his property, five miles southwest of town on Highway 21. ***Burrage*** had hired Herman Tucker, one of his part-time drivers and the owner/operator of two Caterpillar dozers, to build the pond and the large dam that would restrain it. The Neshoba Klansman arranged for Billy Wayne Posey to arrive at midnight on the lane of the ***Burrage*** property with the bodies of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney. Once the bodies were placed in the center of the dam, fifteen or twenty feet down, Tucker would reseal it with one of bulldozers. When the pond filled with rainwater, the place where the bodies were stashed

would simply become an innocuous part of the Neshoba landscape--a Klansman version of a Choctaw burial mound.

"So you wanted to come to Mississippi?" one of the murderers is reputed to have told the victims later that night. "Well, now we're gonna let you stay here. We're not even gonna run you out. We're gonna let you stay here with us." p. 55

Killen, as organizer of the Neshoba and Lauderdale County klaverns of the White Knights of Mississippi and point man for the conspiracy, was eager to return to Philadelphia as soon as he had collected enough men for the operation. There were "arrangements" to be made, he explained to the men at Akin's. Quickly he sketched for them the plan he had devised in collusion with Neshoba County deputy sheriff Cecil Price and Billy Wayne Posey, and possibly--to infer from the events that would transpire--Hop Barnett and **Olen Burrage**. Deputy Price would release Goatee and the other two civil rights workers as soon as it got dark. Once the civil rights workers were turned loose and were alone out on the highway, they would be stopped by the a Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol car and turned over to the Klan. p. 336

Billy Wayne Posey was among those who attempted the *Bonanza* alibi, but in fact Posey had been far too busy that day to watch television. His role in the conspiracy was to arrange for the disposal of the victims' bodies, a grisly task easily as complex as setting them up to be done away with in the first place. After Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney were arrested late on the afternoon of June 21, Posey met with **Olen Burrage**, who owned a trucking firm and several pieces of farm property west of Philadelphia, and Herman Tucker, a bulldozer operator who occasionally worked for **Burrage**. This meeting took place either at **Burrage's** garage, southwest of Philadelphia, or at the Phillips 66 station...

Posey's arrangement with **Burrage** to use a dam being built on **Burrage's** property as a burial site for the three civil rights workers'

was probably not the result of brainstorm thinking by the conspirators. In all likelihood, **Burrage's** dam site had been previously scouted out by the Neshoba klavern for its potential as a secret grave, perhaps as early as mid-May, when Mickey Schwerner's incursions into Longdale were becoming known to the Klansmen. Mississippi FBI agent John Proctor claims to have learned from an informant that **Burrage** once told a roomful of Neshoba Klansmen discussing the impending invasion of civil rights workers, "**Hell, I've got a dam that'll hold a hundred of them.**" Although the Meridian Klansmen had been instructed to leave Mickey Schwerner alone, the leaders of the Neshoba klavern had apparently been given Sam Bowers's approval to "eliminate" him if they caught him in Neshoba County. They may well have expected to have further opportunities to nab Schwerner on one of his visits to Longdale, and it is possible many elements of the conspiracy--the release from jail, the highway chase, and the secret burial--were loosely in place before June 21.

The previous summer, **Burrage** had consulted an agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service about joining a program under which landowners could obtain government funding for pond dams that met certain conservation requirements. **Burrage's** proposed dam met the program's specifications, but the approval of the funding was contingent upon periodic inspections of the construction site by agents from the Department of Agriculture. In May 1964, when **Burrage** finalized arrangements with Herman Tucker and authorized him to begin work on the dam, **Burrage** chose--for reason he never explained--to do so without participating in the government program. pp 340-342

With the civil rights workers' bodies in the hole, Posey signaled Tucker to start moving. The tractor ran fifteen minutes as Tucker bladed off the top of the dam so it would look as though it had not been disturbed...

The eight Klansmen got into Barnette's car and the civil rights workers' station wagon for the short ride down highway 21 to **Burrage's** trucking garage. There the men replaced the license plates on Barnette's car, which had been removed earlier in Meridian, and

Jordan was given all the gloves the men had worn and told to dispose of them. Tucker took a glass gallon jug and filled it with gasoline from one of *Burrage's* pumps, to use in setting fire to the station wagon. p 361

Philadelphia, Mississippi Civil Rights Murders Case

Why only Killen prosecuted?

On January 6, 2005, Edgar Ray Killen was indicted on state murder charges. He was convicted on three counts of manslaughter on June 21, 2005.

None of the many others who were complicit in the murders of the three civil rights workers, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, have been indicted by the state of Mississippi.

Nine people who faced federal conspiracy to deny civil rights or other charges in the 1960s related to the murders of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Mississippi are still living.

But only Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen finally faced state charges.

Why only Killen?

What about the others?

Jimmy Arledge - presently living, Meridian, MS

Olen Burrage - presently living, Philadelphia, MS

James Thomas "Pete" Harris - presently living, Meridian, MS

Tommy Horne - presently living, Meridian, MS

Billy Wayne Posey - presently living, Meridian, MS

Jimmy Snowden - presently living, Hickory, MS

Jimmy Lee Townsend - presently living, Philadelphia, MS

Richard Willis - presently living, Noxapater, MS