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Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.

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Hinds County

Volume XXV

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Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor

purity of the many public and private water supplied throughout the State is an important factor in the control of water-borne diseases such as typhoid fever, dysentery, and hookworm. The Sanitary Division regularly inspects public water supplies and lends assistance to individuals in the improvement of private supplies. 1°

The Hinds County Health Department's Inspection Division cooperates with towns, schools, and individuals in the installation of water supplies and corrections of present systems. Public water supplies over the county are supervised and checked as to bacteriological quality and by physical inspection of the plants. Certain supplies are chlorinated from time to time as is deemed necessary for safety. No recent outbreaks of diseases in this county have been traced to water. Water samples are taken from each public supply monthly on regular inspection trips to each town. As special situations arise they are handled at the most opportune time of the inspector. 2°

Excreta Disposal. One of the most important phases of sanitary work is proper disposal of human waste materials. Human excreta is responsible for the spread of hookworm disease, typhoid fever, dysentery, and other similar bowel troubles. The contamination of improperly protected water supplies and the contamination of food by flies constitute the greatest dangers from human excreta. Safe disposal of human waste material is accomplished in towns and cities by the use of properly constructed sewerage systems, and in rural districts by the use of septic tanks and pit toilets. 3°

The Hinds County Inspection Division cooperates with towns, schools and individuals in privy and septic tank installation and building. All white rural schools have been sanitized with concrete riser and slab privies. This Division cooperates with the State Board of Health in building sanitary units in rural sections in the County and in sections of the City not on the sewerage lines. 4°

*1. Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi

2. " " " " "

3. Report of Hinds Co. Inspection Division to Dr. Noblin; Report of Hinds Co. Health Dept. to State Board of Health; Interview with T. F. Durham, Sanitary Inspector

4. Health Syllabus, State of Miss.

General Sanitation. Under this heading may be grouped such items as swimming pool sanitation, tourist and scout camp sanitation, garbage disposal, fly control, mosquito control, and inspection of public service places, all of which, if not properly supervised from the standpoint of sanitation, could become sources of infection to the public. 1°

The Hinds County Health Department's Inspection Division regularly inspects all public service places, theatres, tourist and scout camps. As to mosquito control, ponds and sluggish places are drained, opened or filled, thereby eliminating potential breeding areas. Streams, ponds, lakes and ditches are oiled. Swimming pools and lakes used for bathing purposes are given a close inspection and standards to govern each case are worked out and submitted to the owner or managers. The City of Jackson provides for garbage disposal within the city limits. Garbage is collected from every section of the city three times a week, and is disposed of by being burned at the city crematory. 2°

Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

On June 21, 1920, the following resolution was adopted by the Mississippi State Board of Health: "That a Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing be created by the Board of Health and that this work be organized in cooperation with the Division of Child Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service"

Maternal Hygiene refers to all activities for safeguarding the welfare of the mother before and after the birth of her child. Since there are nearly 50,000 births in the State of Mississippi every year, it can readily be seen how large is the task for bringing all these mothers safely through this trying ordeal. Unfortunately, only a small percentage of all these mothers avail themselves of the opportunities they might have for safe motherhood. A large proportion of them are not able, financially, to employ good doctors to look after them properly during a

*1. Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi

2. Interview with T. F. Durham, Sanitary Inspector in Hinds Co. Health Dept.
Report of Hinds County Health Dept to State Board of Health.

period of several months. Others, who might be financially able, are not convinced of the need of special care during this period.

The Board of Health, through this Division of its work, endeavors to teach all expectant mothers important information in connection with this condition; the necessity for repeated examinations, especially of heart, blood pressure, and kidneys; and the importance of securing whatever treatment may be necessary.

This education is carried out more or less along the following lines:

(1) Printed literature for distribution to expectant mothers and to new mothers. This literature is distributed through the county health officers. Booklets such as: "Prenatal, Infant, and Child Care," "Nutrition of the Growing Child," "Tonsils and Adenoids," "Milk," "That Eyes May See," "A Message to Expectant Mothers" and a "Motherhood Bulletin" (for colored mothers) may be obtained free of charge at the Hinds County Health Department. (2) Visits by public health nurses. All full-time county health departments have public health nurses to aid in this work. Hinds County Health Department is a full-time health department, employing four white and one colored public health nurses.

The health nurse occupies a key position in the public health program.

Her duties are varied and numerous, and may be partially summarized as follows:

1. Urge birth registration.
2. Assists the health officer in vaccinating against smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria.
3. Conducts classes in hygiene in the public schools, whereby the boys and girls are taught the elements of hygiene, sanitation, and care of the sick.
4. Teaches midwives the rules of cleanliness, and otherwise instructs them in their duties.
5. Helps to hold prenatal conferences for instruction of expectant mothers.
6. Makes home visits to new mothers and gives information on care of the

child.

7. Assists the health officer in making examinations of preschool and school children.

8. Follows up the examination work to get physical defects corrected.

Visits of expectant mothers to the health department or the prenatal conferences. The Maternity Center, located in Jackson, has been functioning most successfully for several years. This is for indigent white mothers, (St. Marks Clinic for the care of colored indigent patients) and is, the chief means for caring for prenatal cases. A nurse from the Hinds County Health Department assists with all prenatal conferences held by these two organizations and does follow-up work. The white and colored physicians' services are gratis to both organizations.

Instruction of midwives by health officers and nurses. Excellent training has been given midwives by this department through health officers and public health nurses. Midwives are especially trained in the art of Cleanliness and are taught to recognize difficult situations and to call in a physician when necessary.

Appeals to physicians for their cooperation in all efforts for reduction of the maternal death rate.

There has been a material reduction in the death rates of mothers in Mississippi during recent years. In 1925 there were 351 deaths, and in 1934 there were 191 deaths, from the three principal causes of death during the maternal period - a 45 per cent reduction.^{1*}

In 1925 there were in all 435 deaths from all causes of death during the maternal period, in Mississippi, and in 1935 there were only 334 deaths from all causes of death during the maternal period, a reduction of 101 deaths.^{2*}

Infant and Child Hygiene:

One-seventh of all deaths in Mississippi occur in the first year of life.

- *1. Health Syllabus of Miss; Mrs. Beatrice Butler, Maternal and Child Health Dept. State Board of Health; Report of Hinds Co. Health Dept to State Board of Health
2. Miss Irene Howard, Statistician, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health.

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

of the number who die the first year, over half of them die in the first month. One-fourth die the first day. Therefore, it is a matter of great importance that everything possible be done to lower the infant mortality rate. In our State during 1935 there were 2,587 deaths of children under one year of age.¹

All mothers should employ a good doctor to look after them properly during pregnancy in order that their children will be well born; and in order to prevent development of physical or mental defects, provision should be made for medical supervision of the child beginning in infancy and extending through adolescence. If physical defects exist there should be adequate facilities for correction. Health education should be an important phase of home life and the school curriculum.

Public health nurses in this County have done much to improve conditions for a child to be well born, by helping to hold prenatal conferences for instruction of expectant mothers. The distribution of literature by the Hinds County Health Department to expectant mothers aids in improving conditions for a child to be well born.

The Maternity Center in Jackson has been a great asset in improving conditions for a child to be well born, by giving expectant mothers who are unable to employ a good doctor, proper care and treatment before the child is born and during the birth. The Hinds County Health Department cooperates with the Maternity Center. A public health nurse from this department is always present to aid in holding the prenatal conferences at the Maternity Center.

Throughout all the history of mankind until very recently there has been a great deal of blindness caused by infection of the eyes at birth. It was found that this infection could be prevented by putting one or two drops of one per cent silver nitrate solution in each eye of a baby as soon as it was born.

The Legislature of 1916 passed a bill which requires all physicians and midwives to use silver nitrate, or other suitable antiseptic for this purpose. For

convenience, the State Laboratory puts up a one per cent silver nitrate solution in waxed ampules. No charges are made for this service. This bill provided for a fine against all those not complying with these rules. The passage of this bill has prevented blindness in the newborn in innumerable cases.¹

Mouth Hygiene

A pioneer in dental health education, the Mississippi mouth hygiene program, which was fourteen years old on January 1, 1937, has been equipped for more efficient service during the past year.

Three dental hygienists, on small salaries, from local communities were re-employed in February, a negro hygienist in June, a white dental hygienist in August and a full-time secretary for the department in July.

"Mississippi has proved herself a real pioneer in putting teeth in the public health program."

During 1936, all dental hygienists were equipped with portable dental chairs, portable electric engines, bags of supplies, charts and models for teaching purposes.²

The mouth hygiene program in this State is educational and is under the supervision of a teacher. Dental hygienists are employed by county health departments and for field work in the State. They organize and assist with mouth hygiene programs, examine teeth, clean teeth, when time permits, and give instruction in the essentials of mouth hygiene to children and adults. The aim of this program is "Clean, healthy mouths for all."³

Hinds County Health Department has had a Dental Hygienist, Miss Sarah Hill, who is now on leave of absence, studying, but will be back with the Department in June to resume her duties.⁴

1. Health Syllabus of Miss.; Report of Hinds County Health Dept. to State Board of Health; Biennial Reports of the State Board of Health.
2. Annual report of Miss Gladys Eyrich, Supervisor of Mouth Hygiene in Miss.
3. Miss. Health Syllabus
4. Mrs. L. W. Bogert, Secretary, Hinds County Health Dept.

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

Dentists from the Jackson Dental Association examine the teeth of children at pre-school conferences and also those of first grade children. Dental certification is urged in all Jackson schools. ^{1*}

The mouth hygiene division teaches truths of sound, clean teeth and healthy mouths through demonstrations, lectures, literature, motion pictures, and newspapers; stresses the importance of diet, cleanliness, and adequate dental care for prenatal cases, infants, children and adults; makes dental inspections; furnishes written notices to parents of defects found; places dental hygienists, on a cooperative basis, for follow-up work in the home and for educational and prophylactic work in the schools. ^{2*}

Tuberculosis Control

Not so many years ago tuberculosis caused more deaths than any other disease. In fact, it was called "The Great White Plague." Now, instead of occupying first place as a cause of death, it holds sixth place, and the number of deaths from this cause is gradually declining as the years go by. This rapid decline in deaths from this disease is due to the education of the public for many years on the method of transmission of the disease.

The immediate cause of tuberculosis is a tiny rod-shaped germ called the "tubercle bacillus." It is present in enormous numbers in diseased tissue. These bacilli are so small that it is necessary to use the highest power of the microscope to see them. They are coughed up from diseased lungs and spread to others by breathing them into healthy lungs or by placing in the mouth, utensils used by tuberculosis patients. The disease may also be contracted by drinking milk from tuberculous cattle.

Tuberculosis is usually a wasting and long-drawn out disease, for which there is no quick cure. In fact, no medicine has been found to be of any benefit, more than for treatment of certain symptoms.

Early diagnosis is necessary if a cure is to be expected. If the disease

- *1. Mrs. L. W. Bogert, Secretary, Hinds County Health Dept.
2. Pamphlet, "Aims and Activities of the Miss. State Board of Health."

is allowed to run its course a stage will soon be reached where it will become incurable. Rest, fresh air, sunshine, and the proper diet, all under intelligent medical supervision, constitute the foundation in the treatment of tuberculosis. Likewise, fresh air, sunshine, and proper diet in addition to avoiding exposure to active cases, will go a long way toward preventing the disease.

In 1916 a law was approved providing for the erection of a sanatorium, near Magee, Mississippi, for the control of tuberculosis and treatment of curable cases of the disease. The Mississippi State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is rated as one of the best in the United States, and Dr. Henry Boswell, the superintendent, has gained national reputation for his work in this institution.

The Sanatorium was not established with a view to curing or caring for all cases of tuberculosis, but rather to treat as many curable cases as possible with the funds available and to send these back to their respective homes to teach others in the prevention and care of the disease.

In February, 1918, the first group of patients was admitted for treatment, and since that date thousands have been returned to their homes, cured or with the disease arrested. Between 300 and 500 patients are regularly under treatment in the institution.

In 1928 an appropriation was made for a Preventorium for children. The first children were admitted in February, 1930. Young children are taken when there is reason to believe they would break down with active tuberculosis in the near future, and their vitality and power of resistance is built up, thus preventing active tuberculosis and loss of lives within a few years. The capacity of the Preventorium is 50 children. It is situated on the grounds of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. ^{1*}

Due to lack of funds, the Preventorium was recently closed, but the State Board of Health hopes to have it reopened soon. ^{2*}

- *1. Health Syllabus
2. Dr. W. R. Wright, member of the State Board of Health.

A field tuberculosis diagnostic unit is now operating and doing much good in locating early cases of tuberculosis. 1°

There is no immunisation from tuberculosis. 2°

Tuberculosis is preventable. It is a disease you can successfully fight off. Through infection you may have the germs in your body which could cause this disease, but so long as you keep built up through plenty of rest in the fresh air, exercise in the sunshine and good, nourishing food, you will not contract tuberculosis. 3°

Hinds County has a small tuberculosis hospital about two miles from Raymond. This hospital was established March 15, 1931. There is a unit for white people and one for colored people. Only patients from Hinds County are admitted. There are about twelve beds for whites and fifteen for colored.

This hospital is a charity tuberculosis hospital, and only people that are not able to afford treatment elsewhere are admitted. It is supported by the county appropriation for health work, the appropriation being passed by the Hinds County Supervisors. 4°

Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection

In 1914, by act of the legislature, the State Board of Health was given the right to appoint a state factory inspector. This official must inspect all factories and canneries where women and children are employed at least three times a year. If he finds that the laws of the State governing employment of women and children are being violated, he shall furnish such information to the County or district attorney in the County where this factory is located.

In 1928 the division of industrial hygiene was organized and the program has been enlarged to include physical examination, dental inspection, and immuni-

1. Pamphlet "Aims and Activities of the Miss. State Board of Health."
2. Pamphlet "The Control of Communicable Diseases," given by Dr. H. C. Hicks, State Board of Health
3. Pamphlet "Tuberculosis, How to prevent it and Cure it."
4. Miss Marie Jordan, Public Health Nurse, Hinds Co. Health Dept.

sation against smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria of factory employees and their families.

The purpose of this organization is to protect women and children who work in the factories of the State of Mississippi so that they may have clean, sanitary surroundings in which to work, and so they will not have to work hours which are too long for them.

The factory inspector is appointed by the State Board of Health. He is a physician and a person who knows enough of factories and sanitary conditions to do the work properly.

The Factory Inspector reports, each year, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, giving the number of factories, canneries, and mills which he inspects, the number of people working in them, the number of inspections, the number of violations. He must also enforce the laws of the State in factories and other establishments where women and children work.

Child Labor Law: No boy or girl under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or allowed to work in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment within this State. No boy or girl over fourteen and under sixteen years shall be allowed to work in any mill, etc., more than eight hours in one day, more than forty-four hours in any one week, or be employed or detained in any such establishment between the hours of 3:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in such business shall work employees, who are over sixteen years old, more than ten hours per day except in cases of emergency, or where public necessity requires.

Every child who works in any mill, etc., in this State shall comply with the compulsory school law of the State.

Female Labor Law: No female shall work in any laundry, millinery, dress-making store, office, mercantile establishment, theatre, telegraph or telephone office or any other occupation, more than ten hours per day or more than sixty

hours a week except in case of emergency or where public necessity requires it. This does not apply to domestic servants.

When the factory inspector goes into a factory, he asks the number of employees, the number of women and children employed, and the number of hours worked each day. He inspects the sanitary conditions such as ventilation, light, drinking fountains, and safety appliances. If the building is more than one story, he inspects the fire escapes and stairways to see that they are safe. This work is done in Hinds County.

There are only a few factories and manufacturing establishments in this county employing women. These are N. & W. Overall Company; Capitol Candy Company; Mississippi Bedding Company; Dixie Cookie Company; MacGowan Coffee Company; Federal Pharmacal Company, and Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway Company, the latter employing colored women.

The Female Labor Law, as it now stands, is enforced in this county, but it is the opinion of the present factory inspector, Dr. J. W. Dugger, that ten hours per day is too long for women to work in some establishments, especially those where they have to be on their feet the greater part of the time, or where they are under great strain. He hopes to soon see this matter remedied.

There is no Child Labor problem in Mississippi, according to Dr. Dugger. There are very few factories or manufacturing establishments in Mississippi employing children under sixteen years of age, and these few are employed only during vacation. Mississippi's problem is Female Labor. ^{1*}

*1. Interview with Dr. J. W. Dugger, Director of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection, State Board of Health
Health Syllabus
Phamphlet, "Aims and Activities of the State Board of Health."

Communicable Disease - Control

It would be impossible to give here an account of all communicable diseases and their control, there being some forty-odd of these. However, communicable diseases as a whole, and some of the most common ones in particular, will be treated here.

In order that the health authorities may be informed of the presence of any communicable disease, the law requires a physician to report certain contagious and infectious diseases to the health officer, such as; typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, pellagra, malaria, and others. Teachers are also required to report to the health officer any contagious or infectious disease that may be suspected in the school.

The Division of Epidemiology of the Mississippi State Board of Health seeks to find the source of infection when contagious or infectious disease makes its appearance in a community, and endeavors at once to limit the spread of the disease; also, to locate carriers of communicable diseases (such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, and the like) and take care of them in a way that will eliminate the possibility of such diseases as they carry. ^{1*}

The Hinds County Health Department cooperates with the State Board of Health in the control of communicable diseases, as has been explained earlier in this chapter. The control of malaria, tuberculosis, and smallpox has been discussed already in this chapter.

Typhoid fever. In 1935 there were 61 deaths in Mississippi from this disease. ^{2*}

Typhoid fever is a preventable disease that can be, and should be stamped out. Vaccination with typhoid vaccine protects against the disease from two to three years or longer, although those definitely exposed to typhoid infection should be revaccinated more frequently. Typhoid vaccine is made with dead typhoid fever germs.

*1. Health Syllabus
2. Miss Irene Howard, Statistician, State Board of Health.

The contents of poorly constructed privy vaults and sewers and human discharges left on the ground, drain into water systems and may infect them with typhoid fever germs. These germs may be taken into the body with drinking water or with water used in preparing uncooked foods. A sanitary toilet, for the safe disposal of human waste matter, should be provided for every unsewered rural or urban house.

Typhoid fever germs often get into milk through carelessness or lack of cleanliness upon the part of those who handle it. Flies sometimes infect it when it is left uncovered.

Typhoid fever germs often enter the intestines with food, especially raw foods.

Certain people, apparently healthy, carry typhoid germs in their intestines or urinary tract and cause many cases of typhoid fever each year through handling foods with unwashed hands. They are called typhoid carriers.

Typhoid fever can be controlled by the use of pure water, pasteurized milk and clean foods; by the proper disposal of sewage; by screening privies and food against flies; by destruction of the fly and its breeding places; by search for and care of carriers and by the general practice of anti-typhoid vaccination. ^{1°}

Typhoid germs may live a long time. In fact, they have been known to live in snow during a whole winter, and then to infect a river from which a city obtained its water supply. ^{2°}

Diphtheria. There were 93 deaths from this disease in Mississippi during the year 1935. ^{3°}

Diphtheria is a preventable disease, there being two vaccinations against it.

- *1. Pamphlet, "The Conquest of Typhoid Fever," put out by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company obtained from Dr. H. C. Ricks, State Board of Health.
2. Health Syllabus.
3. " "

One is toxin-antitoxin and the other is toxoid. Also, the early use of antitoxin in children sick with diphtheria lessens the probability of death from the disease. The number of deaths from diphtheria in Mississippi has steadily decreased since 1920, and this rapid decline in deaths from the disease is caused by the use of vaccination against diphtheria.

The protection lasts for years, even for life, in ninety per cent of those properly vaccinated. All children from six months to five years of age should be inoculated, and all others who show a positive Schick test. Both Schick tests and toxoid will be given free to anyone at the Hinds County Health Department. ^{1°}

An attack of diphtheria does not render a person immune from a second attack. Unless immunized by toxin-antitoxin or toxoid, a person may have several attacks. ^{2°}

Diphtheria is an acute contagious disease. At one time it was thought that by instituting strict isolation on every case and rigid quarantine on all of those who had been exposed to diphtheria, satisfactory results in the control of the disease could be obtained. Upon investigation of the cause of the failure of these measures, it was found that there were people who experienced no symptoms whatever of the disease, but harbored the germs of this disease in their throats. These people are called "carriers." ^{3°}

Diphtheria germs live in the nose, mouth, and throat, and the disease is spread by direct contact, as by kissing, sneezing, coughing, and by throat and nasal discharges of carriers, and by milk infected with germs, by public drinking cups, dishes, handkerchiefs, etc. Diphtheria is present at all times of the year, but is more common in Mississippi in October, November, December and January. ^{4°}

The diphtheria patient should be isolated, should have separate dishes and utensils, and after convalescence, the patient's room should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, aired and sunned, and playthings burned. ^{5°}

- *1. Health Syllabus
2. A B C's of diphtheria, Miss. State Board of Health
3. Health Bulletin No. 20, Miss. State Board of Health
- 4 & 5. Health Syllabus and Pamphlet "Diphtheria and Its Annual Toll", Miss. State Board of Health.

Whooping Cough. This is a very contagious disease, especially during the first few weeks, and is spread principally by the cough. This disease is very trying, sometimes lasting many weeks. The cough may persist all the winter. During 1934, there were 318 deaths in Mississippi, due to this disease, and in 1935 there were 112. Death usually results from pneumonia. Parents should keep their children away from others suffering with the disease, and all cases should be isolated.^{1*}

While the use of vaccination against whooping cough is not yet wide-spread, and many think that there is no successful vaccine for the disease, vaccination against whooping cough is coming into use. For the past seven years, Dr. Louis W. Sauer has used a vaccine prepared according to his own formula, a modification of that devised by Madsen and co-workers at the Danish Statens Serum Institute. Sauer, however, has used much larger dosage.

A number of physicians in various parts of the country have reported very encouraging results with the vaccine prepared according to the Sauer formula. This is called Pertussis immunization or Pertussis vaccine. Active immunity is established in about four months. Pertussis immunization should not be attempted within several months after other immunizations.^{2*}

Measles. "It's only Measles." How often have you heard this? One never knows at the beginning how serious an attack of measles will prove to be. The old idea that it is better to have measles and get it over with is an erroneous one. Health authorities tell us that nine-tenths of all measles deaths occur in children under five, and that the older the child grows, the less likely he is to suffer a severe attack of the disease.^{3*}

Measles is very contagious, and is much more dangerous than is generally considered. In the year 1935 there were 22 deaths from measles in Mississippi. Death usually results from pneumonia coming on in the course of the disease. Pneumonia often follows, if the convalescing child is allowed to catch cold. During the year following recovery, there is much danger of bad after-effects.^{4*}

*1. Health Syllabus.
*2. Pamphlet, "Pertussis Vaccine," published by Parke, Davis & Co. and presented by H. C. Ricks, State Board of Health. (see next page for 3 & 4)

Measles is catching from the very beginning, even before the skin breaks out, and every child should be isolated as soon as possible. During the past few years a method of vaccinating against measles has been discovered, which is very successful. This consists in injecting into the body of a child some blood serum taken from a person recently recovered from Measles. The best time to give the injection is four or five days after exposure.^{1*} The immunity gained from this vaccination only lasts a few weeks.^{2*}

Scarlet Fever. This disease is not as contagious as measles and whooping cough, but it is a dangerous one, and should be avoided as much as possible. One of its dangers is the fact that it may injure the ears, the heart, or the kidneys. A child suffering with scarlet fever should be kept away from other children until the health officer gives permission to let him, or her, get out of confinement. There were 11 deaths from this disease in Mississippi in 1934.

Vaccination against scarlet fever has been very well developed. It is of proven worth. There is a test, called the Dick test, which will show whether or not a person is likely to take the disease after exposure to a case.^{3*} The immunisation gained through vaccination against scarlet fever after the exposure, lasts only a few weeks.^{4*}

Influenza. There were 914 deaths from this disease in Mississippi in 1935.^{5*}

There is no immunization from this disease. Natural resistance protects a great many people from influenza. It is not necessary to quarantine people with this disease, but visiting should be discouraged. The mode of transmission is believed to be by articles freshly soiled with discharges of the nose and throat of infected persons, by droplet infection, or by direct contact.^{6*}

*3 (on page 44) Pamphlet, "It's only measles", presented by Dr. Ricks, State Board of Health.

4. (on page 44) Health Syllabus and Miss Irene Howard, Statistician, State Board of Health.

1. Health Syllabus. 2. "The Control of Communicable Disease," State Board of Health.

3. Health Syllabus. 4. "The Control of Communicable Disease," " " " "

5. Miss Irene Howard, Statistician, State Board of Health

6. "Control of Communicable Diseases," Pamphlet secured at State Board of Health.

Poliomyelitis. As a rule there are very few deaths from this disease in Mississippi. However, there was an epidemic of poliomyelitis in our State last year, and when the records of deaths in Mississippi are compiled for 1936, they will show more than usual. This disease is dangerous in that it leaves the child crippled in nearly every case, which is often worse than death.

All persons suffering from this disease should be isolated, and others in the household quarantined. All articles soiled by discharges from the nose, throat and intestinal tract of persons suffering from this should be disinfected.^{1*}

In the recent epidemic a certain solution, recommended by the State Board of Health, was used as a spray for the nose and throat, and proved to be very effective in preventing the spread of the disease. This spray was used a great deal in Jackson, and although people from all over the State come to Jackson, and it seems that this would be the logical place for poliomyelitis to spread, there was only one case here, and that was a colored child along toward the end of the epidemic.

Syphilis. A plague that disables half a million Americans a year; a plague that does a hundred times as much damage as the dreaded infantile paralysis; a plague that is wrecking lives, shattering homes and filling institutions all over the land with its insane, blind, feeble-minded or unemployable victims - that is syphilis. It bids fair to become the great American disease.

And yet we might virtually stamp out this disease were we not hampered by the widespread belief that nice people don't talk about syphilis, that nice people don't have syphilis, and that nice people shouldn't do anything about those who do have syphilis.

This national hush-hush policy of ours has hushed up also the fact that syphilis ranks as one of the four greatest killing diseases; that probably over half of the victims of syphilis have acquired the disease innocently.^{2*} Remember that a

*1. Rules and Regulations Governing Communicable Diseases, State Board of Health
2. Pamphlet, "Readers Digest, Articles of Lasting Interest, Article 'Why don't We Stamp out Syphilis?'" given by Dr. H. C. Ricks, State Board of Health.

kiss may carry the germ.

While the whole world is working to cut down the frightful toll of life taken by dreaded tuberculosis, heart disease, pneumonia and cancer, a greater killer than any one of them is permitted to carry on its destruction almost unchallenged.

Syphilis, which is the chief enemy of mankind the world over, has existed and taken its toll of misery and death for many hundreds of years, first because of ignorance of the nature of the disease and its cure, and now because the knowledge which science has provided for its prevention and control is not put into action. It could be stamped out in the lifetime of the average man if all the proper measures toward this end could be applied with 100 per cent efficiency.

This disease is caused by a germ which may enter the body at any point through a break in the skin or mucous membrane.

While most cases of syphilis are acquired by direct contact with a prostitute, the disease may also be communicated innocently. A husband who has become infected may give the disease to his wife. It may be passed from one person to another by kissing. Fathers and mothers have infected their children in this and other ways of close contact.

A deceptive thing about syphilis is that it is seldom possible for the lay person to detect those who are suffering from the disease. It is well known to physicians that many persons who are apparently suffering from some organic complaint are in reality the victims of syphilis, quite unknown to themselves. In many cases the first symptoms may be so slight or so concealed that the patient does not recognize them.

Syphilis can be cured - but not in a week or a month. The patient must be under the care of a competent physician for one, two or three or more years before he can be certain of his cure. He must receive periodic treatment with such drugs as his physician prescribes. He must have blood or "Wassermann" tests, and spinal fluid tests at intervals in order to measure the progress of his disease and its cure.

Syphilis is the greatest killing disease. It is responsible for many children being born diseased, most of whom die. It is the cause of an important percent of all insanity. It is the main cause of paresis or softening of the brain. It is the main cause of locomotor ataxia. It is one of the causes of blindness. It may cause apoplectic and paralytic strokes before middle life. It is the cause of many abortions and miscarriages. It is the cause of a large proportion of diseases of the heart, blood vessels, and other vital organs. It decreases the length of life. It greatly decreases one's earning capacity.

Syphilis can be made a thing of the past only when mothers and fathers educate themselves and their children to understand how it is acquired, its insidious attacks, and to realize that the reliable physician is a friend to whom one should go immediately for assistance upon the first suspicion of having been exposed to danger. Only a knowledge of the facts will prevent it. ^{1*}

The syphilis rate can be cut immensely by legislation, education, and intensive medical, nursing and social service work. More money is needed for the fight, but no more than the communities can be educated to use wisely, and money for health work certainly could be put to no better use than the control of syphilis. But syphilis control is not the business of the public health officer alone, nor yet of the physician or the social worker. It is a job for the whole people.

The things to do are clear:

1. Find syphilis. The obscure cases will never be found in time except by the Wassermann dragnet.
2. Treat syphilis promptly. A few days' delay may mean failure of treatment.
3. Examine for syphilis the family and all other contacts of the syphilis patient.
4. Prevent the birth of syphilitic babies by requiring blood tests before marriage and early in each pregnancy.
5. Teach syphilis. The facts about it must be known to all the people. ^{2*}

1. Pamphlet, "The Great Imitator," presented by State Board of Health.
2. "Readers Digest, Articles of Lasting Interest, Article, "Why don't we Stamp out Syphilis."

Accidents and Accidental Deaths. About 1,200 people are killed accidentally each year in Mississippi. Home accidents and automobile accidents account for two-thirds of the accidental deaths. It has been truthfully said that accidents are not accidental - that they are caused by carelessness, recklessness, or lack of foresight in providing safety.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Every home should have a "first aid" cabinet attached to the wall and above the reach of children. Matches, poisons, knives, guns, etc. should always be kept out of the reach of children. Broken glass and nails should be removed from the yard, garden, etc. Fireplaces should have guards about them. Vessels filled with hot water should be kept out of the reach of children. Objects lying on the floors that might cause one to trip and fall should be put out of the way. ^{1*}

During the year 1935 there were 1,277 accidental deaths in Mississippi.

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>
Attack by venomous animals	3
Poisoning by food	39
Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	4
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)	24
Conflagration	33
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted)	146
Accidental mechanical suffocation	12
Accidental drowning	120
Accidental Traumatism by firearms (wounds of war excepted)	78
Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	6
Accidental Traumatism by fall	159
Accidental traumatism by crushing, landslide	10
Cataclysm (all deaths attributed to a cataclysm regardless of their nature)	28
Injuries by animals	11
Hunger and thirst	6
Excessive cold	10
Excessive heat	16
Lightning	18
Accidents due to electric currents	6
Other accidents (foreign bodies)	4
Other accidents	49
Violent deaths of which the nature is unknown	14
Accidents from agricultural machinery	5
Other machinery accidents	12
Other railroad accidents	51

- *1. Health Syllabus

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.
Hinds County

Cause of death	Number of deaths
Railroad and automobile collisions	15
Automobile accidents	377
Motor-cycle accidents	2
Other land transportation accidents	10
Air transportation accidents	<u>9</u>
Total	1,277

Alcoholism is not classed by the Mississippi State Board of Health as an accidental death, but the number of deaths in Mississippi from alcoholism during the year 1935 were 23.^{1*}

Number of Doctors in the County. There are at present 114 doctors in Hinds County. They are:

Belton: Dr. D. C. Alsobrook
Dr. G. W. McGowen

Clinton: Dr. H. T. Ashford
Dr. C. B. Watkins

Edwards: Dr. Boyd C. Edwards
Dr. J. L. Lucas (col)
Dr. A.M. Ragan

Jackson: Dr. George E. Adkins
Dr. Temple Ainsworth
Dr. Ross E. Anderson
Dr. N. E. Applewhite
Dr. J. F. Armstrong
Dr. M. F. Atwood (col)
Dr. E. J. Banks
Dr. A. J. Barnett
Dr. J. W. Barksdale
Dr. M. L. Batson
Dr. W.R.K. Beck
Dr. Maxwell D. Berman
Dr. W. G. Berry
Dr. E. H. Blake
Dr. D. T. Brook
Dr. J. K. Bullock
Dr. O. F. Carr
Dr. C. B. Christian
Dr. E. A. Copeland
Dr. R. S. Curry
Dr. W. B. Dobson
Dr. J. W. Dugger
Dr. J. H. Fox

*1. Miss Irene Howard, Statistician, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health.

Hinds County

Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Dr. H. J. Garrison
Dr. H. F. Garrison, Jr.
Dr. A. E. Gordin
Dr. A. L. Gray
Dr. P. R. Greaves
Dr. Frank Hagaman
Dr. Van Dyke Hagaman
Dr. A. M. Hall (col)
Dr. James L. Hall
Dr. L. Q. Hall
Dr. R. W. Hall
Dr. T. E. Hall
Dr. W. H. Hall
Dr. W. F. Hand
Dr. Robin Harris
Dr. H. R. Hays
Dr. F. D. Hollowell
Dr. S. J. Hooper
Dr. Saythe Howard
Dr. I. C. Huggins
Dr. W. L. Hughes
Dr. W. H. Horton
Dr. Chris Herbert
Dr. R. L. Johnson (col)
Dr. D. W. Jones
Dr. T. W. Kemmerer
Dr. N. F. Kendall
Dr. J. W. Lipscomb, Jr.
Dr. Lee Lipscomb
Dr. L. W. Long
Dr. H. F. Magee
Dr. L. B. McCarty
Dr. J. E. McDill
Dr. J. S. McIntosh
Dr. C. F. McKenzie
Dr. S. H. McLean
Dr. R. B. McLean
Dr. J. A. Milne
Dr. N. J. Milstead
Dr. T. M. Moore
Dr. L. B. Moseley
Dr. L. B. Neal
Dr. W. Noblin
Dr. O. C. O'Ferrall
Dr. George W. Owen
Dr. R. F. Payne
Dr. R. L. Price
Dr. F. E. Rehfeldt
Dr. G. W. F. Rembert
Dr. H. C. Ricks
Dr. George R. Riley
Dr. G. C. Russell
Dr. J. O. Segura
Dr. H. R. Shands
Dr. G. T. Sheffield

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Dr. H. C. Sheffield
Dr. L. A. Smith (col)
Dr. J. H. Stone
Dr. J. G. Thompson
Dr. Felix Underwood
Dr. F. L. Van Alstine
Dr. G. C. Verner
Dr. S. N. Walker
Dr. J. C. Walker
Dr. J. P. Wall
Dr. Willis Walley
Dr. C. B. Walley
Dr. A. G. Ward
Dr. M. B. Ware
Dr. F. E. Werkheiser
Dr. R. W. Whitfield
Dr. A. G. Wilde
Dr. T. E. Wilson
Dr. H. C. Womack

Learned: Dr. J. B. Patrick
Dr. J. L. Robertson

Raymond: Dr. F. G. Goodwin
Dr. R. L. Hagaman

Terry: Dr. L. C. Herrington
Dr. C. A. Martin

Utica: Dr. C. L. Green
Dr. Percy Hudson
Dr. R. P. Hudson

Nurses registered for duty with the Baptist Hospital

Miss Helen Albritton
Miss Elaine Burkes
Miss Bessie Burkes
Miss Una Bond
Miss Annie Bunyard
Miss Annie Bishop
Miss Ruth Buckley
Miss Marie Boothe
Miss Wilma Cook
Miss Alice Criss
Miss Allie Mae Campbell
Miss Martha Campbell
Miss Laverne Carmichael
Miss Helen Carruth
Miss Sadie Courts
Miss Edna Chapman
Miss Rebecca Davis
Mrs. Ann Farr
Miss Mary Alice Finlay
Miss Janelle Farr

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24

Miss Mary Anita Gruchy
Miss Ouida Griffin
Miss Blanch Guess
Miss Ossie Harris
Miss Willie Haley
Miss Laurie Hilderbrand
Miss Irene Herrin
Miss Gladys Holloman
Miss Mary F. Jackson
Miss Rose Keating
Miss Jessie Kendrick
Mrs. Addie Lloyd
Miss Rose Lemon
Eula Luckett (col)
Miss Kate Moore
Miss Helen Purser
Miss Belle Pace
Miss Madge Polk
Mrs. Ruth Robbins
Miss Lennie Runnels
Miss Ruth Steen
Miss Elizabeth Stucky
Miss Celestia Thomas
Miss Emma Thornton
Miss Ida Thornton
Miss Lilly B. Terry
Miss Etelle Thompson
Miss Bess Townsend
Mrs. M. A. Taylor
Miss Gladys Tate
Miss Dorothy Upton
Miss Myrtle Vansandt
Miss Ida Grace Watkins
Miss Katherine Watkins
Miss Willie Wells.

10

Nurses registered with Walley Hospital

Mrs. Percy Greer
Mrs. Baker
Miss Bessie May
Mrs. W. C. Peeler
Mrs. Kirkland
Mrs. H. L. Matthews
Mrs. Ray Brackett
Mrs. Abbie Riggins
Mrs. Willis Walley, Superintendent of Nurses 20

- *1. Miss Karenna Gilfoy, Superintendent of Baptist Hospital
2. Secured from information desk at Walley Hospital.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Nurses registered with the Jackson Infirmary

Miss Marie Ammons
Miss Ida Bass
Miss Ethel Bass
Mrs. Paul Biggs
Mrs. Austin Brantley
Mrs. D. n Boyles
Mrs. Ruby Beasley
Miss Pete Bullock
Miss Marie Boothe
Miss Maude Cooper
Miss Bester Cline
Mrs. Mary Alice Deem
Mrs. Pete Furie
Miss Mattie Funderburk
Miss Rosa Keating
Miss Camilla Kennedy
Miss Ruby Knight
Miss Nannie Loftin
Mrs. Roda May
Miss Christine Magee
Mrs. Aubrey Oidham
Mrs. Frances Shipp Northern
Miss Harriet Thornton
Mrs. Audrey Upton LaBranch
Mrs. Rhoda Knox Vance
Miss Allie Vinson
Mrs. Johnny Webber
Miss Agnes Withers
Mrs. Ruth Wittle
Miss Martha Scott
Mrs. L. H. Simmons
Mrs. J. A. Shows
Mrs. Willie Fraley
Mrs. H. H. Morgan
Mrs. Mary McClary
Mrs. Sam W. Sullivan
Mrs. O'Neal
Miss Ann Bishop
Mrs. Ray Brackett
Mrs. T. M. Chandler
Miss A. Craft
Mrs. E. Curtis
Miss Grace Courts
Miss Beatrice Dodson
Miss Roma Ethridge
Mrs. Ann Farr
Mrs. H. T. Bryant
Mrs. Eugenia Hogwood
Miss Irene Herria
Miss Mary Hendrix
Mrs. W. L. Harris
Miss Rosa Lemon

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Mrs. M. H. Martin
Miss Ina McAlpin
Mrs. J. R. Payne
Mrs. W. C. Peeler
Mrs. J. B. Robbins
Miss Lilly B. Terry
Mrs. F. B. Smith
Mrs. W. B. Waldrop
Miss Kathryn Watkins
Miss Fanny May Brassell
Miss Jerry Ingram
Miss Thelma Miller
Miss Grace Patrick
Miss Merle Bush
Mrs. Minnie Sproles
Mrs. J. A. Coulter
Miss Elizabeth Pettigrew

There are no nurses registered with the Charity Hospital, as it does not call nurses for private cases, but there are three graduate nurses connected with that hospital. They are: Miss Gladys Kennedy, Superintendent of Nurses; Miss Ollie Simmons, Laboratory Technician, and Mrs. Myrtle Suhr. 2°

Number of Hospitals in the County and status of equipment

There are four Hospitals and Infirmaries in Jackson. All four of these have a School of Nursing accredited by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners.

The Mississippi Baptist Hospital is located at the corner of North State and Manship Streets, and was established in 1909. This hospital is equipped with 100 beds, bassinets, outpatient department, children's ward. This is a general hospital, and a denominational one, Baptist. There is an excellent laboratory, and X-Ray and Deep Therapy Equipment. Miss Karenza Silfoy is the Superintendent. 3°

The Mississippi Charity Hospital, located at North State and Manship Streets, was established in 1912. This is a general hospital, and a state hospital. This

*1. List secured at the information desk at Jackson Infirmary
2. Miss Lucille Brumfield, Business Manager, Charity Hospital
See next page for 3.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

- 56 -

hospital has a well-equipped laboratory, and X-Ray and Deep Therapy machines. There are 125 beds, including bassinets, but on account of not having a large enough appropriation, only between 50 and 60 patients can be cared for at one time, at the present time. Dr. Foxey E. Hall is the Superintendent. ^{1°}

The Willis Walley Hospital, 341 West Capitol Street, was established in 1923. This is a general hospital, a corporation, with 70 beds, bassinets, outpatient department, separate building and operating department for colored patients. This hospital has a well-equipped Bacteriological Laboratory, and X-Ray, Radium and Deep Therapy equipment. Dr. Willis Walley is the Superintendent. ^{2°}

The Jackson Infirmary, located at 121-29 North President Street, was established in 1916. This is a general hospital, nonprofit association, with 55 beds and twelve bassinets. The Infirmary has a well-equipped Laboratory, and X-Ray and Deep Therapy equipment. Dr. W. C. Womack is the Administrative head and Dr. George E. Adkins, medical superintendent. ^{3°}

Family Physicians and Nurses

All of the physicians of a century of more ago were family doctors. The day of the specialists did not come until later. The old time doctors were often called upon to do even dental work, to be their own pharmacists, carrying with them, always, a small-size drug store.

Some of these old time doctors have been superintendents of the State Insane Hospital at Jackson. These were: (Before the Civil War) Dr. William Langley, grandfather of Mrs. Tom Spengler and uncle of Jim Langley; (during the Civil War) Dr. A.B. Cabiness, Lindsey Cabiness' grandfather; (after the Civil War) Dr. William Compton, father of Mrs. Nanny McWillie. Something of Dr. Compton's work has already been told in the section on Mississippi's First Board of Health; and later, Dr. T. J. Mitchell, father of Mrs. Robert Henry. All of these old time doctors were truly family physicians.

*3. (on page 55) American Medical Directory, 1936 and pamphlet, "Our Miss. Baptist Hospital", given by superintendent of hospital

1. American Medical Directory and Miss Lucille Brumfield, Business Manager.
2. American Medical Directory and other information secured at Information Desk.
3. American Medical Directory and other information secured at Information Desk.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

- 57 -

Dr. Silas Brown was an ideal family physician of a century ago in Jackson. Then there were Drs. Steed, Montgomery and Langley, partners. Also, there were Drs. Young and Allen, partners.

Later came Dr. I. C. Farrar, great grandfather of Eva Hamilton, Rosa (Mrs. Calvin) Wells and Edward Freeman; Later still came Dr. R. L. Buck, grandfather of Mary Hamilton Howland, and Dr. M. S. Craft, father of the late Sidney Craft. Dr. Buck was military surgeon in Wood's Regiment, Wirt Adam's Brigade, during the War Between the States. Then Dr. P. T. Baley was for many years the ideal family physician of Jackson. There was also, Dr. Del Cadie about that time. All of these were old family physicians of Jackson and vicinity.

Later came Dr. Robert Kells, who for years was a leading family physician of Jackson, as well as President of the first Mississippi State Board of Health, and Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary of the first Mississippi State Board of Health. Both of these doctors were excellent family physicians, and something of their work has already been told in the section on "Mississippi's First Board of Health" and "Secretaries of the State Board of Health."

Dr. J. F. Hunter and Dr. H. A. Gant were partners in Jackson at one time. Dr. Hunter was also once Secretary of the State Board of Health, and much has already been told of him there. He was the ideal family physician of Jackson for many years. ^{1°} Dr. Gant is a former president of the Mississippi State Board of Health, and was a family physician here for several years, though he practiced in Water Valley for a great number of years. Dr. Gant, now in his eighties, is retired and makes his home in Columbia, Tennessee, his birthplace. He is noted for his good work during the yellow fever epidemics of 1878-79, and 1898, a detailed account of which has already been given. ^{2°}

Then there have been several noted family physicians of a later era in Jackson. In fact, several of these good doctors practiced medicine in Jackson until

- *1. Miss Kate Power, 411 Amite St. Jackson, Miss.
2. Jackson Daily News

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

a few years ago. Dr. J. D. Gilleylen, sixth secretary of the State Board of Health, and family physician to many, was called first, long before he had really completed his life of usefulness. Also, Dr. W. W. Smithson, fourth secretary of the State Board of Health, was called early in life. He was the ideal family physician, preferring to practice general medicine, rather than to specialize, as did Dr. J. C. Armstrong, family physician to many Jacksonians, until death claimed him a few years ago. Although Dr. E. H. Galloway was also a noted surgeon, he was the family physician of many Jacksonians up until the time of his death.^{1*}

Although Dr. Julius Crisler became a very noted surgeon, he was family physician to many Jacksonians for years, as well as to people of Terry in his younger days when he practiced there, shortly after he began his professional career. He was loved by the people of Terry, and was never too busy, even after he became famous, to be approached by a citizen of Terry, no matter how humble his station in life.

The late, beloved Dr. Crisler devoted his great surgical talents and his whole life to the healing of the sick and the betterment of humanity, regardless of age, creed, color or circumstance. His countless deeds of kindness and mercy were invariably performed with the least possible public notice. Money was never a question with him. He never hesitated to perform even an unusual and tedious operation on anyone not able to pay. It can be truly said that he was a doctor for the love of it and not for the remuneration. He would have continued to serve, not only the people of Jackson and Hinds County, but those of the whole State, for many more years, had not death taken him. His passing was deeply mourned by all who knew him.

One day in a cafe in Jackson, a fish bone became lodged in a man's throat, and Dr. Crisler, who happened to be present, pulled out his pocket knife, slit the man's throat, and removed the bone, thus saving his life. The man would have probably choked to death before he could have been removed to a hospital.

Dr. Crisler, was truly a Hinds Countian, having been born August 8, 1878,

*1. Miss Kate Power, 411 Amite St., Jackson, Miss.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

near Raymond, Mississippi. He received his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his medical degree in 1898. He afterwards did post-graduate work at John Hopkins Medical College at Baltimore, and at New York, and Rochester. He also visited the various clinics in Europe. Although a very busy man, Dr. Crisler took a great deal of interest in public affairs. He was a member of the American Medical Association as well as the State and County Organizations, composed of members of the profession. Dr. Crisler died in Jackson, September 13, 1935.^{1*}

In 1878, about where now stands the town of Pocahontas, was the large plantation of Mr. J. E. Lane. Yellow fever broke out on this plantation, and Dr. William Graves attended all the patients here and in the surrounding neighborhood. The epidemic was very bad, and Dr. Graves did excellent work there, at that time. In 1900 there was a smallpox epidemic in Pocahontas among the colored people, and Dr. J. T. Williams administered to all the patients during that trying time. Dr. Walter Graves went to Pocahontas next and was the family physician there for some time. Dr. W. L. Britt practiced there next, but latter moved to Jackson where he became a specialist, remaining there until his death a few years ago. Dr. H. T. Ashford was the next family physician of Pocahontas, but he later moved to Clinton. However, he and Dr. W. F. Kendall of Jackson maintain an office at Pocahontas now, and are the family physicians for the people there.^{2*}

Dr. Thomas E. Catchings of Byram served the people of Byram, Lebanon and surrounding vicinity faithfully during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878.^{3*}

Two old family physicians of Raymond are still practicing in that town today. They are Dr. F. G. Goodwin and Dr. M. L. Hagaman.

Dr. Goodwin was born in Raymond in 1864. His Mother was a Civil War refugee, and had just returned to Raymond from another State. Dr. Goodwin was graduated from Tulane with a Medical degree in 1899. He practiced first in Jefferson

*1. Who's Who in Mississippi by Thos. E. Kelly; personal recollections of Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor and Miss Kate M. Power and Mrs. Maurine Guion, Convoysers; Jackson Daily News, December 1, 1935; Mrs. E. H. Bifisong, Terry, Miss.
*2. Mrs. J. E. Lane, a former resident of Pocahontas, 514 Yancey St., Jackson.
*3. Hinds County Gazette, October 26, 1878.

- 60 -
Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Davis County, and returned to his native town in 1908, where he has been practicing medicine ever since.

Dr. Goodwin worked faithfully during the diphtheria epidemic. At that time nothing was known about anti-toxin, and there was nothing to do for the patient but to mop his throat with an ordinary mop, but Dr. Goodwin saved many lives this way.

One spring day in April, 1908, Dr. Goodwin had a call to go to a woman about to be confined. This woman lived about ten miles out in the country from Raymond. There were spring floods, the roads were bad, and it was necessary for him either to ford or swim the stream in order to get to his patient. His horse was a good swimmer, and by the aid of a foot-log, they were able to get across. The case turned out to be an instrumental delivery, and not normal, so the doctor saved the woman's life at the risk of his own.

Once Dr. Goodwin had a patient too sick with appendicitis to be moved, and it was necessary to remove it. ^{the appendix} Dr. Goodwin operated on the man in his own kitchen, using an ordinary kitchen table for the operating table, and an old-fashioned oil lamp to see by. Thus the man's life was saved in his own kitchen. 1°

Dr. Hagaman was born in Louisiana in 1868. He was graduated from Tulane in 1891. He practiced first at Centerville, Mississippi, then went to Chicago where he attended the Chicago Polyclinic, thence to New York where he studied at the New York where he studied at the New York Polyclinic.

He started practicing in Raymond in 1902. For twenty years he was physician for the Mississippi State Penitentiary. He is now the Railroad Physician for Raymond.

Late one evening Dr. Hagaman had a call to go to a Negro who had been shot in the head. He drove ten miles to him, and upon reaching him took an ordinary knife, guessed at the place where the bullet was (there were no such things as X-rays

*1. Interview with Dr. R. F. Goodwin, Raymond, Miss.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

- 61 -

in these days) and bored a small hole in the back of the Negro's head. The negro is still living today. 1°

Dr. Williams, who died more than fifty years ago, was a prominent family physician of Edwards, Mississippi. His practice extended as far as Lumbard. 2°

Dr. McCallum followed Dr. Williams, and was the family physician of Edwards. Later he went to Parchman. Dr. Pool was his contemporary. 3°

The next family physician of Edwards was Dr. G. W. Luster. He was born at Cayuga, where his father was for many years "everybody's" family physician in the "horse and buggy" days. Dr. Luster was practicing medicine in Edwards and vicinity during the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1897. He worked untiringly during this epidemic. 4°

Dr. A. M. Ragan, who still lives in Edwards, but has retired from practice on account of ill health, was a family physician there for many years. 5°

Dr. Lonnie Ratliff was a younger doctor, but practiced medicine in Edwards during the years Dr. McCallum was there. 6°

There have been several old family physicians at Terry. Dr. T. H. Jones was one of the most prominent physicians of that community in its earliest days. He, along with Dr. Walter Stovall and Dr. Walter Pleasant, faithfully discharged their duties in Terry and community in the days of the yellow fever epidemic of 1853, and all three of them contracted this dread disease, Dr. Jones being the only one of the three who recovered.

Dr. Jones and a Dr. Frasier served in Terry during the Civil War as surgeons for the wounded soldiers.

Dr. E. M. Hunt was for many years a very prominent and popular physician of Terry and vicinity, and was there associated with Dr. Julius Crisler, known and

- *1. Interview with Dr. R. L. Hagaman, Raymond
2. Mrs. Ora Farr, Edwards, Miss.
3. Mrs. Ora Farr, Edwards, Miss.
4. Mrs. T. A. Luster, Byram, Miss.
5. Mrs. Ora Farr, Edwards, Miss.
6. Mrs. Ora Farr, Edwards, Miss.

- 62 -

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

loved by the entire community.

Dr. F. W. Hennington, who was a fine representative of the fast-disappearing type known as the "Country Doctor," practiced medicine in Terry for years. He might as well have been a ghost, for his strength was never too spent for him to answer the call, no matter from what distance it came. He was a much loved character of Terry.^{1*}

There is still living today an old Negro, now ninety-six years old, J. W. Washington, who nursed the Confederate soldiers wounded in our County in the War Between the States. This old Negro did reside at 129 Church Street, Jackson, Mississippi, but is now in Washington, D.C. with his daughter. He was a former slave of the Perkins family in this County and was freed by his master. As a freedman he served the Hull family here, the father of Emmett Hull, prominent Architect of Jackson.

Not only did J. W. Washington nurse the wounded Confederate soldiers, but he was one of the most devoted and valued nurses of yellow fever in this County. He was especially relied upon by the Howard Association during the frightful epidemic of 1878.^{2*}

The earliest nurses in our County were not trained or registered nurses, and they nursed, not for money, but for humanity. Two outstanding "Angels of Mercy" in the homes of Jackson when there was sickness, long ago, were Mrs. Thomas Green and Mrs. C. H. Manghip. These women knew of a number of old home remedies which they used, some of them original with them.

During the Civil War, the women of Hinds County not only took care of the sick and wounded soldiers, but even cooked for them without remuneration. Perhaps the most outstanding of these women was a Mrs. McGinnis. Both she and her husband died at Beauvois.

The first trained war nurses were those of the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Roberts, the widow of Dr. Robert^{J.R.}, was one of the first of these nurses.

- *1. Mrs. E. H. Birdsong, Terry, Miss.
2. Miss Kate M. Power, 411 Amite St., Jackson, Miss.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

- 63 -

A very noted nurse of Hinds County was Miss Sally Stamps, formerly Superintendent of the Baptist Hospital. Miss Stamps was the Superintendent during the early part of the World War, during the epidemic of contagious diseases that just preceded the influenza epidemic of 1918. Later she went to France as a War Nurse and was given charge of one of the Tuberculosis Hospitals there. She contracted tuberculosis herself and was under treatment for years. She was finally cured, and became superintendent of one of the biggest hospitals in Denver, California. She is now retired.^{1*}

Mrs. Katherine Mary Dreschaux, a life-long resident of Jackson who died March 8, 1937, at the age of 80, was thought to have been the last survivor of the humane and courageous women who served as volunteer nurses during the 1878 yellow fever epidemic at Greenville.

She was visiting relatives in that community when the plague developed intensely and, instead of fleeing, remained to nurse the sick. Although her heroic work was done at Greenville, Mrs. Dreschaux was a Jacksonian, and Jackson honored this last survivor, this beloved old lady, who died recently.^{2*}

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," may be fittingly written of Catharine Kent, for a large part of her busy and useful life was spent in doing for others less fortunate than herself. For many she secured medical aid, food and clothing and attention they would have gone without but for her. She graduated from the Vicksburg Infirmary in 1907, and soon after located in Jackson, where she established herself in the hearts of many of the leading families in the city. She was not only a nurse, but a friend, and her loyalty to her friends and their loyalty to her was a beautiful part of her life. Miss Kent helped to organize, and was a charter member of the Mississippi State Nurses' Association and the State Board of Nurses' Examiners; was a past president of both organizations and at the time of her death was a director of the Mississippi State Nurses' Association.

- *1. Miss Kate M. Power, 411 Amite St., Jackson, Miss.
2. Clarion-Ledger, March 9, 1937.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

Because of her impaired health she retired from active nursing in 1920, but maintained an active interest in her profession and followed, with pride, the progress of nursing in her state.^{1*}

Miss Willie Brougher was the first graduate nurse in Jackson, and her sister, Miss Bessie Brougher, was for many years a city nurse in Jackson.^{2*}

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, Mr. J. Waddell Horn was a volunteer nurse, and ministered to many in the Lebanon neighborhood and vicinity. He did not contract the disease himself.^{3*}

During the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1878, Misses Essie Russell, Donia Stevens and Lorena Berryhill, and Hinds Countians, left their own homes and cheerfully took their places as volunteer nurses. Miss Essie nursed in the home of her Uncle, where she remained shedding rays of sunshine, administering comfort to the well and soothing the sick in their last moments, till God saw fit to call her home to heaven.

Miss Donia and Miss Lorena faithfully served during the epidemic, seeking no rest, but administering to others until the end of the epidemic.

Others who bore the brunt of the storm during this epidemic and aided others were Emmett O'Brien, Charles Stewart, Robert Mesely and C. E. Gaston. These women and men lived and nursed in the neighborhood of Lebanon and vicinity.^{4*}

- *1. Jackson Daily News, March 14, 1937. Article by Miss Anabel Power.
- *2. Miss Kate M. Power, 411 Amite St., Jackson, Miss.
- *3. Mrs. Cora McFarland, Raymond Road (sister to Mr. Horn)
- *4. Hinds County Gazette, October 26, 1878, Clipping in Mrs. H. B. Gillespie's Scrapbook, Raymond, Miss.

Mrs. Emma C. Patton
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Historical Research Project.

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #24.

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" " " February 28, 1937

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HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #34.

Miss Jessie Lynn Ruff, Sec. to Dr. Underwood, State Board of Health
Jackson Daily News October 3rd, 6th and 7th, 1918
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Pamphlet, "The Great Imitator"

Hinds County
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #34.

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Mrs. E. H. Birdsong, Terry, Miss.
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Interview with Mrs. Ora Farr, Edwards, Miss.
Interview with Mrs. T. A. Laster, Byram, Miss.
Clarion-Ledger, March 9, 1937
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Mrs. Emma C. Patton
Mrs. Emma C. Patton, Supervisor
Historical Research Project.

Exchange Material from ~~Carroll County~~ for Hinds County -

Exchange

Health

Dry Grove, Miss.
Hinds County
July 20, 1879

Dear Uncle Gaines,

Your postal was received in due time. I would have answered sooner, but it is almost like taking my life to have to relate the fearful ordeal through which we were called to pass last summer and fall. The fever broke out here on the 1st of September and if we had known that it was yellow fever we could have moved off, but we listened to a prominent physician, who contended that it was only malaria fever until it was too late to run. For poor Dan was taken down on the 10th, and died on the 14th, and Sister Octavia was taken on the 11th, and died on the 18th and her oldest child (Walter) died the same day (18th), then the whole first to last except myself were prostrated. The next to die was Brother Joe's wife, Mary and the next was my precious little darling girl, not quite 3 years old, and the last was our dear Mother. Oh! Uncle Gaines you cannot for a moment imagine the deep trouble and suffering through which we went. Away out here 10 miles from the railroad and quarantined against by every place and every body, with no doctors who understood how to treat the disease, with every day from 1 to 4 and 5 dying and no coffins to put them in, and great trouble to get the dead buried. With no medicines for the sick and nothing for the well to eat. These are some of the sufferings through which we went. It tries a man to see his own dear kin and friends dying, but Oh! God it doubly tries him to think that at the next moment he may be taken

Page 2

down and that those who are dead and dying may not be buried. This was the state of affairs here during the early part of the epidemic. But thanks to that noble institution the "Howard Association", for they established a line of communication with us and after that time we were able through their generosity to get some medicine for the sick, delicacies for the convalescent and food for the well and coffins and help to bury the dead. You asked me what Mother and Sisters prospects for the better world was. You know that yellow fever strikes so suddenly and with such terrible force, and does its work so quick that those who have it hardly ever talk much, but I have every reason to hope and do believe that they have gone to that better land. I have Sister's four children that were left. Her request was that I take them and raise them to be good men and women. They have a good place which I hope with good management may give them a good education and a home when they are grown. I will cease to talk of that fearful time by saying that I hope and pray that you nor yours may never have to pass through anything of the kind.

You asked me where all the relatives are living. I will commence by saying that what of our family are left, that is me, Joe and Hal are living here. Buck has been dead nearly two years. His wife and four little children are living at Hazlehurst, Florence (Sam's) daughter was married about a month ago to a young man named John Dunning. Naomi and her husband are living somewhere in Alabama. Gaines, William Murray Peyton, and Jennie's families are all on the Mississippi River at Meyersville. Aunt Lucy Bankston is there also Aunt Rebecca's family are all in Jasper. We never hear from them only by chance of some and from here going on that way.

Crops down here are tolerable good, that is to say all

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

corn except the earliest is good, and cotton small but well made and if the season should be good then will be a fine crop gathered. I hope yours is fine.

I see your old friend John I. Parsons every few days he always asks when I've heard from you. I will close for this time all joins me in much love to you and yours. Write soon and I will try and answer punctual. It does look like we ought to hear from each other oftener. I think often about you being the only member of the Bankston family that is left and the only living uncle that I have and I want you to write often and let us keep up a correspondence. Goodbye for the present and may God bless you.

Your nephew,

Judge E. Johnston

Supplement to Health Assignment

24 Chapter 20

Hinds Co.

All of these Doctors practiced in Hinds County at some time or other, and all of them are deceased. This data was obtained from the deceased doctors file at the State Board of Health. Practically no information was obtainable on some of them, other than their names. Some of these have been sent in before, but additional information was found concerning them, so they are being sent in again, but most of them have not even been named before.

Hinds County, Maurine Guion, Historian.

Doctors

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

W. G. Austin

Born April 30, 1865

Received Medical Degree from Washington University

Licensed June 9, 1882

Born in Raymond. Received early education at Mississippi College, Clinton, and graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1892. Practiced at Cayuga, Hinds County, four years. Died Sept. 25, 1909. Buried at Utica, Hinds Co.

J. A. Ashford

Born July 4, 1862

Licensed May 16, 1882.

Came to Hinds County while a young man and began the practice of his profession. He was loyal to his friends and a physician of the old school, never too busy or too tired to minister to the sick and ailing. He was the father of Dr. H. T. Ashford, Clinton physician. He was for fifty-five years before his death, a practicing physician and highly esteemed citizen of Hinds County. He died March 26, 1931 at the family home at Queen's Hill, near Bolton.

Alexander, J.

Received Medical Degree at South Carolina Medical College.

Licensed April 24, 1882. Physician at Bolton.

Died Sept. 11, 1888, when 55 years of age.

Alexander, S.

Born in Kentucky, 1809.

Received Medical Degree from Physiopathic Medical College, Ohio.

Licensed June, 1882, and license recorded in Hinds County.

Date of death, unknown. Practiced in Clinton.

Applewhite, Albert S.

Born Columbia, Miss., Sept 16, 1871.

Educated at High School, Columbia, and Atlanta School of Medicine, receiving medical degree from the latter in 1908. Practiced in Jackson for many years. Died June 6, 1933 at his home, Hubbard's Wells, near Raymond. He had been in failing health for several months, and had practically retired, though still visiting in his office in Jackson on certain days.

Armstrong, J. C.

Born December 4, 1873, at Poplar Creek.

Received Medical Degree at Vanderbilt University, 1895.

Practiced at Vaiden for a number of years, and later at Water Valley, Jackson for a number of years. He died, July, 1930, in Jackson.

Buck, Robert L.

Born at Jackson, April 23, 1863. License recorded in Hinds County, 1883.

Died July 8, 1893, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson.

Son of Elizabeth Stewart and Robert L. Buck.

Britt, Wallace Leslie.

Born Sept. 10, 1872, in Montgomery County, Missouri.

Received Medical Degree from Atlanta College of P. & S., 1902.

Licensed to practice, 1902.

For many years a prominent medical specialist of Jackson. Previously practiced at Pocahontas.

Died October 19, 1933, from results of automobile accident.

Boyle, R. L.

Received Medical Degree from Jefferson Medical College.

Licensed to practice in April, 1882.

Practiced in Raymond.

Boyle, J. M. or J. B.

Received Medical Degree from Nashville Medical College

Licensed to practice in April, 1882.

Practiced at Raymond.

Boyd, Montgomery W.

Born in Kentucky, 1821

Received Medical Degree from Pennsylvania University.

Licensed to practice, 1883, license recorded in Hinds County, address given as Jackson.

Bonner, R. J.

Received Medical Degree at University of Pennsylvania.

Licensed to practice, June 5, 1882

Practiced at Bolton.

Birdsong, R. E.

Born at Merced City, California, May 21, 1875.

Received Medical Degree, ~~from~~ Louisville Medical College and Kentucky School of Medicine.

Licensed, May, 1901.

Practiced at Bolton, later moved to Schlater, where he was assassinated about 1915.

Berry, Joseph T. B.

Born at Florence, Miss., August 18, 1859.

Educated at University of Mississippi, and received Medical Degree, Tulane University

Practiced at Bolton, and was practicing there in 1915.

Died at Jackson, March 16, 1924.

Edwards, R. F., Edwards.
Received Medical Degree, Bellevue Medical College
Died Nov. 3, 1889, and buried at Yazoo City.

Ellis, George E., Utica.
Born in Copiah County, Feb. 17, 1856
Educated at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
Received Medical Degree, Tulane University, 1880.
Practiced in Utica, where he died August 30, 1924.

Fairchilds, J. W. S., Raymond
Born Jan. 1, 1848.
Received Medical Degree, Kentucky School of Medicine
Licensed, May 1, 1886.
Died April 15, 1904, buried at Raymond.

Farr, W. W., Edwards.
Born March 9, 1840.
Received Medical Degree, N. O. School of Medicine.
Died, July, 1914, killed by train.
Buried at Bolton.

Grant, E. M., Terry.
Born May 19, 1845
Received Medical Degree, University of Louisville, or Louisiana.
License recorded in Hinds County.
Died Sept. 3, 1910, buried at Terry.

Haley, Herman M., Chapel Hill.
Born at Gallatin, 1852.
Received Medical Degree, Post-Graduate Louisville Medical College, 1908.
Attended Louisville Medical College, 1871-72-73.
Practiced at Chapel Hill and around Utica.
Died in 1927.

Hamilton, William Stuart.
Born April 24, 1888.
Educated at Tulane University.
Practiced in Jackson many years.
Died at Jackson, July 1, 1929.

Harris, G. S., Byram
Licensed, 1882.

Harrison, H. H., Jackson.
Born December 25, 1862.
Medical Degree from Kentucky School of Medicine, 1891.

Harrington, G. K., Jackson.
Born, March 9, 1851.
Received Medical Degree, Bellevue College, N. Y.
Assist. Sec., Miss. State Medical Assn., 1885-1886.
Died Feb. 19, 1906, buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson.

Hemphill, W. L., Edwards.
Licensed, 1882.

Henderson, Walter Ford.
Born, Jan. 3, 1892, Pleasant Hill, La.
Educated at La. High School, and Millsaps College.
Received Medical Degree, Vanderbilt University, 1916.
Licensed in Miss., June 14, 1923--reciprocity with La.
Fellow, American College of Physicians.
Chief of X-Ray Dept., Touro Infirmary, New Orleans.
Returned to Jackson in 1923--chief laboratory technician, Baptist Hospital.
Died in Jackson, April 18, 1935.
Well-known in southern art circles, a connoisseur and collector. President of the Miss. Art Assn.

Henington, Frank W., Terry.
Born in Miss., July 7, 1865.
Received Medical Degree, Tulane University, 1889.
Died suddenly at Terry, where he practiced. Is buried there.

Herring, W. E., Terry.
Received Medical Degree, Medical Dept. South Carolina.
Licensed in 1882.

Hollingsworth, I. N., Chapel Hill.
Born Sept. 15, 1835.
Medical Degree, Eclectic Medical College, ~~Cincinnati~~ Cincinnati.
Died Dec. 25, 1895, and buried in Bethesda Cemetery, 18 miles from Jackson.

Howard, L. H., Jackson.
Born Sept. 3, 1862 in Miss.
Received Medical Degree, Tulane University, 1891.
Attended Memphis Hospital Medical College.
Practiced in Jackson, where he died May 2, 1928.

Hough, J. W., Jackson. homeopathic doctor
Born Dec. 29, 1828.
Received Medical Degree, Eclectic Medical College, Ohio.
Practiced in Jackson, where he died, Dec. 11, 1920, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery there.

Hunter, G. S., Bolton
Received Medical Degree, Vanderbilt, 1882.
Asst. Sec., Miss. State Medical Assn., 1891-1892.
Born in 1861, graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1882, licensed in Miss. the same year, and died in Jackson, Feb. 13, 1912.

*Hunter, John - Jackson -
partner of Dr. H.R. Shands*

James, John Lester, Clinton.

Licensed, 1906.
Died about 1917.

Jones, J. R., Utica.
Medical Degree, American & Eclectic.
Licensed, June, 1882.

Kirby, W. R., Utica or Edwards.
Medical Degree, University of Pennsylvania.
Licensed, 1882.

Klingham, H. M., Bolton.
Licensed, May, 1898.
Died at Bolton, Dec. 30, 1913.

Lemly, B., Jackson.
Born, 1842.
Medical Degree, Richmond, Virginia Medical College.
License recorded in Hinds Co.
Licensed June, 1882.

Lowe, E. F., Chapel Hill.
Medical Degree, Louisville Medical Institute.
Licensed, 1882.

Lowe, Ephriam Noble, Dry Grove.
Licensed, 1903.
Died, September 12, 1933.

Lowry, Robert, Jr., Jackson.
Licensed, 1883, recorded in Hinds County.
Died in San Francisco, California, January 3, 1904.

Luster, G. W., Edwards.
Born in Miss., June 10, 1862.
Educated at Centenary College, La.
Medical Degree, Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1882.
Also attended Tulane.
Died at Edwards, Dec. 13, 1923.

Luster, M. J., Cayuga.
Medical Degree, University of Louisiana.
Licensed, 1882.

McConnell, J. D., Brownsville.
Medical Degree, Albany Medical College.
Licensed, 1882.
Recording Sec., Miss. State Medical Assn., 1870-1871.

McGowen, R. M., Byram
Born, 1820.
License recorded in Hinds County.
Licensed, 1882.

McLain, John Hillman.
Born, Jan. 29, 1888, at Gloster, Miss.
Educated, University of Miss. & Miss. College.
Medical Degree, Jefferson Medical College, 1913, licensed, same year.
Practiced at Money, LeFlore County, in 1915.
Removed to Jackson that same year, where he died June 6, 1935.
He was a naval surgeon during the World War
Practiced medicine 18 years, most of the time in Jackson.

McWillie, James, Jackson.
Born, 1848.
Medical Degree, Washington University.
Licensed, 1882, license recorded in Hinds County.
Died in 1890.

Miller, John D., Raymond.
Born in Jackson, April 4, 1878.
Educated, University of Miss.,
Medical Degree, Louisville Medical College, 1903.
Practiced at Brunswick, 2 years; Jackson, 7 years, an asst. in the
State Insane Hospital, 2 years. At one time prominent in the medical dept.
of the National Guard.
Practiced in Batesville, where he died May 31, 1915.

Midway, P. D.
Born Sept. 10, 1848.
Medical Degree, Kentucky School of Medicine, 1879.
License recorded in Hinds County, 1882.
Practiced in Clinton.
Died at Jackson, Nov. 11, 1927.

Mitchell, R. M. Dry Grove
Licensed, 1882.

Mitchell, Thomas Jefferson, Jackson.
Born July 4, 1830, near Huntsville, Alabama.
Medical Degree, University of Pennsylvania, 1852.
The year following his graduation was spent in Paris, attending lectures at the hospitals. Was commissioned surgeon C.S.A. serving throughout the war. Served many years at physician in charge of State Insane Hospital at Jackson, retiring in 1910 from this position. President of Miss. State Medical Assn., 1904-1905, Member of Medico-Psychological Society, County, State and the A. M. A.
Died before, Nov. 1, 1912.

Morgan, M. D., Jackson.
Medical Degree, University of Louisiana.
Licensed, 1882.

Moore, E. W., Edwards.
Born Sept. 22, 1866, at Marion, Alabama.
Educated at State Normal University of Ala.
Medical Degree, Flint Medical College, 1898.
Practiced in Jackson.
Died Jan. 8, 1931, Chicago, Ill.

Odeneal, Erskine P., Jackson.
Born June 16, 1871, at Jackson.
Education, A. & M. College, Sophomore class.
Medical Degree, Tulane University, 1892.
Also attended University of Edinburg.
Licensed in 1892, license recorded in Hinds County.
Widely known as an eye, ear and throat specialist.
Served as an officer in the U. S. Army during the war, stationed at one of the largest Army hospitals in France.
Dr. Odeneal was reared in Jackson, and his family was prominent here during his youth.
Practiced at Gulfport for several years and was one of the leading physicians at the Soldier's hospital there.
Died August 3, 1934 in a New Orleans hospital.

Poole, E. B.
Born in Kemper County, Feb. 11, 1853
Completed Junior Year, Miss. College.
Received Medical Degree, University of Alabama, 1885.
Practiced at Clinton.
Died in Jackson, Dec. 25, 1921.

Poole, F. M.
Licensed, 1882.
Practiced in Edwards around 1906.

Poole, F. M.
Born at Macon, Ala., Oct. 31, 1850.
Educated at Miss. College
Medical Degree, Alabama Medical College, 1893.
Practiced in Edwards, where he died, Jan. 22, 1927.

P'Pool, E. S., Edwards
Born June 2, 1837
Medical Degree, Vanderbilt University, University of Nashville, 1866.
Practiced around Leaned and Edwards
Died at New Augusta, Sept. 21, 1923

Pope, Paul Green, Jackson.
Born in 1888.

Medical Degree, Vanderbilt University, 1916, licensed same year

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Posey, Ernest Leonard
Born July 2, 1888 at Brookhaven.
Educated at Mississippi College.
Medical Degree, University of Louisville Medical Dept, June, 1915.
Practiced in Laurel, and for a number of years in Jackson, where he died, April 4, 1929.
Eye, ears, nose and throat specialist.

Potter, William Daniel, Clinton.
Born in Gadsden, Alabama, Sept. 9, 1869.
Medical Degree, Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1892
Practiced in Senatobia several years.
Removed to Clinton in 1910, where he was a prominent physician for 25 years.
Died in Clinton, May 11, 1935.

Price, T. M., Raymond
Medical Degree, University of Louisville, 1875.
Practiced in Raymond around 1906.

RANCH, EDWARD SHELBY, EDWARDS.
BORN, MARCH 15, 1881
DIED, OCT. 20, 1905
BURIED AT EDWARDS

ROWLAND, ROBERT WALTER

~~BORN, 1884~~
BORN, 1884
BORN AND REARED AT FLORA, MADISON COUNTY.
MEDICAL DEGREE, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, MEMPHIS, TENN.
ALSO, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, WITH HONORS.
AFTER GRADUATION AT VANDERBILT, RETURNED TO MISS., AND ENGAGED IN FIELD WORK WITH
THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND HELPED MATERIALLY TO BUILD UP THE FIELD WORK TO ITS
TO ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.
ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS BEFORE HIS DEATH, LOCATED IN JACKSON FOR THE PRACTICE OF HIS
PROFESSION.
DIED ~~XXXX~~ AT THE MISSISSIPPI TUBERCULOSIS ~~XXXXXX~~ SANATORIUM, MAY 9, 1932.

ROWAN, WALTER H.

BORN, JUNE 15, 1875
MEDICAL DEGREE, MEMPHIS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1902
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, 1913
DIED AT JACKSON, AUGUST 7, 1917.

RHODES, J. H.

BORN AT SHILOH, RANKIN COUNTY.
MEDICAL DEGREE, LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE
MOVED TO JACKSON FROM LEARNED IN 1894, AND WAS A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN IN JACKSON UNTIL
THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, AUGUST 30, 1905.

RATLIFF, W. A., EDWARDS.

BORN, 1863.
MEDICAL DEGREE, TULANE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1886
DIED NOV. 16, 1908, BURIED AT EDWARDS.

RAWLS, D. L., TERRY.

BORN, AUGUST 25, 1925.
LICENSE RECORDED IN HINDS COUNTY.
DIED FEB. 10, 1894, BURIED AT TERRY.

Sims, W. S.

Born January 13, 1854 in Lauderdale County.
Native of Meridian.
Educated at Marion Academy.
Received Medical Degree, University of Alabama, 1881.
Removed to Jackson about 36 years before his death.
Esteemed eye specialist in Jackson until time of his death.
At one time was Superintendent of the Miss. School for the Blind.
Before the World War, studied in Vienna, specializing in optometry.

Snyder, C. G., Jackson.

Born ~~xxxxxx~~ June 8, 1867.
Medical Degree, Memphis Hospital Medical College.
License recorded in Hinds County.
Died, Jan. 27, 1912, and buried in Clinton.

Stewart, Nolan.

Born in Rankin County, 1863.
Medical Degree, University of Nashville, 1886.
For 27 years on staff of State Hospital for Insane, practiced in
Jackson, then to the Army, then with Veterans' Bureau.
Attended Vanderbilt University--Post Graduate N. Y.
Major in Medical Corps.
Died in Gulfport, Dec. 17, 1926.

Stingily, Clyde.

Born in Georgia, January 14, 1879.
Medical Degree, Vanderbilt, 1901.
State Bacteriologist, Board of Health, 1913-1924.
Was a prominent X-Ray and laboratory specialist.
For six years was laboratory director for the Jackson Infirmary.
Later removed to Meridian, where he died, June 24, 1933.

Teat, Pinkney Alexander.

Born at Kosciusko, April 18, 1878.
Medical Degree, Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1907.
Practiced in Leland and Vicksburg.
Practiced in Jackson for 17 years before his death.
Died in Jackson, May 28, 1936.

Terrell, J. C., Utica.

Medical Degree, Medical Dept., University of La.
Licensed, 1882.

Tillotson, R. S., Raymond.

Born, August 28, 1848.
Medical Degree, Washington University, Baltimore, Md.
Died Dec. 26, 1890, and buried near Utica.

Todd, Glenn Lazarus.

Born at Hickory, Oct. 22, 1881.
Medical Degree, Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1907.
Practiced in Florence, then in Jackson.
Died in Jackson, Oct. 11, 1917.

Todd, W. E., Clinton.

Medical Degree, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Recording Secretary, Miss. State Medical Assn., 1883-1891.
Practiced in Jackson.

Turner, Osborn Moore.

Born June 26, 1869.
Medical Degree, Tulane University, 1892.
Practiced many years in Jackson, where he died, July 29, 1930.

Walley, David.

Born Dec. 6, 1884, at Grafton, Greene County.
Medical Degree, Barnes University, 1907.
Attended University of Alabama.
Practiced at Richton, Perry County.
Practiced for a number of years at Jackson, where he died, Sept. 19, 1929.

Watkins, Charles Benjamin, Clinton.

Born in Leake County, 1867.
Medical Degree, Louisville Medical College, 1906.
Practiced in Clinton for over twenty years.
Died March 19, 1937.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Watson, J. P.

Born in Copiah County, Nov. 12, 1880.
Educated at Wesson High School and University of Nashville (Peabody).
Medical Degree, Vanderbilt University, 1903.
Practiced at Terry, later at Hazlehurst, where he died, Dec. 29, 1934.

Ware, Joseph Marion.

Born in Scott County, Nov. 13, 1870.
Educated at Harpersville College.
Medical Degree, Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1906.
Practiced at Vaughan, Yazoo County.
Practiced at Jackson for 25 years before his death.
Died in Jackson, December 10, 1934.

Whitfield, B. H., Clinton.

Born, Nov. 24, 1845.
Medical Degree, University of La. and Penn.
License recorded in Hinds County.
Died Oct. 12, 1887.

White, Lorenzo, Utica.

Born Oct. 19, 1831.
Medical Degree, University of Pennsylvania.
Buried at Utica. Died, Feb. 16, 1887.

Williams, James H.

Born in 1868.
Medical Degree, Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1888.
For many years a resident of Clinton and Jackson, practicing his profession in both places.
Removed to Lake Providence, where he died, Oct., 1932.
Buried in Lakewood Memorial Cemetery, Jackson.

2nd copy

W. JOHNSTON, Jackson

PRESIDENT 1882-3

Wirt Johnston, descended from the Johnstons of Annandale, Scotland, was born in 1845 at Raymond, Miss., and died at Jackson in January 1900, of pneumonia. Dr. Johnston attended one course of lectures in New Orleans and graduated in Philadelphia. He practiced first at Tchula and later moved to Jackson. November 27th 1876 he married Miss Mary Barrows of Jackson. He was for a number of years secretary of the State Board of Health and was well known for his sanitary and quarantine work.

Capt. Frank Johnston.

Ref. History of the Mississippi State Medical Association

Hinds Co.
#24

T. J. MITCHELL, Jackson.

PRESIDENT 1904-5

Thomas Jefferson Mitchell was born July 4th 1830 near Huntsville, Ala., of North Carolina and Virginia stock, received his academic degree in 1849 and his medical in 1852. The year following graduation he spent in Paris, attending lectures at the hospitals/. In 1858 he married Miss Annie McWillie, daughter of Governor McWillie of Mississippi, and to this union were born four children. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered and was commissioned surgeon C.S.A., serving throughout the war. Dr. Mitchell served for many years as physician in charge of the State Insane Hospital at Jackson, retiring in 1910, and has devoted the later years of his practice exclusively to the study and care of mental and nervous diseases. He is a member of the Medico-Psychological Society, of his county society, the Mississippi State Medical Association and of the A.M.A.

Personal Notes, 1908

Ref. History of The Mississippi State Medical Association.

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

Health Hinds Co
M. S. CRAFT, Jackson

PRESIDENT 1875-6

Mijaman Sidney Craft was born in Jackson, Miss., August 6th 1827 and died at that place April 8th 1888 of locomotor ataxia, after an illness of more than a year.

He graduated from the University of Louisville in 1851 and had two courses of lectures, subsequently, at Jefferson Medical College, beginning the practice of his profession in Jackson in 1853. He was appointed surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States May 18th 1861 and assigned to duty with the Twelfth Mississippi, serving with the Army of Northern Virginia until February 1865, when on account of ill health he was relieved and assigned to hospital duty at Meridian, Miss. After the war he resumed practice in Jackson. He was one of the organizers of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and its first secretary. For many years he made collections of reports of surgical cases in Mississippi, which collections constituted an important feature of the meetings of the Association and of the Transactions in which they were printed. He served as a member of the committee of seven experts selected by the lower house of Congress in 1878 to inquire into the origin, introduction and prevention of epidemic diseases in the United States.

Dr. Craft was married in 1871 to Miss Julia Barr and was the father of four children, of whom the eldest died in infancy.

Transactions, 1888.

Ref. History of the Mississippi Medical Association

HINDS
ST. Hinds
HINDS

Page 2 Mrs. D. G. Fatt. Hinds County - Jackson, Mississippi.

mosquitoes.

T. F. Durham and Nugent Nelson, Inspectors (Municipal and Rural Sanitation)

Inspect schools, white and colored. Make inspections before and after killing at the slaughter houses in Jackson, which at this time averages 800 carcasses a month.

References: Interview with D. W. E. Noblin, Hinds County Health Officer and pamphlet from Health Department.

HINDS COUNTY, HEALTH

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

Accepted
Special material

Health Program - Hinds County - Jackson, Mississippi.

W. E. Noblin, M.D., County Health Officer.

The director who is Dr. W. E. Noblin, is the administrative officer of the department, giving direct supervision to the following items:

Making physical examinations of pre-school and school children; also physical examinations of barbers, milk and other food handlers, and bringing to the attention of school authorities and civic groups, such information as may assist them for the betterment of health conditions in their communities.

Dr. Noblin's staff consist of the following:

Mrs. Inez B. Hooper, Supervising Nurse

Mrs. Stella T. Silverstein, Assistant Nurse

Nettys McDowell, Colored Nurse.

The duties of the said staff are to assist with the physical examinations of all clients by obtaining blood specimens for tests for syphilis from food handlers and all dairy help. A specimen of urine is also obtained for examination for typhoid carriers in such workers.

They conduct campaigns for vaccinations against small pox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria.

Teach hygiene classes to high school girls.

Supervision and instruction of medicines.

Miss Edna A. Walsh, Dental Hygienist, makes reports of activities to all contributing agencies; registrar of births and deaths of the City of Jackson; bookkeeper and purchasing agent for the department.

C. A. Copeland, Inspector (Malaria and mosquito control).

Makes regular inspection of all permanent streams, lakes, burrow pits and all other bodies of water for the prevalence of mosquito breeding; makes inspection of private premises to assist the owner or tenant in preventing breeding places for

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

Accepted
Special material

Health Program - Hinds County - Jackson, Mississippi.

W. E. Noblin, M.D., County Health Officer.

The director who is Dr. W. E. Noblin, is the administrative officer of the department, giving direct supervision to the following items:

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C. A. Copeland, Inspector (Malaria and mosquito control).

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COUNTY Hinds

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Lottan

Page 2, Health Program - Hinds County - Jackson, Mississippi.

mosquitoes.

T. F. Durham and Nugent Nelson, Inspectors (Municipal and Rural Sanitation)

Inspect schools, white and colored. Make inspections before and after killing at the slaughter houses in Jackson, which at this time averages 800 carcasses a month.

References: Interview with D. W. E. Noblin, Hinds County Health Officer and pamphlet from Health Department.

1877

COUNTY OFFICERS HINDS COUNTY

S. B. Thomas, sheriff; G.H. Robertson, treasurer; B.W. Henry, assessor;
H.C. Daniels, surveyor; J.W. Beal, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

T. Atkinson, 1st; Dan'l Black, 2nd; Farrar Morrison, 2nd; A.B. Smith, 4th;
T.A. Catchings, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

T.K. Green, G.M. Lewis, 1st; J.G. Sparrow, J.G. Robertson, Ira E. Davis, 2nd;
J.M. Chiles, J.R. Collins, 3rd; D. Williams, J. Gray, 4th; J.W. Patton,
D. Nicholson, 5th.

CONSTABLES

B.M. Woosley, 1st; J.W. Matthews, 2nd; C.L. Johnson, 3rd; Judge Johnston,
3rd (4th); H.P. Clingham, 5th.

1878 - 1879
COUNTY OFFICERS

Farrar Morrison, sheriff; Wm. T. Ratliff, chancery clerk; Samuel
Livingston, circuit clerk; L.W. Carraway, treasurer; B.W. Henry, assessor;
H.C. Daniel, surveyor; T.J. Hunter, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

P.M. Davidson, 1st; Wm. H. Chichester, 2nd; J.L. McGehee, 3rd; N.B. Smith,
4th; D.G. McRae, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

C.H. Moore, Nat Champion, 1st; G. Sparrow, J.E. Davis, 2nd; J.B. Collins,
L.C. Fisher, 3rd; T.J. Hunter, J.E. Johnston, A.L. Rowe, 4th; James D. Monahan,
A.B. McGowen, 5th.

CONSTABLES

B.M. Woosley, Geo. Bryant, 1st; M. Lorange, Thos. M. Peebles, Alexander
Nicholas, 2nd; C.L. Johnson, Rittenhouse Nutt, 3rd; J.W. Johnston, W.D.
Patton, Jr., R.J. Roseberry, 4th; John Crawford, A.A. Fortner, 5th.

#62

1880 - 1881
COUNTY OFFICERS

S.B. Thomas, sheriff; D.H. Brown, treasurer; E.E. Perkins, assessor;
Will T. Collins, surveyor; Thos. I. Hunter, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

E.S. Middleton, 1st; W.H. Chichester, 2nd; C.D. Newman, 3rd; N.B. Smith,
4th; D.G. McRae, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Wm. Bell, G.A. Work, 1st; J.J. Birdsong, C.T. Harrison, I.E. Davis, 2nd;
J.B. Collins, L.C. Fisher, 3rd; J.C. Farrar, T.I. Hunter, S.J. Thigpen, 4th;
John W. Patton, A.B. McGowen, 5th.

CONSTABLES

S.W. Britton, Lewis Gordon, 1st; G.E. Birdsong, J.J. Gold, 2nd; John N.
Brown, G.A. Parks, 3rd; H. Casper, A.R. Anderson, T.S. Wilson, 4th;
Robert Isler, C.T. Brown, 5th.

1882 - 1883
COUNTY OFFICERS

S.B. Thomas, sheriff; W.T. Ratliff, chancery clerk; Wiley E. Potter,
circuit clerk; Dan X. Brown, county treasurer; E.E. Perkins, tax collector;
W.T. Collins, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

D.J. Buckley, coroner and ranger; E.S. Middleton, 1st; W.H. Chichester, 2nd;
E.D. Jones, 3rd; S.J. Crisler, 4th; E.O. Ryan, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Wm Bell, D.C. Payne, 1st; J.J. Birdsong, J. Alexander, J.J. Ferguson, 2nd;
L.C. Fisher, J.B. Collins, 3rd; Jurdon S. G. Griffin, Sam Hunter, 4th; A.
Wilson, A. N. Kimball, 5th.

CONSTABLES

A. Lucas, 1st; G.E. Birdsong, A.B. Jurdon, C. Mitchell, 2nd; C.L. Johnston,
Thos. Lowe, 3rd; H. Casper, Wm. Epps, 4th; H.L. McGowan, L.H. Milligan, 5th.

#68

1884 - 1885
COUNTY OFFICERS

C.M. Williamson, J.N. Bush, J. W. Johnson, B.H. Wells, representatives;
S.B. Thomas, sheriff; A. G. Lewis, treasurer; H. Casper, assessor; T.J.
Adams, surveyor; E.D. Parish, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Wm. Bell, 1st; W.H. Chichester, 2nd; L.C. Fisher, 3rd; Thos. McClelland, 4th;
#M. Scott, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Jos. Fitzgerald, S.W. Hamilton, 1st; J.J. Drumboole, W.B. Adkinson, J.
Alexander, 2nd; J.B. Collins, J.M. Selser, G.A. Parks, 3rd; Geo. W.
Harper, J.J. Liddell, 4th; W.H. Harris, F.J. Tatum, 5th.

CONSTABLES

Lewis Gordon, 1st; J.J. Gold, ~~Smix~~ T.M. Peebles, John Craig, 2nd; J.M.
Fields, E.H. Johnson, 3rd; T.W.R. Dotson, Aaron Aills, J.Y. Clark, 4th;
Ray Harvey, H.L. McGowen, 5th.

1888 - 1889
COUNTY OFFICERS

R.J. Harding, sheriff; J.M. Broome, treasurer; H. Casper, assessor;
R.H. Bell, surveyor; W. Dennis, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J.C. Neil, 1st; D.M. Birdsong, 2nd; W.H. White, 3rd; T. McClelland, 4th;
S.P. Head, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

E.D. Fondren, John Fletcher, 1st; T.H.W. Barrett, W.B. Atkinson, W.A.
Hunn, 2nd; W. O. Chapman, J.B. Chapman, C.J. Mallett, T.J. Price, 3rd;
G. W. Harper, G.W. Grafton, S M. Hollingsworth, 4th; W.H. Harris, M.T.
Morrison, 5th; A.E. O'Brien, Terry district.

CONSTABLES

C.C. Brougher, S.L. Davidson, 1st; J.J. Gold, R.M. Trotter, 2nd; W.T. Griffin,
R.E. Dodson, J.L. McKensie, 3rd; J.T. Salmon, L.A. Holliday, W.S. Alsop, 4th;
H.L. McGowan, R.L. Hinson, D.W. Owens, 5th.

1890 - 1891
COUNTY OFFICERS

W.W. Downing, chancery clerk; Frank B. Neal, circuit clerk; R.J. Harding,
sheriff; J.M. Broome, treasurer; Ed Fondren, assessor; R.H. Bell, surveyor;
J.W. Beal, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Jno C. Neal, 1st; D.M. Birdsong, 2nd; W.H. Sarrett, 3rd; C.S. Spann, 4th;
D.L. Lewis, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

S.L. Davidson, J.G. Tinnin, 1st; W.A. Hume, W.B. Atkinson, ~~Thx~~ T.H.W. Barrett,
2nd; J. H. Lawrence, J.B. Collins, T.J. Price, J.D. Chapman, 3rd; R.
Sigmon, for Terry; B.F. Fortner, H L. McGowen, 5th. *4th. J.H. Harper, V.P. Ferguson,*

CONSTABLES

G.B. Lilly, W.C. Sanders, 1st; B.R. Trotter, J.J. Ferguson, 2nd; N.D.
Halderman, J.L. McKenzey, H.C. Carroll, 3rd; J.T. White, Jack Hamilton, C.M.
McCoy, 4th; J.W. Strong, J.M. Fuller, 5th.

1894 - 1895
COUNTY OFFICERS

W.W. Downing, chancery clerk; Frank Neal, circuit clerk; W.T. Ratliff,
sheriff; S.B. Thomas, treasurer; E.D. Fondren, assessor; R.H. Bell,
surveyor; J.W. Beal, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

E.S. Middleton, 1st; S.D. Hewes, 2nd; D.X. Brown, 3rd; C.S. Spann, 4th;
D.L. Lewis, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Liberty Grove district, J.L. Gordon; Clinton district, S.W. Hamilton; Tinnin
district, J.G. Tinnin; Bolton district, T.C. Pepper; Edwards district, T.H.W.
Barrett; Brownsville and Parr's district, W.B. Atkinson; Auburn district,
G.W. Stewart; Cayuga district, R.H. Foote; Utica district, C.P. Vaughn;
Raymond district, P.J. Bolan; Learned district, V.P. Ferguson; Jackson,
Pearl and Forest Hill district, Joe Fitzgerald; Dry Grove and Chapel Hill
district, Cecil Standifer; Terry district, B.F. Fortner; Bryam district,
W. R. Hemphill.

1894 - 1895 continued

CONSTABLES

Liberty Grove district R.F.Fewell; Clinton district, T.H.Manning;
Tinnin district, G.B.Lilly; Bolton district, Mason Birdsong;
Edwards district, J.H.Gold; Brownsville and Farr's district, R.M.
Trotter; Auburn district, N.D.Holderman; Cayuga district, W.R.Brock;
Utica district, E.P. Whitaker; Raymond district, Nick Williams;
Dry Grove ~~xxxxxx~~ and Chapel Hill district, W.A.Owens; Learned
district, R. A . Ferguson; Terry district, T.C.Harvey; Byram
district, M.T.Hardy; Jackson, Pearl and Forest Hill district,
S.R.Granberry.

1896 - 1897

~~CONSTABLES~~ SUPERVISORS

E. S. Middleton, 1st; 2nd, S.D.Hewes; 3rd, D.X.Brown; 4th, C.S.Spann;
5th, D. L. Lewis

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; Frank B. Neal, circuit clerk; W.T.Ratliff,
sheriff and tax collector; S.B.Thomas, ~~xxxxxxx~~ treasurer; E.D.
Fondren, assessor; C.S.North, supt. of education

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.L.Gordon, Liberty Grove district; W.B.Atkinson; Brownsville
district; V.P.Ferguson, Learned district. 2nd, S.W.Hamilton, Clinton
district,; G.W.Stewart, Auburn district; Joe Fitzgerald, Jackson, Pearl
and Forest Hill district. 3rd, J.G.Tinnin, Tinnin district; P.H.Foote,
Cayuga dist. S. M.Hollingsworth, Dry Grove, and Chapel Hill dist. 4th,
T.C.Pepper, Bolton dist. C.P.Vaughn, Utica dist. B.F.Fortner, Terry dist.
5th, T.H.W.Barrett, Edwards dist. P.J.Dolan, Raymond dist. L.H.Milligan,
Byram dist.

= 41

1896 - 1897 continued

CONSTABLES

W. S. Hendricks, Liberty Grove district; R.M.Trotter, Brownsville and
district, C.M.McKay, Dry Grove and Chapel Hill district; 2nd, T.H.
Manning, Clinton district; N.D.Holdeman, Auburn district; R.A.Ferguson,
Learned district. 3rd, G.B.Lilly, Tinnin district; W.R.Brock, Cayuga
district; T.C.Harvey, Terry district. 4th, Mason Birdsong, Bolton dist.
E.P.Whitaker, Utica district, W.F.Oneal, Byram district; 5th district,
J.H.Gold, Edwards, dist. W. Williams, Raymond dist. S.R.Granberry,
Jackson District.

15

HINDS COUNTY, OFFICERS

1898 - 1899
COUNTY OFFICERS

John T. White, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; R.J.Harding, sheriff; J.W.Beal, coroner; E.S.Middleton, treasurer; H. Casper, assessor; R.H.Bell, surveyor; C.S.North, supt. of education

SUPERVISORS

1st, Wm. Bell; 2nd, S.D.Hewes; 3rd, D.X.Brown; 4th, W.H.McNeill; 5th, A.G.Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. D. Gordon, W.A.Cabell, J.G.Tinnin; 2nd, T.H.W.Barrett, T.C. Pepper, W. H. ~~Boyd~~ Boykin; 3rd, R. H. Foote, C.P.Vaughn; 4th, P.J.Dolan, L.H.Lowry, A. R.Smith; 5th, J. Fitzgerald, M. T. Morrison, W. D. Gordon.

CONSTABLES

1st, Lamar Hendricks; 2nd, R.M.Trotter; 3rd, H. C. Carroll; 4th, H. Noble J
W. ~~McNeill~~; 5th, J.T.White.

1899 - 1901
COUNTY OFFICERS

John T. White, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; R.J.Harding, sheriff; J.W.Beal, coroner; E.S.Middleton, treasurer; W.S.Neal, assessor; R.H.Bell, surveyor; C.S.North, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Wm Bell,; 2nd, S.D.Hewes; 3rd, D.X.Brown; 4th, W. H. McNeill; 5th, A. G. Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.D.Gordon, W.A.Cabell, J.G.Tinnin; 2nd, T.H.W.Barrett, T.C.Pepper, W.H.Boykin; 3rd, R.H.Foote, C.P.Vaughan, John Bell Williams; 4th, P.J.Dolan, L. H. Lowry, A.R.Smith, J. Fitzgerald, M. T. Morrison, W.D. Gordon.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.S.Hendricks; 2nd, John W. Howie; 3rd, H.C.Carroll; 4th, W.H.Noble; 5th, H.L.McGowen.

65

1901 - 1903

COUNTY OFFICERS

John T. White, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; C.S. Spann, sheriff; J. W. Beal, coroner; J. W. McRaven, treasurer; W. S. Neal, assessor; T.J.Adams, surveyor

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordin; 2nd, S.D.Hewes; 3rd, E.P.Whitaker; 4th, , W.H.McNeill; 5th, A. G. Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.G.Tinnin, T. M. Manning, P.P.Lancaster; 2nd, T.H.W.Barrett, J.M.Black, W. B. Atkinson; 3rd, J. B. Collins, R. H. Foote; 4th, P. J. Dolan, A. Puryear, P. H. Broadwater; 5th, T.M.Lemly, J.M.Cade, W.D.Gordin.

CONSTABLES

1st, G. H. Williams, J.J.Boyd, Lamar Hendricks; 2nd, T.M.Peebles, R.H. Hardy, A. C. Lowry; 3rd, Lamar Currie; 4th, H. A. Casper; 5th, Lewis Gordon.

1903 - 1905
COUNTY OFFICERS

E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; C.S.Spann, sheriff; J.W.Beal, coroner; J. W. McRaven, treasurer; W.S.Neal, assessor; T.J.Adams, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J. D. Gordin; 2nd, S.D.Hewes; 3rd, E.P.Whitaker; 4th, W. H. McNeill; 5th, D.L.Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

47

HINDS COUNTY, OFFICERS

~~xxxxxxx~~ 1905 - 1907

COUNTY OFFICERS

C. S. North, supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W. Downing, chancery clerk; R.J.Harding, sheriff; S.D.Hewes, treasurer; W.S.Neal, assessor; J.I.Piercesurveyor; J.W.Beal, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J. D. Gordon; 2nd, Jesse Birdsong; 3rd, E.P.Whitaker; 4th, A. Puryear; 5th, D.L.Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.F.Whitfield, J.G.Timmin, P.B.Lancaster; 2nd, D.A.McNeill, W.B. Atkinson, T.H.W.Barrett; 3rd, J.B.Collins, R.H.Foote; 4th, L.H.Lowry, P.J.Dolan; 5th, J.M.Cade, L.H.Milligan.

CONSTABLES

1st, Will Smith, H.T.Hollingsworth, S.R.Granberry; 2nd, J.W.Balls, R.H.Hardy, A.C.Lowry; 3rd, J.M.Shelton; 4th, O.M.Green; 5th, P.H.Fairley.

1907 - 1909

COUNTY OFFICERS

C.S.North, supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W. Downing, chancery clerk; R.J.Harding, sheriff; S.D.Hewes, treasurer; W.S.Neal, assessor; J.I.Pierce, surveyor; J.W.Beal, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordon; 2nd, Jesse Birdsong; 3rd, E.P.Whitaker; 4th, W.H.McNeill; 5th, D.L.Lewis.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

47

1909 - 1911

~~xxxxxxx~~ 1909 - 1911

COUNTY OFFICERS

C. S. North, supt. of education; E. D. Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; E. S. Middleton, sheriff; W.D.Lee, treasurer; W.S.Neal, assessor; John I. Pierce, surveyor;

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordon; 2nd, Jesse Birdsong; 3rd, E.H.Broome; 4th, C. Biggs; 5th, Geo. P. Lockett.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, F.M.Featherstone, J.G.Timmin, Jesse Whitfield; 2nd, W.B.Atkinson, D.A.McNeil, T.H.W. Barrett; 3rd, R.H.Foote, G.A.Ross; 4th, L.H. Lowry, P.J.Dalan; 5th, Allen Brown, H.C.Spraggins.

CONSTABLES

1st, T.B.Moore; 2nd, R.M.Hamby; 4th, J.R.McGowen; 5th, S.L.Hawkins, G. H. McGowen.

1911 - 1913
COUNTY OFFICERS

C. S. North, supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; E. S. Middleton, sheriff; ^{W.B.Lee} ~~W.D.Lee~~, treasurer; ^{W.S.Neal} ~~W.S.Neal~~, assessor; ^{John I. Pierce} ~~Alex. Scarborough~~, surveyor; ^{R.F.Wyler} ~~R.F.Wyler~~, coroner

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordon; 2nd, Jesse Birdsong; 3rd, E.H.Broome; 4th, C. Biggs; 5th, Geo. P. Lockett.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

42

1912 - 1915

COUNTY OFFICERS

(TOPN OUT)

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordon; 2nd, Jesse Birdsong; 3rd, C.F.Griffin; 4th, Lamar Puryear; 5th, Geo. P. Luckett.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.G.Tinnin, Courtney Cabell, Tom B. Moore; 2nd, D.A.McNeil, W. B. Atkinson, T. H.W.Barrett; 3rd, H. S. Foote, G.S.Ross; 4th, James Liddell, P.J.Dolan; 5th, Allen Brown, L.P.May.

CONSTABLES

1st, P. H.Fairley, J.D.Costello, P. E. Tait; 2nd, J.W.Moore, A.C.Laury; 3rd, John M. Shelton; 4th, W. A. Puckett; 5th, D.B.Guice, Lee S.Hendricks.

1917 - 1921

COUNTY OFFICERS

H. B. Gillespie, prosecuting attorney; F. M. Coleman, Jr., supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.S.Wells, chancery clerk; L.B. Williams, sheriff; J.W.Clingan, treasurer; S.E.Birdsong, assessor; W.B. Montgomery, surveyor; C.O.Japp, Jr., coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.D.Gordon; 2nd, E.C.Fletcher; 3rd, E.M.Broome; 4th, Lamar Puryear; 5th, Lewis Jones.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, E.E.Frantz, Courtney Cabell, J.G.Tinnin; 2nd, T.H.W.Barrett, W.B. Atkinson, D.A.McNeil, J. M. Simmons; 3rd, R.H.Foote, I. H. Mobley; 4th, James T. Liddle, T.J.Dolan; 5th, Allen Brown, O.H.Flowers.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.A.Smith, Lewis Gordon, W. H. Wells; 2nd, P.M.Perry, J.W.Moore; 3rd, S.W.Scott; 4th, W.A.Pickett; 5th, L.H.Simmons, Lee S. Hendricks.

62

1921 - 1923

COUNTY OFFICERS

H.B.Gillespie, prosecuting attorney; F. H. Coleman, supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; W. S.Wells, sheriff; W.S.Neal, assessor; C.F.Slyhart, surveyor; A.L.Glaze, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, L.B.Williams; 2nd, E.C.Fletcher; 3rd, E. M.Broome; 4th, Lamar Puryear; 5th, W. Lynn Jones.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, E.E.Frantz, Courtney Cabell; J.G. Tinnin; 2nd, J.M.Simmons, D.A. McNeil, W. B. Atkinson; 3rd, S.C.Price, L.C.Fisher; 4th, P.J.Dolan, J.R. Liddell; 5th, Allen Brown, Oscar H. Flowers.

CONSTABLES

1st, T.B.Moore, W.H.Wells, W.A.Smith; 2nd, J.W.Moore; 3rd, S.W.Scott; 4th, W.A.Puckett; 5th, Joe Bell, L.H.Simmons.

1923 - 1925

COUNTY OFFICERS

H.B.Gillespie, attorney; F.M.Coleman, supt. of education; E.D. Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Dosning, chancery clerk; W.S.Wells, sheriff; C.F.Slyhart, surveyor; A.L.Glaze, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, L.B.Williams; 2nd, E.C.Fletcher; 3rd, E.M.Broome; 4th, Lamar Puryear; 5th, W. Lynn Jones.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, E.E.Frantz, W.J.Baker, Jr., Courtney Cabell, J.G.Tinnin; 2nd, J.M.Simmons, D.A.McNeil, W.B. Atkinson; 3rd, S.C.Price, L.C.Fisher; 4th, P.J.Dolan, R.D.Russell, J.R.Liddell; 5th, Allen Brown, Oscar H.Flowers.

CONSTABLES

1st, T.B.Moore, W.H.Wells, W.A.Smith; 2nd, J.W.Moore; 3rd, S.W.Scott, 4th, W.A.Puckett, H.D.Ford, T.N.Tibbs, W.E.Strong; 5th, Barney Craft, L.H.Simmons.

71

19225 - 1927

COUNTY OFFICERS

H.B.Gillespie, attorney; F.M.Coleman, Jr., supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; Tom Moore, sheriff; J.P.Cadwallader, assessor; C.F.Slyhart, surveyor

SUPERVISORS

1st, Elmore D. Greaves; 2nd, H.A.Cannada; 3rd, E.M.Broome; 4th, L.M.(John) Gordon; 5th, Geo. P.Luckett.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, L.P.May, W.J.Baker; 2nd, W.B.Atkinson, Mason Birdsong; 3rd, L.C.Fisher, S.C.Price; 4th, Allen Brown, E.D.Russell; 5th, E.E.Frantz, M.M.McGowan.

CONSTABLES

1st, O.C.Foster, W.A.Smith; 2nd, John Moore; 3rd, C.L.Carmichael; 4th, W.H.Wells, W.K.Robinette; 5th, Bonner Craft, L.D.Ellis.

1927 - 1929

COUNTY OFFICERS

H.B.Gillespie, county attorney; F.M.Coleman, Jr., supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; Tom Moore, sheriff; A.H.Longino, county judge; J.P.Cadwallader, assessor; C.F.Slyhart, surveyor;

SUPERVISORS

1st, Elmore D. Greaves; 2nd, H.A.Cannada; 3rd, E.M.Broome; 4th, L.M. Gordon; 5th, Geo. P.Luckett.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, L.P.May, W.J.Baker; 2nd, W.B.Atkinson, Mason Birdsong, J.M. Hickman; 3rd, L.C.Fisher, S.C.Price; 4th, Allen Brown, Courtney Cabell, E.D.Russell; 5th, A.C.Walthall, M.M.McGowan.

CONSTABLES

1st, O.C.Foster, W.A.Smith; 2nd, John Moore; 3rd, A.W.Wall, C.L. Carmichael; 4th, Z.B.Ritchie, W.K.Robinette, J.T.Hall; 5th, Bonner Craft, L.D.Ellis.

1929 - 1931
COUNTY OFFICERS

J. Warren Ferguson, sheriff; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; F.M.Coleman, supt. of education; Walter R. Lee, assessor; A.H.Longino, judge; W.R.(Buck)Newman, Jr., county attorney; W.B.Montgomery, surveyor; J.N.McCannon, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, E.D.Greaves; 2nd, H.A.Cannada; 3rd, S.C.Heard; 4th, L.M.Gordon; 5th, Jas. B. Lusk.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W.J.Baker, Chas. L. Graves; 2nd, W.B.Atkinson, Mason Birdsong, J.M.Hickman; 3rd, P.J.Yates, S.C.Price; 4th, A.E.Wacaster, E.W.Moss, Courtney Cabell; 5th, M.M.McGowan, A.C.Walthall.

CONSTABLES

1st, R.C.Harrell, Harold Spikes; 2nd, J.W.Moore, R.L.Cox; ~~W.H.Wells~~ 3rd, A.W.Walls, Sam Scott; 4th, R.L.Stone, V.B.Ritchie; 5th, L.D. Ellis, J.W.Burke/

1931 - 1933
COUNTY OFFICERS

G. Warren Ferguson, sheriff; W.W.Downing, chancery clerk; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; F.M.Coleman, supt. of education; Walter R.Lee, assessor; A.H.Longino, ~~xxxxxxx~~ judge; W.R.Newman, Jr., attorney; W.B. Montgomery, surveyor; J.N.McCannon, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, E.D.Greaves; 2nd, H.A.Cannada; 3rd, S.C.Heard; 4th, L.M.Gordon; 5th, Jas. B. Lusk.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W.J.Baker, Chas. L. Graves; 2nd, R.E.Leavell, Mason Birdsong, J.M. Hickman; 3rd, P.J.Yates, S.C.Price; 4th, A.E.Wacaster, E.W.Moss, Courtney Cabell; ~~4th~~ 5th, M.M.McGowan, A.C.Walthall.

CONSTABLES

1st, Carroll Robinson, Harold Spikes; 2nd, J.W.Moore, R.L.Cox; 3rd, M.A.Taylor, A.W.Walls, Sam Scott; 4th, C.M.Whitfield, R.L.Stone, T.B.Gallman V.B.Ritchie; 5th, L.D.Ellis, E.J.Ainsworth, W.B.Pridgen.

1933 - 1935

COUNTY OFFICERS

Luther Manship, attorney; R.H.Naylor, supt. of education; E.D.Fondren, circuit clerk; W.W.Downing chancery clerk; John W.Roberts, Jr., sheriff; Walter R.Lee, assessor; W.B.Montgomery, surveyor; E.C.Gaynor, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Tom L.Gordon; 2nd, H.A.Cannada; 3rd, E.B.Flewellyn; 4th, L.M.Gordon; 5th, Lewis B.Williams.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, C.L.Greaves, B.M.Brady; 2nd, R.M.Howie, R.A.Moore; 3rd, M.D. Bragg, S.C.Price; 4th, C.A.Sullivan, J.F.Martin; 5th, Edwin T. Calhoun, B.B.Wall.

CONSTABLES

1st, Lucien Holden, R.V.(Bob) Harrell; ~~2nd, S.W.Scott, M.A.Taylor; 3rd, J.P.Shurden, A.G.Ellis, L.D.Ellis; 4th, E.J.Ainsworth.~~
2nd, E.A.Carsley, John W.Moore; 3rd, S.W.Scott, M.A.Taylor; 4th, J.P.Shurden, A.G.Ellis, L.D.Ellis; 5th, E.J.Ainsworth.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds
(Assignment #13)

DATE Jan. 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

CANVASSERS Miss Kate Power

SUBJECT: INTERVIEWS

1. INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL LANGLEY

Having been asked to interview a representative citizen of Jackson, my thoughts turned to the oldest native son, Gen. James W. Langley, and I was soon on my way to his attractive home, 602 West Silas Brown street. At the time of Gen. Langley's birth (March 4, 1848) this was a portion of the spreading fields of one of Hinds County's big plantations. Even within the writer's memory this was a part of the wide pasture lands of the Ferd Wolf place, considered, then, to be quite a distance "out in the country", and to be reached only after a lengthy drive behind good horses. Now it is "right in town", easily accessible within a ten minute drive from what is the center of the City and boasting all the modern improvements of which the Capital is so proud--paved streets, attractive homes, handsome churches, commodious school buildings, and spacious parks.

As the car stopped before the Langley home, there came down the steps the tall and slender gentleman who is its master--as erect as any of his sons or grandsons. With the courtesy which has always distinguished him, Gen. Langley was on the spot to assist the visitor to alight, and to present her to his wife, waiting on the large porch where each summer afternoon the Langley clan comes together to visit these heads of the family.

-2-

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

Mrs. Langley is as slender and as erect as is her husband, and though but ten years his junior, her eyes still dance and her wit flashes as she joins in the talk. I soon found that this was to be a double interview--the lady having as rich a store of memories as had the gentleman we had come to interview.

Mrs. Langley was Miss Sue Reynolds of Rankin County and a granddaughter of pioneers who came to this section more than a century ago--William Reber and Susan Houston, both Ohioans--the bride just graduated from a finishing school in Philadelphia and the groom having but recently attained his degree from Athens.

Down "The Mississippi" by boat the girl bride came to Vicksburg where the groom (having preceded her by horseback) was awaiting her arrival. Mounting the horse with him, she rode, pillion, behind him from the Hill City to Brandon, their newly chosen home, crossing Pearl river at The Ford, as there was then no other means of crossing.

"When was the first Ferry established across Pearl river, Gen. Langley?" the visitor asked. "In 1838" came the answer promptly.

Gen. James W. Langley is the son of Willis Wilson Langley and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Brown, who, coming to Jackson with their respective families, here settled in the early eighteen thirty decade, and here were married, living for a time on what is now Yazoo street and later building their home on N. State street (the present Herring house).

When these families came to the Capital, there was but one building of any size standing--the little first Capitol--the second Capitol was just beginning to be talked of.

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

In those days what is now North State street was only a fairly well travelled road--more of a racecourse for the wild young men of the settlement than anything else, and Capitol street was only three blocks in extent. Only a few houses were being built north of Capitol and the timbers for these had been cut in mills in other sections, and either hauled to Jackson by ox teams or floated down the river on flat boats.

There were no churches in Jackson when Gen. Langley's people came here to live, no schools, no preachers (all marriages of that early day seem to have been performed by "Squires", and there were still more Indians than pale faces to be seen on the roads. Slaves were the only servants or laborers, the men wearing home-spun garments and the women were never seen abroad without their gay bandannas bound about their heads.

Veterans of the War of 1812 were still young men, and prone to tell the wonder tales of him whom they had followed into battle--Andrew Jackson, later to become President of these United States.

Gen. Langley told interestingly of the men of whom his father talked; of Henry Clay, of the Hungarian patriot Kossuth, of Old Hickory himself, when these men had visited Jackson, and of many others.

He told us, too, when we asked about the old time taverns, of The Bowman house, which in early days stood where now stands the Standard Oil building (N. State and Amite). In his boyhood this was the leading hostelry, just as in his youth The Edwards was the center of political life in Mississippi. The Edwards then was a rambling frame building facing the railroad and reaching from Capitol to Pearl.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13

Every old resident of Jackson remembers the Bowman House and The Edwards. The Bowman was a handsome structure just north of the Capitol and was the center of social and political life prior to the War Between the States, as, there, came together the wealth, the brains and the influence of Mississippi's leading citizens. There, too, was a saloon--as there was in every tavern of that day--of vast extent and heavy patronage.

Many of the most important events in Mississippi history were planned within the Bowman House walls, and there not a few of her tragedies had their setting. It was there that the brilliant lawyer, orator, poet and soldier, Col. A. K. McClung, lived and there, too, he died his tragic death.

Of all the tavern keepers of that time perhaps the most picturesque was Gen. McMackin, whose descendants are still living in Jackson. It is said of him that he had forty slaves trained, all, as hotel servants--hostlers, cooks, waiters, valets and maids with whose trained assistance he ran his great hotels.

The interviewer recalls hearing her father tell, in her childhood, of how the General was wont to sing his menus walking up and down the great dining room of the Bowman House--one, particularly charmed our youthful ears, as was described the imposing presence of the General, his booming voice, and his peculiar rhythm, as he sang his menus on the order of:

"O-h-h-h, We've ham and we've lamb
And the jelly and the jam, etc., etc., etc.

"Did Gen. McMackin control any other hotels in early days?"
"Yes, he ran old Coopers Wells long ago and took over The Edwards after it was rebuilt (in the late Sixties), putting his son-in-law,

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Hyman Hilsheim, in charge thereof.

"Where did you attend school, Gen. Langley, in those four score years ago of your little boyhood?"

"I went to school to Miss Hannah Merrill in a one room school, which stood on the spot where now stands the Sid Craft home--N. President, between Capitol and Amite. The old Stamps home was just opposite where is now the Jackson Infirmary."

Then with a reminiscent smile the General added, "You see I didn't get any too much schooling, as I ran away and joined the Confederate army before I was fourteen. But I shan't go into that as I've already given one interview on the War--I'll just say that of all that gallant company of Jackson boys who served, as I did, with the Louisianians in Company F., Woods Regiment, Wirt Adams Brigade, Capt. A. G. Cage, I alone of all the number am left to tell the tale."

The eminent physician, Dr. R. L. Buck, was our surgeon and in the Company from Jackson were Halsey Boyd, Jim Brown, Erskine Helm, Harry Stewart, Billy Buck, Harry Cage, A. G. Hardenstein, George Kerr, Jim Shelton, S. H. Purdom, George L. Potter and one other whose name has slipped my memory."

History records much hard fighting by this Company, and they surrendered with Forrest in Gainesville, Alabama, May 13, 1865. A quick flash back to the figures showed the interviewer that upon this momentous occasion the speaker had just passed his seventeenth year when he came home a Veteran of the long and bitter years of the War Between the States!

"Tell us something of the early homes in Jackson, will you, Mr. Langley?" "Well, most of them were centered about the second Capitol--the town was only three blocks in width, you know--and ran from what is now High to Duttoville, but when I was a boy, they were building

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment - Interviews-13

north and I recall that the jeweler Arnold built where later Jim Shelton lived (North State and High). On that same block the Lemlys and the Virdens and the Whartons had their homes. The Whartons sold their home after the death of a young daughter and bought the George Adams place which is now the property of the First Baptist Church. Later the Naumann family and then the Pinchards lived there, and finally Ollie Clifton bought it when he married Marion Yerger and his daughter, Mrs. Burwell, lives there at present.

The handsome Hilsheim house across the street was also one of the old town's show places and when I was a very small boy, my father built on the "long block" what is now the Herring homes."

"Jackson was a pretty lawless place in those days was it not General Langley?"

"No" came back from the gentlemen, "Jackson then, had the finest Bar in all this section of the South. Men like Poindexter, George, Shall Yerger, T. J. Wharton, William Yerger, James Rucks, Fulton Anderson, Estelle, Sharke and others of like attainments. There had been others of the same high standing before my day and there were others of great learning afterwards - but it is of the Jackson Bar before the War that I am speaking," emphasized General Langley.

"We had good physicians too," he added. "Dr. Farrar, Dr. Buck, Dr. Boyd, Dr. von Caddie (a German) and others; and no better preacher ever lived than Dr. Hunter and Bishop Green - great men as well as great preachers, those two were."

General Langley has seen Jackson grow from a village of a few hundred residents to a city of nearly sixty thousand inhabitants; from a town with only rough roads for streets to a city with sixty miles of paved highway; from a village with only one-room school houses and less than one hundred pupils to a city with eighteen splendid school buildings, within whose walls nine thousand five hundred pupils receive free education; he has seen boys in homespun suits and girls in linsey-woolsey frocks with ruffled pantalettes flirting round their ankles, and sun-bonnets on their heads, walk where now tread the proud collegians in their caps

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

- 7 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment Interviews - 13

later

gowns, and all told, the roll of students today tops the ten thousand mark; he has seen the congregations of the four small churches of his boyhood grow into the many thousands and handsome structures multiply until today this is a city of churches; he knew it when the sole protection against fire was a queer hand drawn contrivance which wasn't any good unless the fire was considerate enough to break out close to a cistern into which the gallant volunteers could drop the hose and then pump, with main strength and awkwardness, a stream to reach the flames; and he knows it now when her superb Fire Organization is the pride of all its citizens; he knew it when to get out Capitol Street in times of flood one had to go in boats; and when to cross the creek, logs were the familiar bridges, and he knows it now when except in a few mosquito holes, there is no sign of the old creek visible; he knew it when the only light within the homes came from hand molded candles or small glass lamps with smoky wicks and smelly oil; and when the slave-borne torches and the pierced brass lanterns were succeeded by artificial gas, and each evening the Lamplighter wended his way (short ladder in one hand and long taper in the other) to the occasional street corner lamps and lighted each one separately, and he revels in this day of Neon glory.

He has seen the City's trade grow from that which was easily transported by a few low hung two-wheeled drays and other few connectoga wagons to the mighty fleets of motor trucks which in this day jam the city streets and remembers when there were not very many carriages, barouches, etc., to bear the families of the rich, and rejoices in this day when almost every workman has his swift moving motor car. He has lived from that far distant time when a trip to New Orleans was an event to be planned for many weeks in advance and accomplished after weary hours of travel to this good day when it is a jaunt through the air, requiring little more than an hour of the time which seems to have become so precious. He has lived to see the old graveyard, Greenwood, so filled with the "Travelers" who

- 8 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment - Interviews - 13.

later

have gone on to that bourne whence none return. He came upon the scene during the aftermath of the War with Mexico; he fought through the War between the States and in the Spanish-American War, and in the World war, his sons and his Son's sons fought.

The interviewer in whose mind there still dwelt a wish to know something more about the blood and thunder stories she had heard in her own childhood from old-timers of the town, returned to the subject, but in a different way when she asked, "General Langley, how did the young men of those early days settle their differences?" "Well," he answered with a reminiscent smile, "I'll tell you this, they didn't talk 'em out. They shot 'em out." Then followed an appalling list of the violent deaths of prominent men of those early days - duels, accidental meetings, planned meetings, quick rages followed by equally quick deaths; sure and swift demands for satisfaction from one gentleman of another who was deemed to have insulted him or his; instant execution of official orders by officers of Government, State or County, who, too, "shot it out," when not obeyed.

later

"General Langley, can't you tell us something of the Ku Klux?" was then asked - being on the subject of violence. "Sure, I remember all about those days from the first notice published in the Spring of 1868 and which announced that 'The ghosts would emerge from their graves at midnight' and emerge they did - clad in grave like cereaments and proved themselves pretty lively corpses for a while, until things got straightened out any how."

He knows all about the Clinton Riot of 1875, and tells with an intimate knowledge of the dramatic and tragic happenings of that momentous day.

"General Langley, can't you tell us something of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, which so many Jackson people attended?"

"Well, I ought to be able to do so, since I was the Commissioner from Mississippi

*that four other great
cemetaries have been
established in
Jackson. Cedar Lawn Lake
wood Beth Shalom and
Mount Olive (Negro)*

- 9 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment - Interviews - 12.

to the great Exposition."

"How wonderful," ejaculated the interviewer. "How many were on your staff, General, and what was the effect of the State's Exhibit at that Centennial?"

"The effect on the people generally, was to teach them, for the first time, the unimagined possibilities for wealth that lay in the soil and the climate of Mississippi. It was really the State's first advertising project, and it brought us rich rewards from all parts of the world - you see, we've been growing ever since." Then the speaker paused for a moment while he gazed quizzically at the interviewer and said, "my staff, did you ask about?"

"Yes General, how many served with you and in what capacities?"

"I had a mighty good staff - hard working, good humored, and eagerly sought after by the visitors, especially those from above the line. My staff consisted of one Jackson darkey, Ben Jones, and no Commissioner to that Exposition from any State had a better."

"We got the stuff together, we unpacked it, set it up, displayed it, boosted it, and brought back what we didn't give away to eager seekers after Southern products. Oh! yes, my staff was a good one, I'll tell the world. You know expositions were not the extensive projects then, that they came to be later, and perhaps it was as well that they weren't - Ben and I might have had a difficult time under such conditions. As it was, the folks said we put on a pretty good show."

"Another question General Langley, did you ever present to a Governor of the State, a warrant for his arrest?"

The gentleman's smile grew broader as he answered, "A Governor and then some"

"Do tell us about it," begged the interviewer.

"Well it was in Reconstruction Days which were much harder than even the war-days had been, and Adelbert Ames, son-in-law of Ben Butler, had been put over us as Governor. A. K. Davis, a negro was Lieutenant Governor and Cardozo, another

- 10 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment - Interviews - 13.

negro, was State Superintendent of Education. As sergeant-at-arms of the Mississippi Senate, it became my privilege (and the manner in which General Langley said that one word, privilege, told the story) to serve the warrants. Ames got out, but Davis and Cardozo were left to face impeachment."

"What about the old penitentiary, General Langley?" It stood on the site now occupied by the New Capitol, was entirely surrounded by non-scalable walls. Inside were the prisons and the factories and the whole place was destroyed by Grant in 1863 as were all other factories in Jackson (by either Grant or Sherman) in the year of sixty-three. Rebuilt after the war, it stood a blot upon the beauty of Jackson, and a bar to her progress until after the turn of the century when it was torn down to make way for the splendid New Capitol.

"Oh yes, I could tell you a lot about the penitentiary and the leasing system which was maintained for so many years, as I was an employee of the State during a portion of that time - but let's talk of pleasanter matters."

"Well, will you tell me where that Fair which was in existence in the 1850 decade was located?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, it was just about where the Mississippi State Fair of today is located, but the entrances were to the North. There was one monster circular building and even the race track was inside. Not much in the way of agricultural exhibits but plenty of fine race horses. The Eubanks and the Lancasters, I think, were among the prime movers in that early fair and the big event of the whole week, was the Tournament, when the young bloods of the section entered the lists each wearing the colors of his lady and riding, as did the knights of old, his gaily caparisoned horse, and bearing his lance, in the hope of winning the honors that they might be laid by him at his lady's feet; some very splendid riding was done in these contests, as the young men contested for the championship in taking with the lance, the largest number of rings."

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment - Interviews #13.

- 11 -

Mrs. Langley's eyes had been dancing like a girl's for the entire time we talked of these old time Tournaments and the interviewer asked suddenly, "Now, Mrs. Langley, tell us about the time your chosen Knight laid the trophy at your feet and placed the crown of Love and Beauty on your head." Modestly, she refused, though acknowledged that this had been her privilege in girlhood days. Just who the Knight had been, nor would she say, but we recalled that General Langley had ridden under Forest in the war and with that great General's cavalymen, so perhaps he had ridden with other knights as well, wearing his lady's colors and wearing them to victory.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds
(Assignment #13)

DATE July 7-1937

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

By Mrs. Maurine Guion

INTERVIEW WITH MR. E. H. BRADSHAW

Having been asked to interview a public-spirited citizen of Jackson, my thoughts immediately turned to Mr. Edgar H. Bradshaw, and I soon contacted him at his office, 508 New Merchants Bank Building, where he is engaged in general insurance, the name of the firm being Bradshaw and Hoover.

Realizing that our Jackson of Today will be Jackson of Yesterday to future generations and that they will probably be as much interested in having this information of Jackson as we are in securing facts about Jackson of Yesterday, we chose "Jackson of Today" as the subject of our interview.

Mr. Bradshaw was born in Summit, Mississippi, in 1883 and attended public school there. He came to Jackson in 1912 and has been active in the civic enterprises of Jackson ever since. He served during the World War as state chairman of War Savings Stamps Limit Clubs, five years as president of the State Y.M.C.A., as Vice-President and President of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, as President of the Jackson Country Club, as President of the Mississippi Life Underwriters Association, as Director of Federal Home Loan Bank Board at Little Rock, Arkansas, as Potentate of Wahabi Shrine Temple, and as Chairman of the Mississippi Century of Progress Committee at the Chicago's World Fair in 1933. He is now a director in the Community Welfare Association, a member of Saint Andrews Vestry, a member of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi, and a director in the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He is listed in "Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, 1936 Edition", which is published in New York.

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

"Mr. Bradshaw, I understand that in 1885 Jackson's population was estimated at 8,000--including some 900 convicts at the state penitentiary which was then located where the present state capitol stands. Tell me, will you, how Jackson's population today compares with the population of that Jackson of Yesterday, that little Jackson whose Town Creek frequently behaved so badly, often going on a rampage and overflowing into the stores on Capitol street." "Well, today Jackson boasts a population in the neighborhood of 60,000 and broad paved streets well lighted by night."

I then told him how I had recently read of a newspaper article of the period about 1886 or 1887, which told of the City enjoying a "boom" at that time. The article pointed out that "Jackson is truly on a boom! She now has three foundries, machine shops, and a plough factory. Her some 10,000 citizens thrill with pride at Jackson's rapid growth." Then I asked him to tell me something of Jackson's industries today.

"Yes, indeed," came his reply. "There are now in Jackson 108 manufacturing enterprises, 116 wholesale houses, 194 service establishments, and 600 retail stores."

"Tell me about the construction activities and home building in Jackson today, Mr. Bradshaw."

"Building permits here during the first forty-five days of 1936 were more than for the same period during the last previous five years combined. At the present rate of construction, not less than 500 new homes will be built in Jackson during 1937. There is only one other city in the United States which

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

can compare with Jackson's building activity today, and that is Houston, Texas. With an unfilled demand for new homes and with increasing population, new home construction is expected to continue for several years at almost its present rate. Hundreds of workmen have been given employment as a result of this construction and it has contributed in large measure to the prosperity of the city. The expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars on the municipal airport will largely take place during 1937 and will give Jackson a completely modern airport. At the Crossroads of the South, the city is preparing to take advantage of the great strides in aviation and when the airport is completed, Jackson will be prepared to care for all types of planes. The city, co-operating with the Works Progress Administration, will also continue work on many other W.P.A. projects. Negotiations are under way for a well diversified group of industries for Jackson and we can reasonably expect a number of them to eventually locate here. It is a distributing center enjoying all facilities for economically marketing its products."

"Mr. Bradshaw, during a period of several years preceding the last depression, there were built in Jackson several large and fine office buildings, namely the Lamar Life Building, the New Merchants Bank Building, the Tower Building, the Standard Life Building and the Lampton Building, and also two elegantly furnished hotels. When the depression descended upon us, many people expressed the opinion that Jackson had "over built". Will you tell me your views on this subject?"

I immediately saw that I had touched upon a subject dear to his heart, for he eagerly replied, "No indeed, in my opinion, Jackson did not "over build". The great jump in Jackson's population in recent years was due to

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

the foresight of her citizens in building to be equipped to take care of her ever increasing population. At the time these hotels and office buildings were constructed their early use could not be anticipated by a great many, but when the development came, we were prepared for it, whereas we could not have housed it under the preciously existing conditions. Had not we have had the proper buildings, we could not have housed the many federal departments and their employees in Jackson today. The branch of the Federal Land Bank, which is now located in the Lampton Building, would never have been secured for Jackson, in fact, one of the main reasons for its transfer from New Orleans to Jackson was the lack of proper housing facilities in New Orleans for this organization, together with the economy in servicing the territory from a central point. There are 2790 federal, state, county and city employees in Jackson, outnumbering the city's industrial employees by 35%. If the Walthall and Robert E. Lee Hotels had not been constructed, and the Edwards and Heidelberg enlarged, Jackson would never have secured the ninety-six conventions already scheduled to be held here this year. Before the year is out, it is estimated that over 175 meetings will have been secured for the city, bringing an estimated 75,000 people who will spend nearly \$1,000,000 here. Also, there are now 750 Jacksonians residing in local hotels as permanent guests."

"What, Mr. Bradshaw, do you consider the salient factors in Jackson's industrial and commercial development?"

"The basis for Jackson's industrial as well as commercial development is because of its location between Memphis and New Orleans, and between Dallas and Birmingham, thus making Jackson a hub of highways and a favorable point for distribution. One is able to reach Jackson from any point

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

within the state in from three to five hours. For these reasons Jackson is the logical point for headquarters for many large organizations. Any corporation's interests like to be near the seat of the taxing powers by reason of the convenience in dealing with their taxation problems. Jackson has both the state and federal offices of this nature."

"What of Jackson's religious and cultural opportunities, Mr. Bradshaw?"
was the next question.

Came the answer, "In the rapid growth of Jackson its citizens have never lost sight of the religious and cultural side of life. There are today in this city seventeen public schools, four colleges, two of which are white and two colored, and eighty-four churches. The \$1,000,000 school program will be completed during the next year and will give Jackson a more modern group of school buildings. Additions to present buildings will facilitate the educational program and completion of the new junior high school will reduce crowded conditions and afford a more balanced educational program.

"Tell me about Jackson's recreational opportunities, will you?"

He then told me that Jackson has a vast selection of recreational activities. Theatres, parks, playgrounds, zoo, golf courses, municipal stadium, swimming, professional baseball, tennis, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., University club, Country club, Municipal Golf Course, and interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics provide a diversification of recreation for Jackson citizens. There are one hundred and two acres of park lands within the city limits.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

"How do transportation facilities in Jackson today compare with those of yesterday, when mule-drawn street cars served Jackson (1871-1898)?" (These cars were capable of carrying about ten passengers at 10c each and made the trip in none too great a hurry, several times a day). "Well, after the mule-cars, came electric cars, with the unheard-of speed of twenty-five miles per hour, and now we have the modern roomy five-cent coaches running every fifteen minutes, and the ten-cent taxicabs to whisk us to any destination within the city limits". (And yet there are some of us who may sigh for the "good old days", but it is doubtful if any of them would care to exchange modern Jackson for the little city of the Eighties. Doubtless, years from now, someone will unearth "an old picture of Jackson, taken in 1937", which will provoke a flood of discussion about the "good old days".)

* (Credit for the statements in parenthesis in this last paragraph is given to the editor of Stream Lines, a pamphlet published each week by the Mississippi Power and Light Company.)

The next subject we discussed was the Jackson Natural Gas Field and Oil Development. It was brought out that there are now 113 producing gas wells in the Jackson gas field, with a total capacity of over 3,800,000,000 cu. ft. daily, and three oil wells, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. We can easily see how these natural gas wells affect Jackson. Natural gas for residential purposes costs only twenty-seven cents net per thousand cubic feet, compared with the cost of \$3.50 per 1,000 feet of gas in 1886. Natu-

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

ral gas for industrial purposes is available for as low as five cents per thousand cubic feet. This unusually cheap fuel is proving to be a magnet for many industries whose chief cost is fuel. In addition to fuel Jackson has ample labor, raw materials (lumber, clays, agricultural products, limestone), transportation (two great railway systems), and a market for practically any known product.

"Last, but not least, Mr. Bradshaw, I would like to have you tell me about Mississippi's Participation in the "Century of Progress" International Exposition."

This was a subject on which he was well qualified to discourse, as he was Chairman of the Mississippi Committee to this Exposition which was held at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. The other members of the Committee were J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture, Walker Wood, Secretary of State, and Governor W. S. Conner was Chairman Ex-Officio. J. M. Dean was the Director.

A complete account of Mississippi's participation in this event would be impossible here, but we thought it fitting that a few of the "highlights" be recorded at this time, especially those in which Jackson played an important part.

"Mississippi's exhibit at the World's Fair was an advertising project and ranked favorably with the best of the twenty-two displays at the International exhibition.

"A map of Mississippi with its principal cities and towns was in plain view of everyone. It showed railroads, highways, power lines and natural gas products.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

DATE July 14 1937

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

BY Mrs. D. G. Patton

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HUBERT SPENGLER

646 N. Jefferson, Jackson, Miss.

September 3, 1936.

Mr. Spengler, one of the pioneer citizens of Jackson, was born in this city nearly eighty years ago. He has ever been known as an honest and progressive business man. He was closely associated with the management of the hotel at Cooper's Well, near Raymond, for many years. In fact, he was employed there at different times from 1883 to 1923 as clerk and as manager.

During that time he met many persons who lived before the Civil War, some of whom were personally acquainted with Reverend Preston Cooper, the minister who formerly owned the land and whose continued dreams of healing water at this place, caused him to dig what is now known as Cooper's Well.

Feeling that Mr. Spengler could give us valuable data concerning this interesting spot in Hinds County, an interview was sought with him. Mr. Spengler began his remarks with the statement that Cooper's Well was really one of the most noted mineral waters in the United States. It is located in Hinds County, fourteen miles southwest of Jackson and four miles from Raymond. The surrounding country is broken with high hills of rock and gravel, and is noted for the purity of its atmosphere and its delightful climate.

The land now known as Cooper's Well property was granted by the government to Edward Wells and others of Hinds County in the year 1832. At the time, it was

- 2 -

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment 13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

a perfect wilderness, abounding in all kinds of game, including deer and turkey. In addition, Choctaw Indians made their home among the hills during the hunting season.

The land on which the Well is situated was purchased of Mr. E. Long by the Rev. Preston Cooper, in the year of 1837, for a small sum of money, and was only considered valuable for its salubrious and romantic situation and desirable locality for a quiet and peaceful country residence.

Shortly after this, Mr. Cooper conceived the notion of moving his dwelling from the side to the top of the hill as a more desirable site for the family home. But here a very serious obstacle presented itself. If he moved to the top of the hill, no water was in reasonable distance for family use. The only ideas which presented themselves as either plausible or practicable were to dig a well or make a cistern, and after much deliberation he determined on the former. He accordingly selected a place and the work of digging a well was commenced. After digging about thirty feet they struck a very hard rock and stopped in despair, and the work was discontinued for some time. This was a source of great disappointment to the minister. The thought of finishing the well was abandoned and a cistern was dug which now serves as a very useful purpose in the operation of the hotel. This being accomplished the good minister ceased to think of the well.

Mr. Spengler says that he has been told that Mr. Cooper had a most vivid dream which caused him to proceed with the digging of the well. The history of this dream was written in 1851 by a young newspaper man whose name, unfortunately is unknown, but the facts are known to be true and Mr. Spengler desired that we give his version of Mr. Cooper's dream.

The following very singular dreams caused Mr. Cooper to finish his Well and

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

discover the most remarkable mineral and medicinal water of the present day. I am giving the dream in the author's own words: "One night as I lay on my bed wrapped in a peaceful and quiet sleep induced by a consciousness of being at peace with all men, I dreamed that I saw a figure of a man with a familiar face standing before me, and when I looked the man said: 'Cooper, resume the digging of your well; much depends upon it; it is all important that you should do so; see that you do it!' and vanished. So plain was the dream that when I awoke, I could scarcely persuade myself that it had been a dream. This occurred in Vicksburg in 1838, while I was there preaching, and some time after the work on the well had been given up, and all idea of prosecuting it abandoned. I very naturally supposed that, although I was not conscious of having thought of the well for some time, the dream had been induced by a recurrence of the mind in my sleep to a subject that had at one time been a matter of deep interest to me. Hence I thought little of it. But a few nights after this, the same vision again appeared to me with the same familiar face, repeating the same words. This I concluded was a natural consequence from thinking of the first. It occurred again and again for months, with scarcely an intermission of a week, without a repetition of the same dream, until at the end of about five months, I began to feel that there must be something more than mere association in this singular affair. After pondering the matter well, I concluded it was my duty to resume work. I employed a second digger who again commenced the work and after great labor succeeded in working through the rock which he found to be nine feet thick. After digging a few feet further he struck another and still harder rock upon which after working two days, he quit, saying he would not work through the rock for all the water at the bottom of the well. I also considered it a hopeless undertaking and gave my con-

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interview with Mr. Spengler
Assignment #13.

sent for him to quit. Thus matters stood for nearly two months, when the same dreams returned exactly as they had done before, but I never could call to mind the name of the person who appeared in the dream, although it was a familiar one. Thus it pursued me almost nightly, until I determined to employ a third digger. I did so and employed a man who after immense labor penetrated through the rock, almost solid for thirty feet further, and then declared it was not only useless but foolish and gave up the job. The expense being heavy and I being poor, I did not insist on his continuing, so suspended the work the third time. Nearly a year passed away and I began to think that there was at length an end to these extraordinary dreams and this expensive and apparently useless work. Being much engaged in my pastoral duties, all recollections of the circumstance, save the inroads it had made on my purse began to fade from my mind. I became happy and contented with my lot, rejoiced in the 'land of the Lord which is perfect, converting the soul,' and the testimony of the Lord which is sure, making the simple wise; but Heaven had ordered that the hidden treasure, this elixir of health, should no longer remain hidden from men."

"While away from home on a tour of preaching," continued Mr. Cooper, "suddenly one night the same familiar face as a messenger from Heaven - or a meddler from Hell - in the stillness of the midnight hour, stood before me, and in more commanding voice than used before, said, 'Cooper, you must finish the well; you must employ the fourth digger; much depends upon it; see that you do it.' So vivid was the impression that this dream made on my mind, I also dreamed before I awoke that I employed the fourth man and that he did obtain water, that I saw it got, and that the man said when he obtained it; 'I have got water, but it stinketh mightily, so that you cannot use it.' I awoke troubled and

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

and perplexed; I prayed God to give me understanding and to guide me in this unscrutable work. I felt that I had always endeavored to walk worthy of my vocation in the Lord, that I had always from the time I professed religion up to the present, tried to serve Him with a pure heart and single mind, and that He would not permit Satan thus to buffet me, but for some glorious purpose in the end. Hence, I reasoned with myself thus, 'If these dreams are of God, it is my duty to finish the well; cost what it may, God will provide the means.' Accordingly, I arose next morning with my course plain before me. I hastened home, sent to Jackson, and employed a fourth digger. He came on Tuesday morning, and began work. I told my dreams to my neighbors, but they, knowing my pecuniary circumstances were surprised at my folly and laughed at my simplicity, but I believed I was doing my duty and therefore felt contented to be laughed at. I had an appointment to preach some distance from home on the ensuing Saturday or Sunday, which made it necessary for me to leave home on Friday evening or early Saturday morning; besides I had dreamed that I was to see it got, and unless it was found before Saturday there was little likelihood of my seeing it. Tuesday had passed away and no water; Wednesday came and went with the same result; Thursday came; it is true I felt somewhat anxious, but my faith was unshaken, night came and no water. Next day (Friday) several came to see the finale of these dreams. At noon there was no water, yet the depth of the well was 100 feet from the surface. My neighbors and I remained about the well till nearly 4 p.m., but with very different feelings- they expected a disappointment, and I a realization of my dreams. At this time I was leaning on the windlass looking down into the well; anxiety was at its highest point. A few moments after this the digger struck his mattock into the crevice of a rock and water appeared. It looked to me like a bright coin at the

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

bottom of the well, and in answer to my question, 'What is that,' he said, 'It is water, but it stinketh mightily, it stinketh so bad, you can never use it.' "Thus, at a few minutes after four, on Friday the 16th day of September, 1841, was realized my dream. Although the water was accompanied by a very disagreeable smell, occasioned by the escape of long pent-up gases, and I knew not that it would ever be of any service to any one, yet I could not but believe that I had done my duty in spending my money to obtain it. Thus, after two years, the Well was completed and under circumstances which, to say the least of them, were singular enough."

Mr. Spengler said that it was nearly six months after the Well had been completed before anyone thought of making any use of the water. Mr. Williams (a brother-in-law of Mr. Cooper's) and his wife were visiting in the Cooper home. Mrs. Williams suggested that they drink of the water of the well, and ascertain if possible, its properties. They accordingly did so, and found that it possessed strong chalybeate properties. The water was also found to be very cold, which made it agreeable to the palate in warm weather.

Dr. Daughtery of Raymond, Mississippi drank of this water and thought that it had a very exhilarating influence on his system, but being in good health, he paid no further attention to it. Sometime later he was taken sick, and after a severe illness and finding that he recovered slowly, the thought occurred to him that the water of the well would be beneficial. He went to the Well and commenced using the water, from which time he mended so rapidly as to be entirely well in a few days. The good effect of the water in his own case induced him to recommend it to his patients on all proper occasions, and especially in cases of convalescence, where they recovered slowly.

Shortly after this Dr. Vanlandingham, of the same place, (Raymond) began to recommend the water to his patients. Thus Cooper's Well began to be known for

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13.
Interview with Mr. Spengler

the medicinal properties of its water, and people resorted to it as to the fountain of life.

Mr. Cooper who had long since dedicated his life to the Lord, did not wish to have his time and attention taken up by preparing for and accommodating guests he therefore offered the property for sale and became more anxious to sell as the reputation of the water increased. The unimproved condition of the place, together with the uncertainty of the reputation of the water increasing or even continuing deterred persons from buying. So Mr. Cooper asked his brother-in-law, Mr. Williams, to take possession of the property. Accordingly in the fall of 1843 Mr. Williams came to the Well and remained until 1845. Mr. Cooper was not willing to make any improvements for the reason that he was not able to erect such as he would like to see go up, and, too, he hoped to be able to sell the place on the reputation of the water alone. People were already flocking to the vicinity of the well for the purpose of deriving benefit from the use of the water - most of whom were not disappointed in their eager expectations. Mr. Williams remained at the Well two years, until at length becoming wearied and annoyed at being unable to accommodate even one-half of those who flocked there, he left.

Mr. Cooper then rented it to R. C. Hutchins who kept it one season and gave it up for the same reason that Mr. Williams did. William H. Mount rented it and kept it one season and gave it up for the same reason.

Mr. Cooper then sold one-half of the property to his brother-in-law, Inman Williams, who returned and took possession in 1848, and they jointly decided to improve the place as well as they were able. They did make considerable improvements, but were unable, with all the means they could bring to their assistance to furnish room for more than one-half of the visitors that flocked to the well. So determined were many of them to stay that they consented to

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

sleep on the floor. The season of 1848 has been spoken of as the banner year.

In 1850 Mr. Cooper sold his interest to another brother-in-law, John P. Epps, and the place was operated by Mr. Williams and Mr. Epps until a company was organized to build a modern hotel.

A stock company, called The Copper's Well Company was formed in the fifties. A large hotel and other buildings were erected. Mr. Inman Williams was selected manager, and held the position until his death. He is buried in the Cooper's Well cemetery where a monument marks his memory.

The next manager was General McMackin, a popular hotel man, well known throughout the South. The General was not only noted for his management, but for his humor. He announced the bill of fare in rhyme, telling his guests the good things that would be served.

This hotel stood on the present site, having been two stories high, and modern for the times. It was enlarged, each season, as the patronage increased, but was destroyed by fire, during the Civil War.

After the Civil War, a second hotel was built, though not as elaborate as the first, on the brow of the hill, west of the present main building, the dining room extending over the valley. Lattimer, McCallister and England were the managers and did a good business, until the buildings were again destroyed by fire. After this destruction of the hotel no permanent improvements were made for years. Nothing remained but the Well, which was in charge of Wm. Epps, colored, however, visitors continued coming to drink the water; some bringing tents and camping out.

Mr. Spengler said that it was in 1884 that the Cooper's Well property came into the hands of the Spenglers. The property was sold at Raymond, under a decree of Chancery Court, for a division of heirs, and was purchased by S. Spengler

- 9 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patten, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

of Vicksburg, and brother, H. Spengler of Jackson, who associated with him, his sons, Antone, Frank and Hubert. In connection with the sale of this property, it can be said that Mr. S. Spengler had never seen Cooper's Well before the purchase, but had long known the value of its water. The property consisted of the Well, 800 acres of hills and valleys and four dilapidated cottages. Soon after 40 additional acres adjoining were bought, its greatest value being a sand-pit. In erecting the buildings, it was estimated that it would be less expensive to buy the land outright than to pay for sand, by the load. In erecting the buildings, the management showed their good judgment by also using rock from the nearby hills, and burning brick from their clay. After a survey of the property, a competent architect was employed who drew plans and specifications for the buildings. Only first class material was used; the sash, doors, and blinds, and interior furnishings were manufactured at S. Spengler's mill in Vicksburg. The well house was also built there and shipped knocked-down to the Well, where it was put up. It is made of cypress. There was much expense incurred in transporting material as all freight had to be transferred at Jackson and hauled from Raymond to the Well by ox-teams. Thus after two years of hard work, the buildings were completed. So many difficulties were encountered in the construction of the buildings that it was said by many that the Spenglers were the only men, who had enough enterprise and judgment to rebuild Cooper's Well.

After the completion and furnishing of the hotel, H. Spengler, Jr., was appointed manager, serving in this capacity for five years, and resigning after the death of his Uncle S. Spengler. Fred Hartman, steward of the great steamboat Natches, was employed, bringing to the hotel his entire crew of cooks and waiters, as at that time all large boats were docked after the first of May for repairs. Frank C. Spengler managed the hotel for several seasons and proved a very popu-

- 10 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patten, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

lar manager. After his retirement, A. D. Spengler and his brother Steve ran the hotel for a number of years.

After the death of H. Spengler, Sr., the Vicksburg Spenglers purchased the interests of the Jackson Spenglers. A few years later, A. D. Spengler bought the balance of interest from his relatives and became the sole owner and manager. During that time some marked improvements were made, water works, electric lights and other modern comforts being installed in the hotel. A. D. Spengler and his wife were very popular. They lived at the hotel for a number of years, and always made the guests feel at home. A son was born at the hotel and given the very appropriate name of Cooper.

The property was sold to a stock company of New Orleans on November 1, 1921 and it was learned with regrets that Cooper's Well was to pass from the hands of the Spenglers who had made it famous for forty years. Major A. D. Stewart, formerly of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New Orleans, was elected manager and operated the hotel for one season with great success.

On January 6, 1923, Cooper's Well property was again sold in Raymond, Mississippi, under a Deed of Trust and purchased by A. D. Spengler of Jackson, Mississippi. This brought the property back into the hands of the Spenglers.

The beautiful hotel buildings are situated on a high elevation commanding a good view of the surrounding country. It is said that the smoke of steamboats on the Mississippi could be seen from the hills. The main building is 225 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and two stories high, with large double galleries in the front. The rooms are large, and airy, having high ceilings and well furnished. Every room is equipped with electric call bells, lights and ventilating blinds, together with patent transoms, which may be regulated to insure perfect ventilation. Sanitary toilets and baths are on each floor, also a number of rooms are so equipped. The Annex or Bachelors Hall is 175 feet long

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

three stories high, with long double galleries, also with modern improvements. The dining room is 50 by 60 feet, and the ball room adjoining is equally large, well ventilated and cooled by electric fans. The lobby and office are arranged with a view of comfort, and would do credit to a hotel in any large city.

A short distance from the hotel, in the beautiful valley, and reached by a concrete walk, is the picturesque pavilion, erected over the wonderful Well. Here thousands have come, for their health, and here thousands of others can find health.

Mr. Spengler says that only a few people have seen the interior of the Well, so no doubt a description of it, as given by a reliable man who has been to the bottom and made a thorough examination will be of interest. The well, one hundred feet in depth, is four feet square at the mouth, and narrows toward the bottom. The first thirty feet are dug through sand stone rock and from that point on to the bottom, it is curbed with selected cypress lumber. The bottom is hollowed out of rock, in the shape of a bowl. Three springs of water meet here, coming in from different directions, one tinged with red, one slightly dark, and the third perfectly clear. It is this mysterious meeting of these three streams of living water at this point, having trickled through minerals, and mingling together in the Well, that gives to mankind this wonderful water, and confirms without a doubt the dream of Reverend Preston Cooper.

Below is an analysis of the water of Coopers Well: (The analysis of one gallon of water by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith)

Gaseous contents:

Oxygen, cubic inches	6.5
Nitrogen, " "	4.5
Carbonic Acid " "	4.0

Solid Contents:

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

	Grains
Sulphate of Soda	11.705
" " Magnesia	23.028
" " Lime	35.132
" " Potash	0.608
" " Alumina	6.120
Chloride of Sodium	8.360
" " Calcium	4.433
" " Magnesium	3.480
Peroxide of Iron	3.362
Chromate of Lime	0.311
" " Silica	1.801

The water of Cooper's Well enjoys a high reputation in dyspepsia and various intestinal diseases of long standing; in liver complaints, chronic inflammation of the bladder and malaria; in dropsy, and especially in chronic diarrhea. The medical properties of this water are cathartic or aperient, according to quantity, diuretic, sudorific, tonic and alternative, all of which are possessed in a high degree. It is adapted to an extensive range of diseases, chiefly chronic.

The water from the well was originally drawn up in a bucket, by a harnessed mule, who walked around and around on the outside of the well house, winding up the windless. The Spenglers installed a patent deep-well pump, which was used for a season, but did not give satisfaction, and return was made to the old Oaken Bucket, which though primitive seems to be the best.

After Cooper's Well had become famous, a property owner adjoining had several wells dug, expecting to discover similar water, but after much expense and time was doomed to failure. Two of these abandoned wells can still be seen in a valley south of the hotel. There are several underground cisterns near the buildings, two of which are the largest in the state. These were dug to supply the first

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

hotel with water and rain was caught on the roofs of the buildings and carried by gutters into the cisterns. Reverend Cooper had the first cistern dug. It is small, east of the hotel and no doubt marks the site of his home.

Fire visited the hotel again burning the main building and dining hall, so the Bachelors Hall has been remodeled, and is now used as a boarding house.

The place does not enjoy the popularity it once did, but it is still well known and Mrs. Spengler, the present proprietress, states that they have all the boarders that they can accommodate and Mr. Spengler insists that there never was and never will be such a place as Cooper's Well.

The following notes are copied from a booklet which Mr. Spengler loaned the Historical Research workers:

"Eighty-two years ago, at the time when there were no railroads, or automobiles, visitors came to drink Cooper's Well water. This is the same old wonderful Well that has cured thousands and will continue to do so, as long as the good God will permit it to flow. Guests of that time have passed away, but their places are filled by the new generation. The old visitors came in carriages, in grand style, bringing numerous servants and maids along, spending months at the hotel. In those days the Wells was a popular resort not only for health seekers, but also for politicians. No candidate considered his canvass complete without a visit to the Wells to mingle with his constituents. On one occasion, the fourth of July, a great political gathering and barbecue were held, with thousands attending the speaking and flag-raising."

"Perhaps the largest fashionable company, in the history of the Wells, was present on the 18th of May, 1851. United States Senator Foote, then the Union Candidate for Governor in opposition to United States Senator Jefferson Davis, was present, and addressed possibly from one to three thousand persons during the day.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview With Mr. Spengler

General Freeman, Union candidate for Congress was present and also addressed the people, but who replied to him is not remembered. The wells was opened for the season on that day, and when night came, over 500 ladies and gentlemen were in the ball room and upon the galleries. Such a crowd had never been known. When the hour of retiring arrived, not one-half of the visitors could be supplied with accommodations. Many came to Raymond for the night; others slept in the office and ball room."

Mr. Spengler said in those days, there was a large dancing pavilion in the valley, facing the hotel. The floor was kept well waxed for the dancers and at night the building was brilliantly illuminated with numbers of camphine lights. (It may be interesting to the present generation to know that camphine oil was made from turpentine and used for lighting purposes, prior to the discovery of coal oil. It gave a brighter light and was highly explosive.) A fine band of musicians was hired for the season. The jazz and other popular dances of today were unknown at that time, but in their places were danced the graceful waltz, polka, schottisch, and also the quadrille, lances, and Virginia reel. At this period the South was a land of prosperity and guests coming to the Wells had plenty of money and spent it with a lavish hand. Ladies were dressed in elegant garments and lovely jewels, while the young men wore elegant clothes. "On one occasion in August, 1855, when the season was at its gayest, and the hotel crowded, a grand masquerade ball was planned to eclipse anything that had been given. Invitations were sent far and near. A selected band of musicians from New Orleans was engaged and Madame De Graux, a noted French costumer, also from the Crescent City, came bringing large boxes of beautiful clothes for the occasion. The ball took place, all were gay and happy, pronouncing the affair to have been the most brilliant of the season. About two weeks later a

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

mysterious sickness developed at the hotel, puzzling the house physician, and local men, who had never seen any thing like it in their practice. A request for a specialist was sent to New Orleans, who came and immediately pronounced it yellow fever, the dreadful disease then being epidemic in that city. Then there was much excitement and a grand stampede. Many were sick and a few died at the hotel. The disease spread rapidly into the surrounding country, which at that time was thickly settled. Every one was convinced that the germ of the disease had been brought from New Orleans in the costumes, but today we know that it owes its origin to the deadly mosquito."

There was a billiard hall maintained in one of the buildings that was patronized by both ladies and gentlemen during the day and night. When the games were over, the men sought more excitement and amusement at their favorite club. There was also a saloon that did a thriving business "where mint juleps and other drinks were served."

"A livery stable was kept on the grounds, where fine saddle horses and buggies were for hire. It was a common sight in the afternoons to see ladies and gentlemen horseback riding, and occasionally hunting foxes. The ladies were good riders - using riding habits, and side saddles. The first stage coach or bus was operated from Clinton, eight miles from the Wells. The coaches were drawn by four horses, and carried baggage on the top. Upon arriving at the hotel, the driver cracked his whip, and blew a long tin horn, announcing the arrival of the guests."

Mr. Spengler said that there had been many beautiful stones and other souvenirs such as Indian arrow heads and petrified wood found on the hills in the surrounding country around Cooper's Well. The visitors used to make special trips while staying at the Wells for these relics to take home with them as valued treasures. The state quarry, where valuable rocks were found, is three miles

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mr. Spengler

from the hotel. Here rocks were blasted with gun powder long before dynamite was known, hauled to Jackson by ox-team and used in building the Old State Capitol.

"A settlement of Choctaw Indians camped in the valley convenient to a cane brake where they made fancy cane baskets, brightly colored, and blow-guns, later bringing them to sell to guests at the hotel."

"In the past days of long ago, surrounding the Wells, were numerous highly cultivated cotton plantations, which after the Civil War passed into the hands of overseers and managers, later becoming farms of commission merchants. They are now poorly cultivated by negro tenants. The ringing of plantation bells, the blowing of dinner horns, the singing of darkies, aroused the curiosity of the guests of the hotel, especially of those from cities, and lured them to visit the old plantations. They were well worth a visit. During the summer many called upon the good planters, who, after discussing the weather and crops, delighted in showing them over their places. Refreshments were served, and usually a boy was sent to the patch for a fine watermelon. In the fall of the year, guests went to the grinding or molasses mills, which were new to many and returned to the hotel laden with sugar cane. At night, the country boys took ladies and gentlemen out opossum hunting. With the barking of the dogs and blowing of horns, a great time was enjoyed. Quite a number of men were initiated in the mysteries of snipe-hunting, becoming very anxious then to give lessons to others. The Southern planters had plenty, lived well and were generous to a fault. Now all is changed, the old people are gone, the younger ones moved away, and no traces left of the fine country homes. Cooper's Well is the only landmark left to remind one of those happy days."

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds
(Assignment #13)

DATE June 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. S. Patton

BY Mrs. D. S. Patton

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. A. H. LONGINO

1024 N. Jefferson St. Jackson, Miss.

June 5, 1936.

No less gifted than her distinguished husband, Mrs. A. H. Longino has used her talents for the best interest of the people of her County, both in a religious and civic manner.

Coming to Jackson as a young girl, Mrs. Longino was one of the first of the young women of that time to enter the business world, for after her father's death, his best friend, Captain ^{Sam} ~~Govin~~, offered her a position in his office. This gave her a lasting interest in working girls.

She is a loyal member of the Baptist church and has been active in all of its organizations. She has been a loyal W.C.T.U. worker.

As mistress of the Mansion, she had many interesting experiences. Chief among them being a visit from Mrs. Varina Davis, wife of Jefferson Davis.

One of Mrs. Longino's chief interests, however, has been that of procuring and maintaining a home for the dependent old ladies of our State. This work has claimed a large part of this most public-spirited woman's time, and it is with regard to the Old Ladies' Home that she granted us this interview.

Mrs. Longino said that the idea of the Home did not originate with her, but with a Mrs. Harriett Yellowly Jones of Mannsdale, a quiet unassuming little country woman, who said that it seemed as if a voice was sent from Heaven, calling her to go and work for the Master. Being out of touch with the world, far from

- 2 -

Hinds County
Mrs. D. S. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment 13
Interview with Mrs. Longino.

neighbors and friends, did not daunt this brave woman's courage. Shrink- ing and gentle in character, she sent forth her feeble cry, for her less fortu- nate sisters. In the senate chamber of the Old Capitol, August 14, 1902, Mrs. Jones of Mannsdale met with a little band of women, and inaugurated the first movement to establish an organization to build a home for the aged wo- men of our state, who were drifting upon the sea of life with no port in which to anchor. The meeting was small in number but mighty in strength. The fol- lowing officers were elected:

Miss Belle Kearney, President
Miss Mollie Dudley, Vice-President
Mrs. H. Y. Jones, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. B. C. Simrall, Recording Secretary
Miss Nannie Calhoun, Treasurer.

One month later, in September, a charter was obtained for this institution that should be known as the Old Ladies Home Association of Mississippi. At that time there were eleven charter members as follows: Miss Belle Kearney, Mrs. H. Y. Jones, Miss Nannie Calhoun, Mrs. Jas. Simrall, Miss Mollie Dudley, Mrs. J. M. Greaves, Mrs. J. D. Mann, Mrs. Robert Catlet, Mrs. Sol. Calhoun, Miss Bunnie McWillie, Mrs. Lula Williams, most of these being from Jackson. A call was sent throughout the State for volunteers for this work. On Decem- ber, 30, 1902, the first meeting, to perfect the organization, was held in the lecture room of the First Baptist church of Jackson, with Miss Kearney pre- siding. At this meeting, Miss Kearney resigned the presidency; her work call- ing her to other fields. A new president had to be elected, at the very start and a wise choice meant everything. The unanimous call went out to Mrs. Marion B. Longino, a devoted wife and mother who seemingly had hands and heart full,

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Hinds County
Mrs. D. C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mrs. Longino.

but her tender heart responded to the call, and on December 30, 1902 she was elected president.

With the reins of government in such hands as Mrs. Longino and Mrs. Jones, the work started in earnest. Everything was put upon a business basis.

Many ways were discussed to raise funds for the cherished work, and it was finally decided to solicit members throughout the State at an annual fee of one dollar each. This seemed so simple that it was thought that the work was almost accomplished, but as time passed and the plan did not meet with ready response, it was deemed advisable to put canvassers in the field. There was an obstacle to that, for most of the members were busy women and some wives and mothers who could not leave home, and there were no funds with which to pay any one. However, they did succeed in getting several young women and men, during their summer vacations but they soon gave it up for more lucrative businesses. This did not aid materially, but it did advance the cause, for it made known to many, the work that was being done.

Mrs. Longino said that she finally decided to organize the State by going in person and the result is that today this organization is well known throughout the State, and is well organized in a number of cities and towns.

Several towns offered building lots, first, Jackson, then, Meridian, Biloxi, Canton and Miss Carry Coffin offered her ante-bellum home in Pontotoc. Jackson was unanimously chosen because of its central location and accessibility.

Mr. Samuel Livingston of Jackson offered property on the western suburbs of town and his generous offer was accepted. After the site for the building was decided upon, the question was, how to raise money for the building. Fourteen or fifteen persons had donated one hundred dollars each, but even at that, the process seemed slow, so it was decided to ask the State to help. This was done

Hinds County
Mrs. D. C. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mrs. Longino.

in 1906, but after two months of hard and trying work on the part of the ladies, the Mississippi Legislature decided that the old helpless women were in no wise dependent upon the State. Very much discouraged, the good women shouldered their burden and for two more years they gave teas and bazaars to raise funds for this cause. The cry was becoming more plaintive all over the State for this institution, so although there was only seven or eight thousand dollars, it was decided to build.

The building committee was called together, composed of business and professional men with Dr. LaPrade, pastor of Galloway Memorial Church, at the head and the matter was placed in their hands. After much care and deliberation, the plans of Mr. H. Austin of Jackson were accepted, and the contract awarded to Mr. J. F. Barnes. The contract price far exceeded the amount that the ladies had been able to raise, but these gentlemen had faith in the organization. Another appeal was made to the State for help in 1908 and again defeated, so the building went up in the shadow of a great debt. But the women had faith in the cause and resolved to meet the debt, and were glad to be able to say to the aged and homeless women of the State, that at last there would be a place which they could call home.

The corner stone of the Old Ladies Home was laid April 8, 1908, with a beautiful program befitting the occasion, and a very able address by Captain McWillis. Mrs. A. H. Longino, the president of the association, since its inception presided over the meeting.

The delegates from Hinds County who were present were: Miss Henrietta Mitchell, Mrs. Gyle, Mrs. C. A. Fransioli, Mrs. Carrie Buckley, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Hurlbert, Miss Lusk, Mrs. R. V. Powers, Mrs. Weigel, Mrs. Archie Gordon, Mrs. Chris Bette and Mrs. J. R. Dobyus.

The Home had its formal opening in December of 1908. Since that time the west

- 5 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Mrs. Longino

annex was opened in 1914 and in 1922 the east annex was opened. The home is now able to care for eighty-five occupants and so well has it fulfilled its purpose that not a room is ever vacant.

In the east annex, there is a seven bed hospital. All of the rooms in this annex are used for the most helpless of the old ladies. All meals are carried to them, and a practical nurse stays with them at all times. A graduate nurse has charge of these as well as of any of the others who are sick.

The Home is governed by a Board of Managers composed entirely of women. The Home is supported entirely by donations. A field secretary is kept in the field to solicit donations. Residents from every county in the State have been admitted, and Mrs. Longino, who is now Honorary Life President, had to admit that the Old Ladies Home has fulfilled its mission even beyond the expectations of the founders.

*Mrs D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor*

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

DATE Oct 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

BY Mrs. D. G. Patton

INTERVIEW WITH MISS MARY RATLIFF, RAYMOND, MISSISSIPPI.

Miss Mary Ratliff, one time teacher and pioneer citizen of Raymond, has for a number of years been gathering and collecting material concerning the history of Raymond, the official county seat and one of the oldest settlements in Hinds County. Miss Ratliff has in her home a very interesting collection of pictures, paintings and antiques of historical interest, and she is most gracious in imparting to others the things which have been of interest in years gone by.

Miss Ratliff's father and mother, Captain and Mrs. W. T. Ratliff, were real pioneers in Hinds County having been married near Edwards, in this County, June 18, 1856. The ceremony was an elaborate one, such as only those with antebellum memory can appreciate, and was attended with all the pomp and ceremony incident to a wedding among families of their position of wealth and culture. After their marriage, their home was noted for the same culture, refinement and hospitality that prevailed throughout the South in the old days before the War.

They moved early in their married life to a home just outside of Raymond, and they, with their children of whom Miss Mary is one, have been identified with the growth and the development of that part of the County.

When asked about the early history of Raymond, Miss Ratliff went immediately to her files, and with the aid of her newspaper clippings, numerous interviews which she had had with the older citizens of Raymond, and with her own vivid memory, she told us much concerning Historical Raymond. She said that the first sign of civilization to creep through the dark forest around the pre-

Interview with Miss Mary Ratliff.

sent town of Raymond, was a post road from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee. It was originally an Indian trail, and in 1796, though still little better than a bridle path, was used by travelers who wished to go from Mississippi to Tennessee. It has been said that the difficulties and hardships of the traveler could not be imagined by those who never passed over the road. The post was due in Natchez ten days and four hours after leaving Nashville. In 1801 the United States made treaties with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians by which this road, the Natchez Trace, was made safe from Indian attacks, thereby becoming the most important thoroughfare in Mississippi. It is not known just where this road was located, as it is said by some to have been about four miles from the present town of Raymond, running northeast, southwest, while others claim it ran through what is now the town square. The later statement is backed by the fact that for a long while the road running south from the square was known as the Port Gibson road, and, as the Natchez Trace ran through or near the present town of Port Gibson, it may be that this road is now where the famous old trail was many years ago.

Another early road, while Mississippi was still a territory, ran from Clinton to near Utica. A stage coach passed daily and as it came into Raymond horses were changed at a stable on the top of a hill, now in pine trees, near the present home of Charley Roberson.

In 1820 the United States Government purchased land from the Choctaw Indians which now embraces many counties, including Hinds. A company of surveyors from Washington landed in Natchez soon afterwards. Major John B. Peyton, a member of the company, secured permission from the Surveyor General to survey the counties of Hinds, Claiborne and Warren. He was instructed to locate the center of Hinds County. In a short while this was found to be near Snake Creek, where a large stone was placed to mark the spot. The stone may be seen at this

Interview with Miss Mary Ratliff

day about one mile from the town of Raymond on the Clinton road.

The land around Snake Creek was very low and swampy, being an unfit location for a town, so it was decided that the town should be placed on the first ridge from the creek. This ridge was found to be in a dense pine forest owned by Colonel Raymond Roberson who agreed to give enough land for the town, provided this town would be named for him. A large square (the present square) was cleared first, then Major Peyton proceeded to lay off the town.

On January 17, 1829, Raymond was made the seat of Hinds County, and the first Court House was erected in the center of the square. The building was a two story brick structure of Gothic style, with three portico entrances. The stone steps to the entrances were brought from the rock quarry of Raymond. Around the entire building was a stone wall, about three feet high, which served as a fence. Along the wall a line of trees was left standing. Flowers of all descriptions were soon planted, making the yard very attractive.

In a few years the Court House proved to be too small and another brick building was erected for office use. This building is occupied at present by F. L. Shearer. The first jail was built of stone near the home of Henry P. Riser. In later years the stone became soft and the jail was unsafe for keeping prisoners. After being torn down, the stone was carried to Jackson, where it was used in erecting the St. Colombe Church.

In 1830 the Raymond Male Academy was erected by the citizens of Raymond. The first principal of the school was Professor Reves Wardell. The Academy was situated on what is now known as Methodist Hill. The building was of brick and contained two large rooms. Professor Wardell was president of the school for a number of years. After he left Professor Davis took charge. The academy was very successful and was open up until the time of the Civil War. After the War the building was torn down.

Interview with Miss Mary Ratliff

The first saw mill of Hinds County was owned by John F. Archild who came here from South Carolina. This saw mill was located about two miles from town, and sawed lumber for the first stores of Raymond, and for the home of Major Peyton which was built in 1834. The old Peyton home still stands and is in fairly good condition.

The Old Oak Tree Hotel was also an early building. Just when it was erected few seem to know. For the benefit of those who never saw the Old Oak Tree Hotel, we shall attempt to describe it: It was a large two story building, facing the public square, painted white and trimmed with green; a very handsome structure. Across the entire front, both up and down stairs, was a wide porch surrounded by balusters. About the center of the building was a large door, the main entrance, while at each end was a smaller door. Many windows with green shutters also opened across the front of the building. On the side towards the street, a long el ran back for a good many feet. The ground being lower in the rear of the building allowed space for several rooms under the main floor, among them being a barber shop, which was entered from the street. Just over these rooms was a large dance hall, the finest in the country, whose walls on many occasions echoed to the strains of Southern music as happy parties glided over the floor in the Virginia reel. The Old Oak Tree from which the hotel derived its name disappeared many years ago (before 1870), but it is known to have been a very large tree, and stood for many years in front of the hotel.

During the flush times in Mississippi the Old Oak Tree was a favorite resort for the lawyers who in great crowds attended every term of the interior courts. It not infrequently held under its hospitable roofs many distinguished men, whose names have come down through the intervening years.

Among the frequent guests of the house was Sargent S. Prentiss, and it was here, in one of the rooms of this hotel, that he delivered his famous "bad bug" speech. Having been awakened in the night by one of the vermin, he arose

Interview with Miss Mary Ratliff

and proceeded to address the enemy with all the mock gravity at his command, exercising all the persuasive powers of his nature and the eloquence of his soul. He spoke as if addressing a vast audience and as if some great result hinged upon his successful pleading. The entire hotel was aroused by his thrilling eloquence, and the speech was "the talk everywhere."

When asked about the famous men who have lived in Raymond, Miss Ratliff told of several. She said that Raymond's first settlers came from South Carolina and Virginia. Among them were many cultivated and refined men and women of the old South, who are now buried in the Raymond Cemetery. Among these were Stephen Decatur Miller who came to Raymond from South Carolina. He had served his native state as Governor and Senator and in 1831 was United States Senator from South Carolina. Another was Richard Charlton who was a Mexican War Colonel.

These early settlers endured trials and hardships of many descriptions. The country was new; laws and the boundaries were yet to be established. Upon the shoulders of these men rested the responsibility of giving the country the right start on its way to prosperity. A matter, not affecting Raymond's history but involving one of its esteemed citizens should be recalled. One of the many political questions of that day was the establishing of a permanent seat of government, which was to be within twenty miles of the center of the State. The town of Clinton was very much in hopes of being made Capitol, but in 1829 was defeated by one vote, that of Major Peyton of Raymond. The feeling against Major Peyton in Clinton was intense, and resulted in a duel between him and Judge Caldwell, which was fought on the Raymond road, one mile from town.

Raymond has also been visited by noted authors, among them being William Gillmore Sims, the South Carolina novelist, who while on a visit to Raymond in 1838 and stopping at the Old Oak Tree Hotel, wrote a book, "Border Beagles" which he begun by saying, "In the Old Oak Tree Hotel, in the town of Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi, etc." He then proceeds to weave a story about the town

and surrounding country.

A history in two volumes, entitled "Texas and the Texans" by Henry Stuart Foote, Governor of Mississippi in 1852-54, shows signs of having been written in Raymond. The introduction to the first volume is signed, "H. Stuart Foote," Raymond, Mississippi, January 5, 1841/

On the night of January 7, 1861, in the Old Oak Tree Hotel, Harry McCarthy composed the famous war song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag." It has been claimed in recent years that this Southern anthem was written in Jackson, but only a short time before his death, McCarthy told a Raymond Citizen that he wrote it in the Old Oak Tree Hotel at Raymond, and on the following day carried it to Jackson, where it was put in type by the late Colonel Power, then a printer there, and sung by its author before a Jackson audience for the first time.

Harry McCarthy was a member of a traveling minstrel, who visited Raymond almost every winter. He had a number of friends here, and it was to one of these that he made the statement about the writing of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" as late as 1879, the conversation having occurred at Marysville, Kentucky.

In speaking of the early schools of Raymond, Miss Ratliff said that the Raymond Military Institute was established in 1850, by Colonel Goldsborough of the United States Army. The people of Raymond were very enthusiastic over a military institute in Raymond, and soon a large sum of money was subscribed by the citizens for this purpose, and the institute was located about three quarters of a mile southeast of Raymond on a high elevation. The building was of wood and was very large and roomy. On the lower floor were the class rooms, the kitchen and dining room, while the entire upper floor was in one big room, in which were many cots where the Cadets slept. The originator of the school, after securing a large amount of money obtained through subscription, left the country and was never heard of afterwards. Professor Gibbons then took charge of the school and soon made it famous throughout the country. The teachers of the Institute whom

we are able to name were: Arnold Hannum, teacher of English; Gibbons, teacher of Greek and Latin; and Vernon, teacher of mathematics. This institution collapsed near the time of the Civil War, after having trained boys from many Southern states to be useful citizens in public life and faithful followers of the Southern cross on the field of battle.

About the year 1852 Arnold Hannum, a former English teacher in The Raymond Military Institute, established a seminary for girls near the present homes of Biggs, Buckley and Gillespie, the school owning the entire block. This was a very flourishing school and was attended by many of the finest young ladies in the South. Music and voice were the most popular courses offered. Some of the best teachers of the country were employed as instructors.

Miss Ratliff said that from its earliest, Raymond has been an educational center. Besides many private schools, one of which was built before the year 1835 for her (Miss Ratliff's) great, great grandmother to teach in, and which is still standing, there have been a number of boarding schools, The Military Institute and another institute and a seminary for the education of young ladies mentioned above.

The Raymond Consolidated School was erected in 1915 and much credit is due Professor L. C. Gilbert, the first principal, whose untiring efforts, resulted in consolidating several small schools close to town with the Raymond School.

On June 30, 1913 at a regular meeting of the School Board, a petition signed by 501 tax payers asking that the Board establish an Agricultural High School was filed. Acting on this, the Board established the school, and met to receive bids. McRaven, Edwards, Utica, Raymond and Clinton all asked for the school and sent strong representations to present their claims. The Board located the school at Millbrook, near Thompson Spud. The Board of Supervisors, on request advertised their intention to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000.00 to erect buildings on Millbrook site. A petition for an election was filed and the people voted the bonds down by a large majority.

The School Board at the regular meeting May 31, 1916, re-established an Agricultural High School and asked the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000.00. This they did and the School Board met in Raymond, July 26, to receive bids for the location. Bids were filed by Clinton, Edwards, Utica and Raymond. Large delegations of citizens were present to support their bid for the school. After considerable difficulty the Board finally decided to locate the school at Raymond.

The Trustees of the school soon found that they did not have sufficient funds to erect the necessary buildings so they secured two additional bond issues aggregating \$75,000.00. With this money the buildings now seen on the campus were erected.

The first session of the school opened in September 1917, with W. N. Taylor, Superintendent.

Miss Ratliff also told of Raymond's part in the early wars. From a clipping she read: "In 1846 when a call was issued by the President of the United States for volunteers to fight in the Mexican War, Raymond responded at once by presenting a company known in history as the Raymond Fencibles. The company was composed of Doctors and lawyers and the best educated and wealthiest young men of the town and surrounding country, about 120 in number. The officers were: Captain Rube Downing; First Lieutenant, S. A. D. Graves; Second Lieutenant, William Hampden. This company was ordered to Vicksburg, where, with nine other companies it was formed into the First Mississippi Regiment, or the First Regiment of Mississippi Rifles, under the command of Jefferson Davis. The regiment took part in a number of minor battles and in the battle of Monterey which lasted for three days. In the battle of Buena Vista the Mississippi regiment gained distinction, and was praised by General Taylor, for bravery in battle.

When the war ended and the company returned to Raymond, there was great celebrating. A procession, lighted by torches marched down the Clinton road to

meet the returning men. The Court House, where the reception committee waited, was decorated with flowers. School girls held aloft banners under which the soldiers marched when entering the building. Judge Amos R. Johnson made a welcoming address to the company which was responded to by Lieutenant Graves who made a brilliant speech telling of the experiences of the company in Mexico and of the battles of Buena Vista."

Miss Ratliff said that the first Fair held in Raymond took place in the square around the Court House. It proved to be such a success, a company of men bought the ground now owned by P. J. Buckley and erected several buildings to house the exhibits. A judge's stand was built and Fairs were held there annually up to the time of the Civil War. The last public gathering was in the spring of 1861, when the battle flag was presented to the Raymond Fencibles, on their way to the front. The company was composed of over 120 men. Its officers were: Captain Sam Thomas; First Lieutenant Joe Johnson; Second Lieutenant William Thomas. Of the entire company only several men came back; the remainder lie buried in the fields of Manassas where they were killed in battle.

The next event of interest was the battle of Raymond, which took place May 12, 1863. Pemberton was confirmed in his expectation of a battle at Edwards by the advance in that direction of McClernand's Corps. On the 11th day of May, Tilgham was skirmishing with a Federal column at Baldwin's Ferry and Pemberton ordered General W. H. F. Walker, who had just brought his brigade from South Carolina to Jackson, to join Gregg and march to attack the Federal army in the rear during the anticipated battle at Edwards. But while the McClernand movement caused this disposition of Pemberton's troops, Sherman's Corps was marching to Clinton and McPherson's to Raymond. Gregg, starting out to obey Pemberton's orders, was informed by his cavalry pickets, when he reached Raymond, that a Federal column was approaching. However he inferred, from Pemberton's orders, that it could not be a large force. At ten o'clock May 12th, artillery opened

fire on his picket line, and he moved forward, disposing his brigade to flank and capture the enemy. His men soon discovered that they were attacking overwhelming numbers, yet for three hours the thin grey line made a stubborn fight against John A. Logan's Division, supported by a part of the remainder of McPherson's Corps. Gregg finally withdrew through Raymond. The Confederate losses in the battle were 73 killed, 251, wounded, and 190 missing, including a number of gallant officers. McPherson's loss was 66 killed, 339 wounded and 37 captured. During and after the battle, the four churches, the Court House, and the Oak Tree Hotel were used as hospitals where wounded men in blue or grey received the best attention and women of the town could give.

The house in which Miss Mary Ratliff now lives was used as a hospital for the Northern soldiers. Cotton was spread all over the floor, and the wounded were placed there, as the beds could not accommodate them all.

Speaking of the period of reconstruction, Miss Ratliff said that Raymond suffered greatly during the period of reconstruction. From history we know of the outrages committed upon white people all over the South.

A body of ghost like horsemen, the Klu Klux Klan, about thirty in number, soon made its appearance, punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent. They reigned supreme at night, and it was not long before white supremacy was established once more. An old army cannon, "Bob Lee," left around Raymond during the war, was discharged in the public square as a summons for the men around the country. What became of old Bob Lee is not known. "Young Bob Lee," a part of which is now in Henry Riser's yard, was made here and was used at picnics and barbecues given throughout the country, and in celebrating after hotly contested elections between the Democrats and Republicans.

On the 4th day of September 1875, the citizens of Raymond were suddenly aroused from their daily labor by the news of the Clinton riot. Shot guns and pistols were in demand, while the old army fife after so many years rest

was once more cleaned for action. In a short time a company of mounted men had gathered in the square, heavily armed and ready for business. Mr. Cade Gillespie was made Captain and the body was soon on its way to Clinton. When they arrived in Clinton the fighting was dying out and only an occasional shot was fired. However, they spent the night in the town, fearing trouble from the direction of Jackson. The Jackson road was heavily guarded but the expected trouble did not occur, and the company returned home the next morning.

The story is told of a former slave, who, remaining true to the "white folks," saved the life of several men by his pleading with negroes who had two white men in a ditch and were about to club them to death.

On the day of Jefferson Davis' funeral, memorial services were held in his Honor at the St. Mark's Episcopal Church of which denomination Mr. Davis was a member. The Court House as well as the Church was draped in black and white and all business houses were closed from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.

In conclusion Miss Ratliff told us that while the present census does not give Raymond much over 600 population, yet it has eight churches - five for the white and three for Negroes - and that the Sabbath schools are crowded each Sunday with bright boys and girls, eager to receive that moral and christian training which has been the success of the generations in the past.

Raymond is especially proud of the new State Experimental Station just outside the corporate limits of the town, and Miss Ratliff says that the farmers in and around in the surrounding counties have been greatly aided and benefited by the experiments that are yearly being made there.

Quite a number of farmers around Raymond are raising early truck for the Northern markets, and trucking is fast becoming one of their main industries.

Good paved roads lead to all parts of the County, and as the lands around are wonderfully adapted for farming and stock-raising, there is no reason why there should not be a bright future ahead for this little town - the County seat of Hinds County.

Mrs D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds
SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

DATE Oct 1936
BY Mrs. D. G. Patton

REMINISCENCES OF RAYMOND

With this interview, Miss Ratliff gave us a clipping from the Hinds County Gazette of July 1916 called, "Reminiscences of Raymond." This article was written by Mrs. Narcissa A. Grant who was born in Raymond the same day that Captain Ratliff (Miss Ratliff's father) was born. See clipping.

"I saw in the Baptist Record of Jackson, Mississippi, an article about the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of Captain and Mrs. Ratliff. To some that may seem a long time, but to those who have gone over that period it seems but a brief span of life. I was so memory tossed on reading it that I could not refrain from giving some reminiscences of dear old Raymond, my native town.

You must pardon me if in relating some events, I may allude to myself and family. I hope it is not 'exaggerated ego', but only facts. My parents were along with the earliest settlers of Raymond.

Raymond was laid out on a part of a field of a Mr. Raymond Robinson. I think the land was donated by him if the town would adopt his name.

The settlers chose Raymond instead of Robinson. The town was built near a creek called Baker's Creek. It received its name in this manner. The country was infested by a gang of robbers called the Murrell gang. The state was new and herds of speculators rushed there to buy land and were of course supposed to have money with them, so the robbers roamed

- 2 -

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Reminiscences of Raymond

about to kill and rob. A Mr. Baker was killed on that creek very near where Raymond was built. Many years afterwards the bones of other men were found there and supposed to have met the same fate.

Dear old Raymond is but a doddering shadow of her former self.

Some time before the Mexican War, I think it was in 1844, there was a ball given in the Oak Tree Hotel. I went with my married sister. The ball room was quite lengthy and was above a dining room of the same proportion. On the table were stores of stack cakes over two feet tall and on the top of each cake was an artificial rooster, as the rooster was the emblem of a political party that elected James K. Polk.

I was but a child in those halcyon days before the Mexican War, but I remember how fastidious even the men had grown. Some of the exquisite dudes wore corsets. They might do so yet for all I know.

The ladies would not dance with a gentleman if she observed that he did not have on white kid gloves for fear his bare hands would soil her gloves, although it was seldom that a pair were worn more than on one occasion.

I often look at the athletic creatures both male and female and I wonder if I am on the same planet. Slang was unknown. But by the time I was grown hard times were felt and then the Civil War came on.

I was still a child when the Mexican War came. I remember seeing the Company called the Raymond Fencibles march off to the

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Reminiscences of Raymond

- 3 -

tune of 'The Girl I left behind me.' It was commanded by Capt. Ruben Downing. I don't think but one or two were killed.

It was currently believed that a great belle of Vicksburg was loved by many of the Regiment that our Company belonged to. When out on the Gulf of Mexico, they fell in the clutches of the blues, especially when the band played, 'The Girl I left behind me.' They grew quite confidential and all agreed to show and compare their precious treasures. When lo! and behold all were cherishing the same Daguerreotype. That was the only way those days to 'Catch the shadow ere the substance faded.' The next island that they passed, they all with one accord threw their precious treasures on it and dubbed it the Daguerreotype Island.

I think it was in the summer of 1847 that my brother, afterwards, Dr. T. Sewell Baird, took me to see the digging of the Coopers Well. They had reached water and R. V. Cooper being present predicted its fame which it since has proved true.

I left dear old Raymond in the fall of 1870. Many changes have taken place.

I could relate many incidents of the Civil War, but that part of my life is too painful to dwell on.

But I never fail to give our soldiers and those of the Yankees due credit. I can solemnly vow that not one of either army ever gave me a word or look that implied disrespect."

Signed Mrs. Narcissa A. Grant.

"In regard to the lady who wrote 'Reminiscences of Raymond,' she was born in Raymond the same day Captain W. T. Ratliff was

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Reminiscences of Raymond

- 4 -

born and on the same town square, one on one corner and the other on the opposite corner of the square containing the Baptist and the Catholic Churches. She (Mrs. Grant) is a cousin of Hon. Clay Sharkey. She was first married to a Frenchman named Trechelle, afterwards to Mr. Grant. She is now a widow living with her son-in-law, Mr. Altrouge, in Jacksonville, Fla. During the reunion at Jacksonville, she entertained Capt. Ratliff, Mr. Z. Wardlaw, Mr. Clay Sharkey, and a Mr. Shaw, another veteran, in her home."

Mrs D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

MEMORY TAKES A WALK

In our eagerness to go, we slam the little front yard gate, and troop off down Silkstocking Street, southward, until we reach the cross-road leading to the Old Institute. Now, where is the Old Institute? Its buildings were burned in 1869, before the War Between the States it was a school for young men in that section of Mississippi, and no one now living in Raymond remembers it save as a legend perhaps.

We come to a little brook and a little bridge. Near by are great oak trees, beneath which one can find huge acorns. The acorn cups we gather to take home to be used as table-ware in our play parties. Children nowadays are too sophisticated to content themselves with anything less than real parties, but to us our imagination made our play parties quite satisfactory.

Back to the Big Road which leads to Palestine. Trudging along a few hundred feet we see to the right the Lynch Hills, that seemed to childish eyes very like mountains. From the top of one of these hills, we look back to the town and see the Court House, with its "cupalo." We help ourselves to ripe, yellow plums and turn back toward town, taking a left hand path leading to a ravine and a brook. On each side of the ravine are crabapple trees, so beautiful in Spring that surely the fairies lived among them.

We arrive at Caspar's Pasture. On the side of the road is a large persimmon tree. As if put there for the purpose, a strong rail fence meanders by the tree, which is heavy with sugary fruit. Well within the pasture stands an apple haw; though denuded of leaves by the Autumn wind, it is so covered with the tiny apples that it glows a solid red.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

Here we are at Alston's Grove--hickory and oak trees. We skirt the home site and enter the lot gate, crossing the lot by a path to Alston's Spring. This was an enchanted spot at the bottom of a tree-covered hill. Once I started running down that hill, but so steep was it that I couldn't stop before reaching the bottom. I was as much a tomboy as any little girl was allowed to be "befo de wah."

We retrace our steps to the Palestine Road, which changes its name back to Silkstocking Street when you arrive at Judge Johnston's residence. I do not know if the street still retains its quaint name--it may be Boulevard something-or-other now--but when Raymond was founded about 1823 the wealthiest citizens dwelt there and from that circumstance it received its name, probably in derision. It was then the only street in the little town which had a name.

Judge Johnston's place was noted for its lovely roses. Next came the Mount's home; then, on the right, the road to Cooper's Well, a Summer resort. On the corner was the Thomas home, and next to it was a small graveyard, which we called the Dabney Graveyard because all the departed Dabneys were buried there. Then came the Wharton place, then Judge Dabney's Grove, where birds and squirrels abounded. The house faced on another street, and happy I was as a little girl to have full run of that home.

Continuing on Silkstocking Street, we come to a street which leads to the Battle Ground. Two miles West of the town a battle was fought on May 12, 1863, disastrous to our side. We turn from this unhappy spot and walk through the town proper, passing by the side of Gibbs' store and some lesser establishments, across the old Court-house Square to the corner, where stood Mr. Shearer's store; past

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Interviews

Professional Row, and past the blacksmith shop of Ben Hill, the only free negro in the town. He had a sign displayed: "Charcoal for sale."

On we trudge until we reach the road to Jackson, and past the old Sivley place to Major Peyton's grove. I passed through this grove of hickory trees on my way to my music lessons, so entranced with its wild flowers that my progress with my book under my arm was slow. Miss Ellen Peyton taught me music. Later I took voice lessons from Miss Kate Nelson.

The Peyton place was very delightful, the house being a replica of the old home in Virginia. It stood among cedar trees, on the right a limpid pond, on the left kitchen garden, flower garden, and the family burying ground.

We cut across country, where the ground is blue with violets, to the Robb place, a lovely spot, continuing until we reach the road to Bolton. On the left is the Downing place and on the right the Shelton's, with a pasture full of grazing ponies. Mrs. Shelton was a dear friend of my pretty mother, and had many varieties of flowers.

We are getting a little tired. Turning homeward, we climb the hill past the old jail; a block further on we reach the Methodist church on the right, and next, on the left, the Episcopal church. Then the Court House, across the street the Magnolia Hotel, some stores; turn a corner, pass the Baptist church, then home.

The foregoing is a small moving picture of Raymond, Mississippi, thirty miles from Vicksburg, in Hinds County. After the War Between the States many of its people left and have become scattered all over the country from New York to California. To memory's eye, there were never more cultured or more refined people than the inhabitants of Raymond. God be with them 'till we meet again!

Estelle T. Oltrogge

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds
(Assignment #13.)

DATE July 1936
BY Mrs. D. G. Patton

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR A. H. LONGINO

This interview took place in ex-Governor Longino's office in the County Court House, as at present he holds the office of County Judge for Hinds County. Ex-Governor Andrew Houston Longino was born in Lawrence County May 16, 1854. He attended the common schools of Lawrence County, Mississippi College, and later the University of Virginia where he received his law education. In 1881 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Mississippi. He spent his time in the private practice of law until his appointment to the chancellorship of the Seventh District by Governor Stone. In April 1898 he resigned this office to become a candidate for Governor. He is now serving as a County Judge (Hinds County) which office he has held since January 1927.

Many important changes took place during Governor Longino's incumbency as governor of the State; moving the penitentiary from its location in the heart of Jackson to the farms which had been secured for the new site was a matter of prime importance, but the building of the New Capitol is quite the most important event of his term.

The inadequacy of the Old Capitol for housing the state offices of Mississippi was evident before Governor Longino's administration. This was made manifest by the fact that a bill for the erection of a New Capitol was introduced while McLaurin was governor. The legislature failed to pass the bill but this did not diminish the need for a new building.

Between the time of Longino's nomination and inauguration, he, realizing the dire necessity for better housing of the state offices, and feeling confident that he would be elected governor, began plans to get a New Capitol.

HINDS COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13.
Interview with Gov. Longino.

- 2 -

He wrote to governors of other states asking for plans and specifications of their state capitols. He visited Washington and the capitols of several states for the purpose of examining the government buildings and to get ideas for the Mississippi Capitol. Having so recently toured the state doing campaign work, he was familiar with the feeling of the people and knew it was their wish to have a New Capitol building.

Governor said that in his first speech to the legislature after his inauguration on January 16, 1900 he made the following recommendation concerning the state house:

"I apprehend the question of building a State house is the most important subject to come before the Legislature, and I beg to commend its favorable consideration, and the making of a liberal appropriation of funds for the erection and the equipment of such a building as will meet the demand of the time and needs of the State. It should be remembered that public funds, judiciously and economically expended for the comfort and convenience of the people, is neither waste nor extravagance, but money well invested."

"There is nothing which so distinctly or surely marks the public spirit and state pride of the people of any commonwealth as its public buildings. The people, therefore, of proud and prosperous Mississippi, can no longer afford, in these days of gigantic advancement and greatness of statehood, to be content with their present capitol building, which is not only too small for expeditious transaction of public business, but is, according to the verdict of skilled and reliable architects, generally decayed from foundation to dome, and beyond the limit of successful repair. Being fresh from among the people of the entire state, I speak by the record when I say they expect, and even demand that the Legislature and incoming administration shall come together on this subject, lay aside all minor differences of detail and give to the people of Miss-

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13.
Interview with Gov. Longino.

- 3 -

issippi a Capitol building which shall be a reflex of the State's public spirit, pride and integrity."

Following the suggestion in the governor's message, the legislation making a New State House possible, was enacted in the laws of 1900. The bill, as passed, provided a state house commission composed of five members who should have charge of all the details concerning the construction of the New Capitol. This commission was to be composed of the governor, who was the official president and chairman; the Attorney General, and three appointed members; one to be nominated and appointed by the governor; one to be nominated by the Senate and appointed by the governor; and one to be nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by the governor. There was also to be a secretary who should keep a complete record of all the meetings of the commission and expenditures of money and make an itemized annual report.

Governor Longino stated that he appointed Professor J. D. Hardy as his personal appointee; that he also appointed P. A. Rush who was nominated by the Senate and W. G. Stevall who was nominated by the House of Representatives. All of these qualified as commissioners and L. T. Fitzhugh was appointed by the governor as Secretary of the State House Commission. Due to the fact that Mr. Hardy was promoted from the position of Superintendent of Schools in Jackson to the Presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, he was unable to serve on the commission and tendered his resignation as a member of the commission of April 7, 1900. R. H. Thompson was then appointed to take his place. Later P. A. Rush resigned and was replaced by R. A. Dean. The act provided the amount of pay received by commissioners and for penalty against anyone using his position for personal gain. It also specified the maximum amount of money to be spent for building and furniture and that the building must be a first class fire-proof structure with all modern conveniences.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Gov. Longino.

Advertisements for bids and plans and specifications were put in newspapers in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Jackson. Fourteen architects submitted plans and after these had been carefully examined by the commissioners, they decided that they were not sufficiently experienced in this line of work to accurately select the best set of plans. Therefore, they deemed it to the interest of public safety to secure the services of a disinterested public builder to help determine the merits of the plans submitted. Consequently, Bernard H. Green of Washington, D. C. was employed at fifty dollars per day to study these plans. After careful consideration, he reported in favor of the one submitted by Architect Theodore C. Link. Mr. Link's specifications, therefore, were adopted and advertisements were published for bids according to his plans and specifications. Twelve contractors sent in sealed bids, all of which were found to be beyond the amount of money allotted for the building. Then by the authority of the commission, Mr. Link made changes in the specifications, discarded certain expensive material specified for interior decoration and substituting equally substantial but less costly materials. The changes ordered do not effect the size, shape or usefulness of the building. All of the original bids were rejected and each contractor was invited to submit a new bid for the contract in accordance with the changes. The firm of Wells and Wells of Chicago was awarded the contract on their bid of \$833,179.00. Unfortunately, after the contract had been let and the work had been begun, it was found that beneath the clay stratum which had appeared adequate for the foundation of such a building, there was an underlying stratum of marl and treacherous earth highly susceptible to the influences of both moisture and drouth. The existence of this marl made both contractor and commissioner feel that a more substantial foundation was necessary. Therefore, Wells and Wells

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13
Interview with Gov. Longino

agreed to furnish this more substantial foundation at the actual cost plus five per cent for their services. Even with this consideration of the contractors, the extra excavation labor and concrete to fill the larger trenches cost an additional sum of \$38,952.09. All materials were delivered at the capitol grounds by means of a spur tract of the Illinois Central Railroad Company built at their own expense.

The building was completed within contract time and within contract price, without labor disturbances or disagreements of any kind and without the issuance of a dollar of bonds to be used in payment on the building.

The Legislature was authorized to issue bonds to cover the cost of the building but the Capitol commission paid for it out of current funds of the treasury. The treasury was unusually full at this time, due to the fact that the collector of internal revenue had caused suit to be brought against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for back taxes in the amount of one million dollars which was paid in gold and covered the cost of the New Capitol.

On October 2, 1902 the State House Commission adopted a resolution inviting the people of the State to attend the dedication of their New Capitol, and the laying of the corner stone on June 3, 1903. Later a special invitation was issued for all persons who were present at the laying of the corner stone of the Old Capitol to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new one. Eight of them came.

The New State Capitol is truly a beautiful building, the style of pure renaissance having been adopted. It represents the power, honor, and stability of the State, and on the whole, the design presents the real triple scheme for a Capitol building, with the Senate and house at the ends and the executive in the center.

- 5 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Assignment #13.
Interview with Gov. Longino.

Mississippi's New Capitol is architecturally speaking, the most prominent public building in the South. It far surpasses in beauty if not in size all the Capitol buildings in the Southern States, and that it was built in record time and without one particle of graft is a record of which the Governor should be justly proud, although he is far too modest to admit it.

Interview with Mrs. C. C. Swearingen, 1509 North State Street,
Jackson, Mississippi, May 19, 1936.

Stories of quaint or unusual characters are very truly considered Folklore. Mrs. Swearingen who has lived in Jackson for a long time recalled some of the most out-standing of these persons, who had lived in Hinds County.

One of these quaint personages was an old negro woman, who called herself "Queen of Mississippi." She always dressed in "Royal Rags" and generally carried a sword and consorted with the "great." She would go to the State Capitol and enter the legislative halls, and sometimes she would go into the speakers stand and make speeches. She was harmless, but was entertaining, and everybody in Jackson knew her as "Queen." This was in the early 1880's.

An old negro man called "Father Ringo" was another of these quaint characters. He dressed in patches, but always appeared on the streets carrying a Bible and wearing a high hat. The children of the town often followed him, calling him "Father Ringo". He would turn and chase them, to their great delight, but he was never known to harm one of them. They were all afraid of him, however, and this added to the excitement of having him chase them.

The best known of any of these unusual folks, was Nancy Juicespice. "Aunt Nancy" she was called. She lived down in the railroad yards below the Old Capitol and her house was a mere shack, built of old scraps of lumber, tin cans and refuse which she gathered from the streets. She adopted and raised nearly a hundred negro children, enlarging her house as she needed it, with old tin cans. When the house in the railroad yard became inadequate, the Railroad Company gave her a lot for a new house and public subscription built it.

There were no veterinarians in those days, but "Aunt Nancy" would go when called to work her magic on sick cattle, and never a fine Jersey cow was lost if "Aunt Nancy" supervised the coming of the calf.

She had an occult power of locating lost articles, and many times has

located valuable articles - diamond rings and the like, for people in Jackson and the surrounding territory.

It was a mystery how she made a living for so many little adopted children, for apparently all she did was to sell rags and old bones which the children found on the banks of the river and in the lowlands after overflows.

How she learned the things she repeated, no one knew, but she knew church ritual and prayers by the page. Mrs. Swearingen and a friend of hers happened to be visiting "Aunt Nancy" one day when she received a telegram that an adopted son who worked on the railroad had been killed in an accident. Mrs. Swearingen says that the prayer the old lady offered was most touching and most eloquent - she prayed for all men away from home, and for those whose hands were holding throttles all over the land.

She kept up with all public happenings, and the day the Armistice was signed, she rang a big bell that was at the entrance of the Old Capitol, all day long, not stopping its glad ringing even for her dinner.

"Aunt Nancy" asked of her white friends the honor of being buried in the "white folks cemetery", and when she died Mayor Scott himself saw to it that she was buried on North West Street in the Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Fannie Culley, 603 N. President Street, Jackson, Mississippi attended the funeral as did many other white people. In fact, her pall bearers were all white people, and many Jackson residents remember the funeral.

*Mrs D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor*

Another quaint character of recent date was Ben Sanders, or "Podner Ben" as he was familiarly known. This old negro man was a faithful and ardent supporter of Millsaps College, where he was mascot and rooter for "his boys" on the athletic grounds.

He had watched the progress of the foot-ball, baseball, and basket-ball teams in every practice and conference game they played, in fact, every Millsaps function, and usually led the cheering and fighting support when the going got rough.

He was the confidant and advisor of the students, was the affectionate brunt of many jokes and always knew "his boys" would take care of him.

He lived on the campus of Millsaps College and was supported by the students until he became ill with old age and was removed to the hospital in Rankin County, where he died about May 22 or 23rd (1936).

Funeral services for "Podner Ben" were held in the Millsaps College Chapel (Sunday, May 24) with interment in Georgetown Cemetery. Every Millsaps student and many alumnus were present at his funeral. His pallbearers were white people (Millsaps students).

Ref. See Jackson Daily News - May 24 - 1936

4

Interview with Minnie Medlock (colored)
238 East Oakley Street, Jackson, Miss.

Belief in ghosts and "hants" is fast passing away in this time and generation, A.D., 1936. After numerous interviews, with both men and women of the colored race, however, we came upon two women who admitted that they had seen ghosts.

These women, Mary Jane Griffith, 610 West Ash Street, Jackson, Mississippi and Minnie Medlock, 238 Oakley Street, Jackson, Mississippi, were by appointment, with Miss Dunn of the Old Age Pension Relief, at her office in the basement of the County Court House and I chanced to go by that office, and seeing the colored women grouped there, I went over to them and said, "surely some of you people know something about 'hants.'" Then addressing Mary Griffith, I asked, "haven't you ever seen any hants?" She replied that she had, and that there was a house between here and Canton, on the right hand side of the road, where she saw ghosts walking around almost anytime that she happened to pass there late at night. I asked her to let me write down what she knew about them, and when she said, "No, Missus, please don't write what I says," Minnie Medlock spoke up and said, "Yes, Chiles, let her write it down, 'cause I knows what you says is de truf; I knows that house; it is Rosa Lee's house and money is buried there, and if any body tries to dig there to find it, a ghost, all dressed in black with a white cloth over his shoulders, where his head ought to be, offen he had one, will appear and say, 'don't bother that, my head was tuk off about that,' and I knows it is de truf, 'cause I has seen dem ghosts moving about in dat house, myself".

5

Page 2, Interview-Minnie Medlock.

Then, Mary Jane held up her hand and said, "what I says, I says before God, and you can write it down: "I was born with a veil over my face, and my mother says I was born to see hants, and I sees dem. I've seen dem in Winters Woods. Every stormy night dey wanders past my house, and I've seen dem all my life."

She said that her mother told her, not to let them bother her as she could get rid of them by just saying: "Lord have mercy! What does the dead want here?", and they will disappear.

Mrs D. G. Patton

Hinds Co. Supervisor

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
411-412 Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi
April 9, 1936.

TO COUNTY SUPERVISORS HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SUBJECT: Folk-lore, Assignment #6.

DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS

1. Customs connected with particular days.
2. Customs relating to human life, particularly birth, courtship, marriage and death.
3. Social Customs.
4. Table Customs.
5. Customs of dress.
6. Religious Customs.
7. Miscellaneous Customs.

DIVISION OF FOLK TALES

1. Animal Tales
2. Local Legends
3. Witch and ghost tales

Supplementary suggestions as Mississippi examples. (compare with above Nos.)

1. Gulf Coast Mardi Gras, Celebration of Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, Armistice, any other special days of National State or local interest.
2. "Black Mammy" influence on birth superstitions; funeral, burial and cemetery customs; courting and wedding customs as "in-fair suppers"; etc.
3. Log Rollings, workings, poundings, general parties, etc.
4. Background position of the housewife at meal time, etc.
5. "Slat bonnets", "Fascinators", "Mother Hubbards", capes, etc.
6. Children's Days; home comings, regularly Easter and Christmas Services, "Associations", "Quarterly Conferences", etc.
7. Community "sings", singing conventions, horse-shoe throwing, cock fighting, skating etc.
1. Indian Legends, "Dead Man's Hollow", etc.
3. "The Old Haunted House", or "The Old So and So Place".

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

DATE _____

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

CANWASSERS Mrs. Marie McElroy
Mrs. Olive Templeton

We find "Folk-lore" manifested in literature, human occupation, handicraft, decorative forms: as dance, music, poetry, which are supposed to have religious and artistic value and contribute materially to bodily health. One author stated that "orators die, pass out, and their tongues turn to dust, but the people live on."

Incidents have happened in past history that have led our people to live on and celebrate certain holidays, which we name and describe in the following pages. These days are all celebrated in Hinds County.

1. New Years Day

New Years Day, the first of January, bears a prominent place in the popular calendar. It has been, and is still a custom of many to see the old year out and the new one in. With the multitude, the top feeling is a desire to express good wishes for the next twelve months, to their friends. Charles Lamb had a strong appreciation of the social character of New Years Day. He remarked that no one, whatever rank, can regard it with indifference. "Of all sounds of all bells", he said, "most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the old year." New Years Day is celebrated by the peal of bells, by shooting fireworks and any other noises to attract attention. The modern youngster celebrates it by a drink of spirits to drown out his troubles.

St. Valentines Day

The origin of St. Valentines Day, came from St. Valentine, who was a Roman Priest, who met his death by being beaten with clubs, then beheaded, because the people wished to eradicate vestige of suspicion.

COUNTY HindsSupervisor Mrs. D. G. Patton

St. Valentines Day (February 14) is the day lovers send out their messages of love, and people in general, send words of cheer and love to their friends.

Arbor Day

Arbor Day (tree day) is now observed in every state in the Union. The first to call attention to this in our country, in an impressive way was Mr. George P. Marsh, for many years our worthy representative at the courts of Italy and Turkey. The official father of the movement was J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's administration. He offered a resolution setting apart April 1st as "tree planting day." The resolution was finally adopted, and recommended by the people throughout the state to plant trees on the day named, and offered in the name of the board, a prize of one hundred dollars to the agriculture society that could plant the largest number of trees. This day is celebrated in schools by special programs, as P.T.A. and in connection with 4H. Clubs.

May Day

The out break into beauty which nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May excites so joyful and admiring a feeling in the human breast, that there is no wonder the event should have at all times been celebrated in the same way. The first emotion is a desire to seize some part of the profusion of flowers and blossoms which spread around us, to set it up in a decorative fashion, pay it sort of homage, and let the pleasure it excites find expression in dance and song. The custom of having the Queen of May, or May Queen, looks like a relic of the heathen celebration of the day; the flower crowned maid appears as a living representative of the goddess Flora, whom the Romans worshiped on this day. In our Country, May Day is celebrated

COUNTY HindsSUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

in the schools, by having May Pole dances on the lawn, and by programs, welcoming the coming of the "Queen of Flowers".

May Day is very widely celebrated in the schools of Hinds County, all the schools, especially in Jackson, have their programs and celebrations at the State Fair grounds.

Mother's Day

The thought of a special "Mother's Day" in Sunday Schools and churches originated with Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, to whom the idea came when she was asked by the Sunday School superintendent of the Sunday School in the Virginia town in which her deceased mother had been the moving spirit, to arrange a memorial service. The services of Mother's Day, as observed in religious bodies, are marked by a deeply religious spirit of earnestness. Everyone is urged to bring a mother to the special services of the day. The platforms are decorated with large vases of white roses or any other white flowers that are in bloom, because they represent the sweetness and purity of mother love. These flowers may be the gift of those who have lost their mothers, or of those who wish in this way to show respect and honor at a distance. The idea of a Mother's Day has a broad and deep appeal to men as well as to women, to rich and poor, to those within Christian organizations.

Some gift or token, or word of love, is sent to our mothers in remembrance of her love.

This day is celebrated very generally in Hinds County. It is observed on the Second Sunday of May, each year.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

Father's Day

Shortly after the general custom of observing Mother's Day in the United States, popular demand elected a special day for felicitating Fathers. At first the proposal brought forth much with and jest in comments, but the day is now observed in keeping with the beauty and honor of fatherhood. It is celebrated in practically the same manner that Mother's Day is, except in June.

Decoration Day or Memorial Day

Memorial Day began at the close of the Civil War. Since the World War, it has been the day set aside for honoring the glorified dead. Here in Hinds County, beautiful impressive services are held, and taps are sounded over the graves of the dead soldiers.

Easter Sunday

Easter Sunday is a beautiful day for us, in remembrance of our Savior rising from the dead. It is celebrated in all of the churches by beautiful song services, prayers, and impressive services.

The little children have much fun with the Easter Bunny, who brings them eggs of many colors, and their great delight is to have an "Easter Egg Hunt" to see who can find the most eggs.

Armistice Day

At the close of the World War, November 11, there was much rejoicing; hence we observe this day annually.

George Washington's Birthday

George Washington is very highly remembered in the United States. We honor him because he was the first president of the United States, and because he did so much for his country, and too, because, as the old saying goes, "he never told a lie."

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

Commencement Day

Graduation Day - the day that graduates "commence" life as doctors, lawyers, businessmen or any vocation they may choose. Many fail to understand the day other than that of the ending of college or school days. In life they really find it commencement in a way they little dreamed of. It is celebrated by programs, banquets and dances and is really enjoyed.

Labor Day

Labor Day is a legal holiday, especially ^{for} working men and working women. The occasion is marked by cessation from usual labor, and is celebrated by meetings and addresses by prominent labor leaders. It is the first Monday in September.

Declaration Day

The 4th of July is a holiday for the purpose of celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The day is celebrated by festivals such as picnics, and dances. It is sometimes celebrated with fireworks, but not generally in the South.

Thanksgiving Day

At first the Thanksgiving festivals held in this country were merely an occasional festival offered in thanks for some special prosperity or help. In January 1795 George Washington proclaimed a National Thanksgiving Celebration, and since 1863 it has been an annual festival. It is celebrated here ^{very} much as the other National days, by appropriate programs and rejoicing.

Hallowe'en

This day is celebrated on October 31. This is a festival in which the elves, fairies and witches are supposed to join, so the participants

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. C. Patton

12

often array themselves in costumes that are weird and hideous, and carry torches just as in the the celebration when it was first originated (in 1874). This day is more generally observed by children, who in celebrating it, generally speaking, storm the neighbors, throwing rocks on the porches and in general, disturbing the neighborhood.

Christmas

Christmas is celebrated in all christian countries as the day of the Birth of Christ, "The Prince of Peace;" "The King of Kings." The day is marked by special religious services in various churches; by charitable deeds; the exchange of gifts and by merry making and rejoicing. *Because of the great gift of God to us in giving His Son, has become a custom of great expectancy.* The giving of presents, the use of holly, mistletoe and the Yule logs have all descended from the days of Paganism, but they are the things which set the day distinctly apart from all other holidays.

Without the Christmas tree and "Santa Claus" for the little folks, the day would be incomplete and lose much of its deeper meaning to families. The community Christmas tree is symbolic of that spirit of kindness which moves people everywhere to help their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Christmas comes on December 25th.

Straw Hat Day

This is a day proclaimed by the Mayor, each year, for the donning of the "straw katie" and pretains to men only. It is generally a forerunner of Easter. This day is of local interest only.

* This should be developed because it is of local interest, or rather a local custom. J. H. 11/19

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. C. Patton

13

2. The population of Mississippi being on the average of 50% or more negroes, superstitions have been prevalent. There are many concerning the care of babies. If a baby had the colic, tea made from the lining of a chicken gizzard would stop the colic. A needle threaded with white thread, stuck through one eye and out the other of a live field mouse, tied around the neck of a baby while the mouse is still kicking, will as the life goes out of the mouse, make the baby stronger and aid in the cutting of its teeth. The nurse would bite the baby's finger nails instead of cutting them. This would keep the child from stealing when it grew older. The brains of a rabbit rubbed on the gums of the baby would ease its suffering. An axe laid under the bed at childbirth would stop the flow of blood.

In the early days, doctors were few, and often lived a great distance from the expectant mother, so a negro mid-wife was called in to care for the mother at childbirth. Looking back in those days of unsanitation and haphazard way in which children were born, the fact that the mother and child both lived, is to be marveled at. Today with the number of doctors and well equipped hospitals and sanitation, the expectant mother has nothing to worry about. She knows that if any danger arises there are numerous ways in which to protect her life.

Courtships of yesterday was done under surveillance of chaperones. Wherever a young lady went, she was accompanied by a chaperon. The girls great worry when invited any place was to find a chaperon to go with her and her gentleman friend. Today the young boys and girls are rarely chaperoned, except for a big dance. They are permitted to go wherever they choose without the watchful eye of a chaperon.

Marriages were similar to the weddings of today. If the wedding was in the home, it was attended by a much larger group of friends and neighbors. Church weddings were carried on in the same manner as today. The long tables heavily laden with a large variety of food. The guests did not seat themselves at the table, however, but filled the plates and found comfortable seats in the house. There were only a few who went on honeymoons, for transportation was not available. Today, be it a small home wedding or a large church one, the couple, generally speaking, leave immediately on their honeymoon. Modes of travel are so numerous, a large number travel overland in their own cars, while others go by boat, train or aeroplane to visit all parts of the United States.

In the early days, when a member of the family died, they would have to be buried that very day or early the following day for embalming was rarely done. Only the family and friends near attended, for word could not be sent to relatives living in distant places. Coffins, in very early days were made of rough lumber, covered and lined as nicely as possible. Often times, the bereaved members of the family would have to make them. Later on, metallic caskets were used extensively, by all who could buy them, but embalming, even for a number of years after the Civil War was not used. The funeral was held either in the home, church or sometimes at the graveyard. If held in the home, all mirrors were draped or covered with sheets. At the graveyard, the grief stricken family and neighbors stood while the coffin was lowered into the grave and covered with dirt.

During "carpetbag" days, a prominent negro living in the vicinity of Edwards died. The question of notifying the people arose and "Aunt Emma" Head, whose husband (negro) was then a member of the legislature, said, "Go ring the church bell and every one will begin to inquire as to why it is ringing." Since this time it has been the custom to toll the church bell when one dies.

Today everything concerning a burial is carried on so nicely and systematically. Mrs. C. P. Colmary of Edwards, Mississippi attended a funeral, a few years ago, which was handled by one of the leading undertakers. The corpse was quickly and easily let into the grave and a blanket of artificial grass covered the opening, and flowers were laid over the grave, then the family and friends were dismissed. She said that she went home and told her husband that she was ready to die, that death and burial had now been made beautiful. The corpse today is more often left in the undertaking parlor, where quite often the funeral services are held.

There are today, three leading, modern and well equipped Funeral Parlors or Undertaking Establishments located in Jackson. When a death occurs and the establishment is called in, they take complete charge and attend to, and arrange even the minor details of the funeral, which is such a relief and help to the grief stricken family.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. F. Patton

3. Log-rolling, workings, poundings, general parties and such communistic festivals have all but disappeared. Even nowadays, a farmer just opening up a new farm or a large tract of new ground, gives a log-rolling, inviting the able-bodied men of the neighborhood to come over, handstick on shoulder, and work all day in exchange for a big dinner and possibly a dance after supper. In the early days it was a very common occurrence for the landlord to take his slaves and go help a neighbor build a barn or help plant a crop, or any "working" when the friend would be in need of help.
- It was also customary, in the years past, and at some places it is yet, to give the new Minister a "pounding" or donation of groceries when he moves into the community.

In country districts the play-parties have been the least common social denominator. The socially reckless and the "trash" can go to the dances, but "nice" people give and attend parties, which are dances in everything but name. The play parties are usually "got up" by a group of young people. Invitations pass by word of mouth; few young people hesitate to attend without invitations, unless they think they have been deliberately slighted. The rooms in which the parties are held are usually decorated with the products of the day as: winter green, holly and bamboo brier, pumpkins, strings of corn and festoons of red pepper. Refreshments are occasionally served. The games played at these parties are much the same. They are thoroughly folkay and largely traditional such as: "Fishing for Love", "Promenade", "Shadow", "Hog Drovers", "Shoot the Buffalo", "Skip to my Lou", and many others.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

4. The table of yesteryear was always spread with a white cloth. In the center stood a silver caster with a swivel plate holding two vinegar bottles, salt, pepper and mustard. If a dessert was to be served, a blue ribbon was tied in the handle of the caster. The table was bountifully laden with food, on special occasions, a roast turkey or roast whole pig with a red apple in its mouth, sat in front of the host. He carved the meat and served the plates.
- Later on meals were served in courses. A favorite dinner that Mrs. Charles Hooker enjoyed serving was: Bullion, red snapper fish with sauce, potatoes, crackers and bread, vegetables, salad and dessert and coffee. Between each course the table was cleared and crumbs brushed off with a crumb brush. Each course was served with the correct silver.

Long ago, in some sections of the country, the wife never sat at the table with the husband.

5. Many people in Hinds County well remember the quaint bonnets worn by the old colored people, as well as by many white farm people. These bonnets were made to extend out over the face, and to keep them from drooping in the eyes, slats of cardboard were slipped into the lining and these slats held the front of the bonnet straight out over the eyes, thus giving ample protection from the sun and glare.
- Fascinators and small shoulder capes, also woolen shawls, folded triangularly, and placed about the shoulders were used by many, especially elderly people, in the early days of the county. Many

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton.

18
old people still use something extra around their heads and shoulders because of rheumatism or neuralgia, but sweaters are more generally worn now than shawls.

6. Most churches in rural communities and small towns observe "Children's Day." This event, as its name implies, is mostly celebrated by the children of a community. Special programs are arranged for the day, and the people of the neighborhood gather at the church, bringing dinner with them. They spend the greater part of the day at the church and have "dinner on the ground."

Camp Meetings is another feature of rural life. They are sometimes well organized and equipped. Instead of the usual brush arbors and bed quilt shelters, a large open-air tabernacle or rough but rain-proof huts are erected. The camps are nearly always pitched in a fine grove close to a hillside spring.

These sylvan retreats, the weather-bent farmers and his faded and toil-worn but kind and patient wives, and their broods of lusty children enjoy a brief taste of communistic life, a rest from the arduous labors of their hillside farms and the consolations of worship. Such simple pleasures are keenly enjoyed by the people who live in houses often far apart and hidden from one another by the folds of the hills, who see their neighbors only infrequently, while the crops are being worked, and who think they are fortunate if they can attend "preaching" once a month.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

- 19
7. "Singsings, or singing schools are still held in some parts of the state. They are really "old-time singsings." A singing master is appointed from among the participants; or if one of their number is not available, one from some other section is employed. At one time there was a sort of obscure profession of itinerate singing school masters, men who wandered from one community to another instructing people in the "Sacred Harp." The old-time professor has almost disappeared. His work, if it goes on at all, is being done by the public schools.

Among the sociable activities indulged in, especially in the rural districts, we might mention, dollar pitching and horse-shoe throwing. These sports are usually indulged in at gatherings such as; log-rollings and workings, in the period after dinner devoted to rest and digestion.

In the old days the monthly "washings" of the old capitol dome attracted crowds of Jacksonians. All of the children and many of the town's adults were there to see the volunteer firemen at work. Later when the gem No. 2 had joined the department, there were contests and as the contesting firemen pumped in vigorous rivalry, excitement grew and the on-lookers shrieked with anxiety as the rival streams rose higher and higher in their efforts to be the first to reach the dome. We had no city water works then, and the hose had to be dropped into wells or cisterns from which to draw its streams.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

References:

Specimens of Mississippi Folk-lore - Authur Palmer Hudson

"The Book of Holidays" - Harry Spencer Stuff

"Book of Days" - R. Chamber

"Holidays" - Shanffler

The World Book - Volumes 3-1-10

Mrs. Ollie Birdsong, Daughter of Col. Montgomery, Edwards, Mississippi

Mrs. Mat Hooker, daughter-in-law of Col. Chas. Hooker

Dr. & Mrs. C.P. Colmary, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Edwards, Mississippi

Jackson's Early Organizations - Kate Markham Power.

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

DIVISION OF FOLK TALES

1. Animal tales. (Negro tales)

"Brer Wolf makes a Mistake"

"The Awful Fate of Brer Wolf"

"The Fate of Little Jack Sparrow"

"Brer Rabbit and Brer Bear"

"Fatal Imitation"

"Tell-tale Grease"

2. Local Legend

The story of Cooper's Well is handed down as Folk-lore. Tradition has it that one Dr. Cooper, a Methodist Minister, owned the land in that part of the county and that a vision appeared to him in a dream telling him to bore at a certain place, and he would strike water that would have marvelous healing power. The dream came to him so many times that he persevered in the arduous task and did get water that has wonderful medicinal qualities. A hotel was built on the site and people came from far and near to regain their health - simply from drinking this water. Its highest attribute was in the cure of malaria and since those early days, other cures for malaria are better known, so the well is not as popular as it was when first discovered. However, the water is sold in five gallon demijohns and many people buy and drink it for numerous other ailments.

3. Witch and Ghost Tales

The Doe with the Charmed Life

Water Wizardly

Witches' stirrups

The Graveyard 'Possum and Swift Peter

(7)

Hinds State
Public Buildings

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
NEW CAPITOL-MISS.

Actual work on the building was begun in March 1901 and will be completed July 1903.

The cost of the building, when completed, including the grading of grounds, the pavement and additional granite steps will be \$1,093,641.

The power plant is located in the sub-basement in the west end of the building, directly under the Military Meeting Room.

The two Legislative Halls and Supreme Court Room are heated with hot air, while all other rooms, offices, corridors and lobbies are heated by direct steam radiation.

Thermostats are placed in each office and corridors of the building, for regulating heat to any degree desired.

Electric clocks are found in every office and public room in the building controlled by a master clock in the Janitors Office.

There are two passenger elevators located on either side of the main stairs.

There are 4750 Incandescent Electric Lights in the building 750 of which are placed in the central dome and rotunda.

The most expensive marble in the building is to be found in the Governors Reception Room - the Numidian Marble.

There is \$101,000 of genuine marble in the building, and \$36,000 worth of Scagliola.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

The Eagle surmounting the dome is made of copper and has a heavy coating of pure gold leaf, the width of the bird from tip to tip of its wings is 15 feet, height 8 feet. Cost \$1,500.00

The Bedford limestone cost \$212,000.

Only four kinds of wood are used in the building, - Maple Oak, Walnut and Mahogany.

The Electric and Gas Light fixtures in the building cost \$15,000.

Marble Mosaic floors will be found in the Legislative Halls, the Governors Reception Room, the State Library, Supreme Court Room, and all Corridors and Lobbies.

MARBLE WORK OF NEW CAPITOL

The Different Marbles Used in the Building
and Where to Find Them

GENUINE MARBLE

Blue Vermont--Walls and Ceiling of Vestibules to main South and North Entrances.

Belgian Black--Dado (Wainscoting) in House of Representative and Door Facings and Base in first and second story main corridors.

Georgia Verd Antique--Entrance to the two Legislative chambers and Dado in Second Story Main Corridors and Supreme Court Room.

Georgia White--Cloak rooms to two Legislative Halls.

Georgia Creole--Slabs in the eight Bronze Drinking Fountains.

Numidian (African)--Mantel Facings and Base Course in Governor's Reception Room.

Alps Green (Switzerland)--Dado in Lobby to State Library.

Tennessee Gray--Dado in Military Meeting Room.

Tennessee Pink--Walls of Lobby to House of Representative.

Tennessee Knoxville--Base in Trims in Lobby and House of Representative.

ART MARBLE (SCAGLIOLA)

Pavanezzo--Eight Large Columns in Main Rotunda, Walls in Supreme Court Room and Walls Panels in Senate Chamber.

Sienna--Walls in House of Representatives.

Breccia Violet--Large Columns and Pilasters in Senate Chamber.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL (JACKSON)

Numidian--Dodo and Columns in Governor's Reception Room.
Rose Claire--Wall Panels in Second Story Main Corridors
and Dodo in Daughters of Confederacy Room.

Campayne--Stiles or Frame to Rose Claire Wall Panels in
Second Story Main Corridor.

St. Baum--Stiles or Frames to Pavanozzo Wall Panels in
the Senate

Egyptian--Dodo and Dodo Caps in Senate Chamber.

Verd Antique--Small Columns in Second Story Rotunda
and Pilasters in Second Story Main Corridors.

Ref. Bulletin in Archives + History

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor

Spec
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

DATE Nov. 4, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

CANVASSERS Mrs. W. S. Hamilton
Mrs. Olive Templeton

THE BAPTIST ORPHANAGE

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Hinds County

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

The Baptist Orphanage

The movement began with a single dollar contributed by Mrs. Lou H. Moore for whom the first cottage was named. This small amount was placed in the hands of Dr. L. S. Foster, who devoted much of his time in the founding of this wonderful institution. And thus, began, in a humble way, what is now a flourishing institution.

The Home was first established in a little cottage on West Capitol Street, and later moved to a more commodious dwelling on North Congress Street. Except perhaps for two months spent in a cabin on the Millsaps College campus, (a refuge from yellow fever) the places answered the purpose of a home until a building could be erected on the grounds purchased by Dr. Foster for that purpose.

The Home is now located outside the city limits, at the end of Bailey Avenue, under the supervision of Mr. W. G. Mize. This is a new commodious brick building, supplied with artesian well water, and equipped with the usual city conveniences. During the last several years there has been another building added, intended for the boys, which consist of twenty-four rooms together with spacious dining room and Chapel.

Children at this Home are given the very best christian rearing, and are given the same schooling privileges that are found in the city schools, a school being maintained on the grounds of the Home for their convenience. The building is modest and unpretentious, yet it is a boon to the neighborhood and is usually supplied with good teachers.

This Home is equipped with a laundry, "up-to-date" in every way, a work-shop and mill where the corn is ground into meal.

The farm at this home which consists of sixty-five acres and is under the management of Mr. Z. Carter is in a good state of cultivation. The

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor

Page 2, Baptist Orphanage

boys are the only help on this farm besides the forman. They grow corn and hay sufficient for the horses and cows and corn enough to furnish bread for the table, indeed everything in the way of vegetables and a large surplus for the Jackson market.

A new printing office has recently been installed and a gymnasium set up.

Miss Ida Flowers is now general matron of the Home.

REFERENCES:

Notes of F. L. Fulgham, M.D. Physician at orphanage

Interview with Mr. Mize - *Supt of Orphanage*

Mrs D. G. Patton
Hinds Co. Supervisor

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL (JACKSON)

February
Eleventh
1937

Governor H. L. White
State Capital Bldg.
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Governor White:

We attach herewith an approximate estimate of cost for making state offices of the old Insane Hospital Building, facing North State Street, the building designated "COTTAGE" on Plot Plan.

The amounts set forth therein should supply an ample utilization of the floor space and establish a modern office building providing approximately 45,500 square feet of floor area.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. OVERSTREET & TOWN

ARCHITECTS

BY _____

aht:dh

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE
FOR MAKING
STATE OFFICE FACILITIES
OF PATIENTS BUILDING
OLD STATE HOSPITAL SITE
NORTH STATE STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Preparation, Dismanteling, Conditioning	
Structure, Tile sub drainage System	\$ 3,500.00
Reworking Foundation	4,000.00
Area to Basement space	3,175.00
Basement Floor	3,625.00
1st & 2nd Floor Repair and Cover	10,000.00
Plastering Ceiling and Walls	3,600.00
Lumber and Framing	600.00
Toilet Rooms, Wall & Partitions	1,200.00
Millwork	1,800.00
Painting exterior Brick Walls	1,500.00
Reconditioning Porch	500.00
Roof & Sheet metal work	1,300.00
Caulking	250.00
Painting	3,800.00
Stairway Repairs	600.00
Screening	1,100.00
Finish & Rough Hardware	950.00
Allowance for New Partitions Work	15,000.00
Miscellaneous Building Items	4,500.00
Sub Total	\$ 61,000.00

Liability, Insurance, Social Sec., Profit,
Overhead and Bond

8,000.00

TOTAL GENERAL CONTRACT

\$ 69,000.00

Heating System	\$ 9,500.00
Plumbing System	6,000.00
Wiring System & Fixtures	5,200.00

TOTAL MECHANICAL CONTRACT

\$ 20,700.00

Architects Fee

4,900.00

TOTAL COST OF BUILDING

94,600.00

Contingencies, Sidewalks, Parking Space,
Landscape, etc.

5,400.00

TOTAL COST

\$ 100,000.00

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

PORTION PLOT PLAN OF OLD INSANE HOSPITAL BUILDING
LOCATION OF COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

MALE WARD
FEMALE WARD
NIGHTLY BLDG
CARETAKER'S QUARTERS
NURSING BUILDING
DRESSING BUILDING
BATH BUILDING
KITCHEN BUILDING
RECREATION BUILDING
GOLF BUILDING
TENNIS BUILDING
BASEBALL BUILDING
FUTBALL BUILDING
HOCKEY BUILDING
ICE BUILDING
STADIUM
GOLF COURSE
TENNIS COURTS
BASEBALL FIELD
FUTBALL FIELD
HOCKEY RINK
ICE RINK

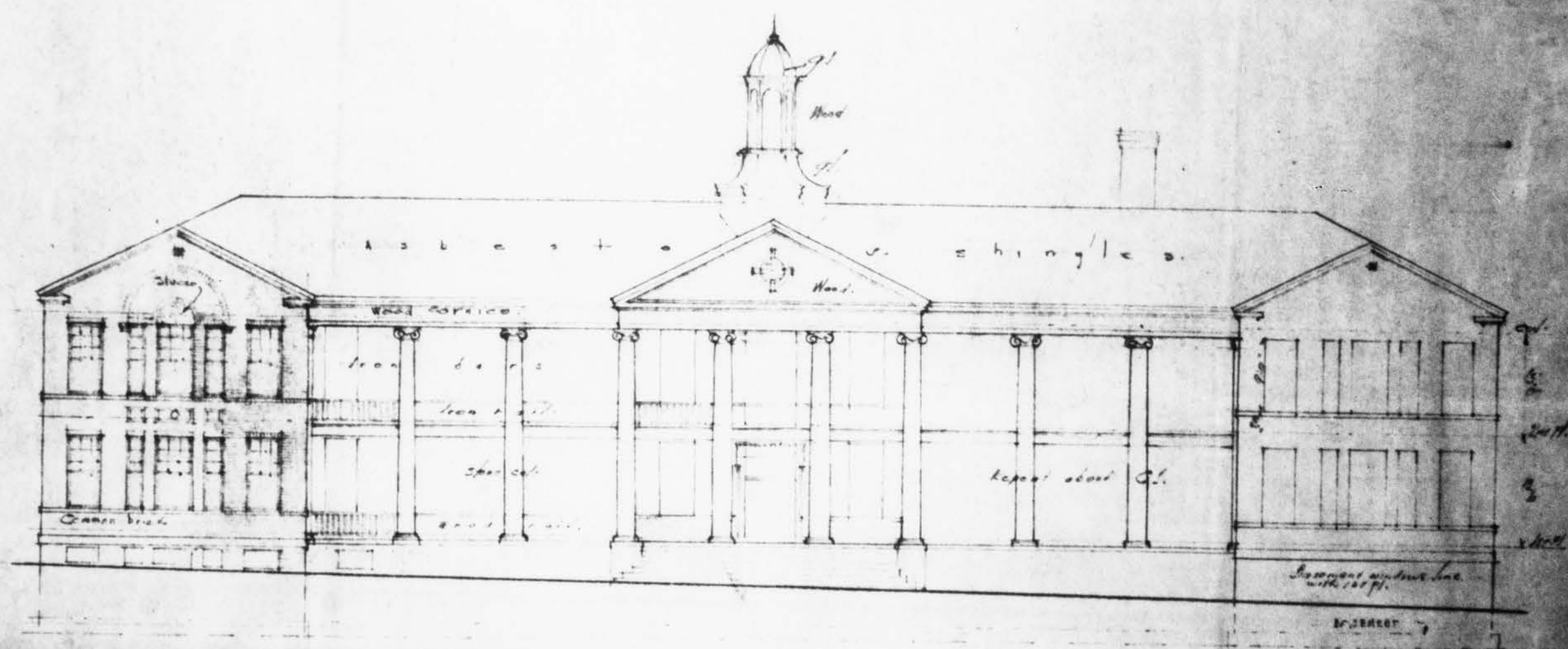
0 25 50 100 150 200

H. W. OVERSTREET & SONS ARCHITECTS

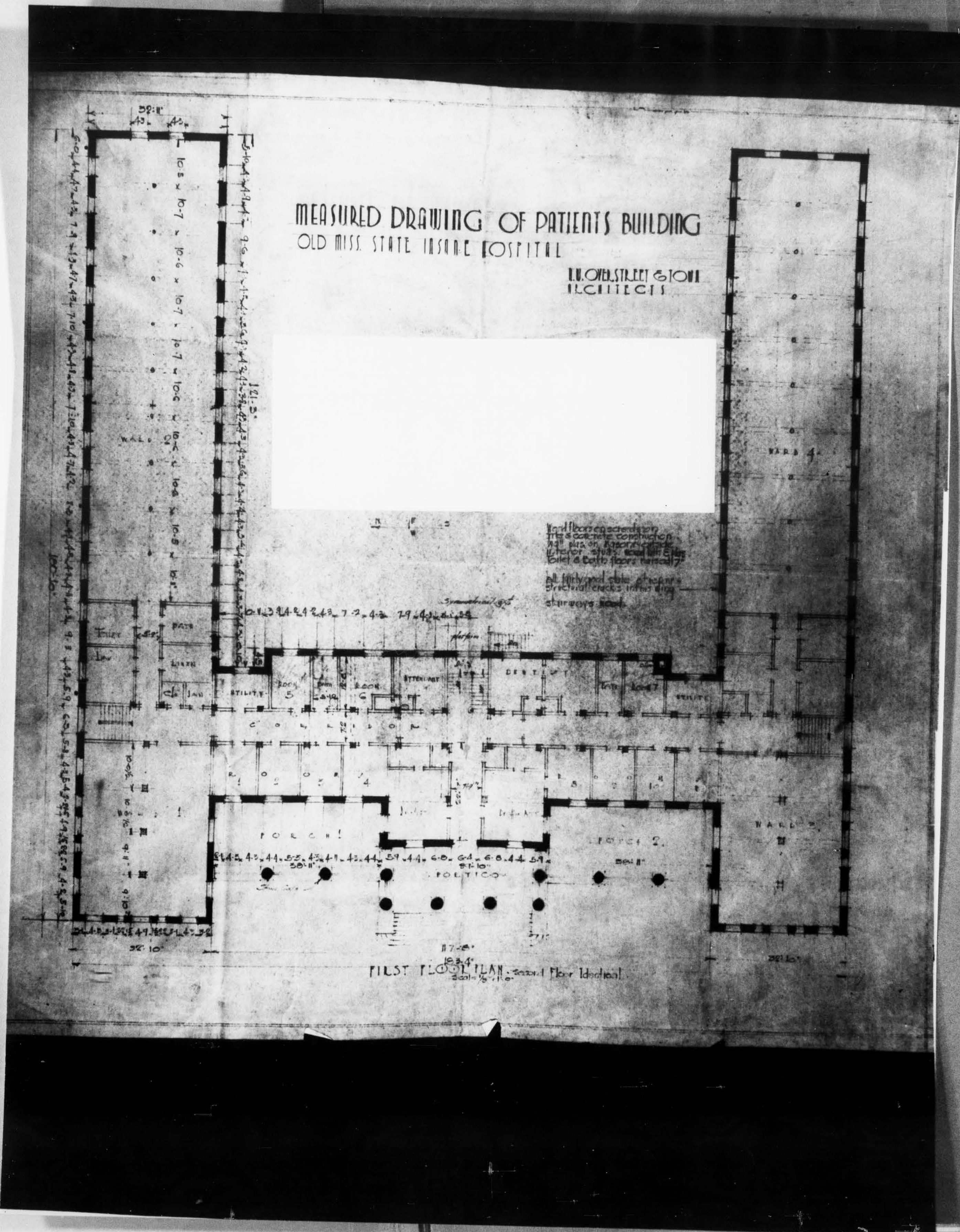
PORTION PLOT PLAN OF OLD MISS. STATE INSANE HOSPITAL GROUNDS - SHOWING LOCATION OF COTTAGE BUILDING - H. W. OVERSTREET & SONS ARCHITECTS.

PORTION PLOT PLAN OF OLD MISS STATE INSANE HOSPITAL GROUNDS - SHOWING
LOCATION OF COTTAGE BUILDING - N.W. OVERSTREET & TOWN - ARCHITECTS.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)



MEASURED DRAWING OF PATIENTS BUILDING - OLD MISS. STATE INSANE HOSPITAL
J. H. OVERSTREET & SON
ARCHITECTS.



COUNTY Hinds

DATE November 10, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

CANVASSER Mrs. W. S. Hamilton

OLD INSANE HOSPITAL

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Hinds County
Historical Research Project.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

The Mississippi State Insane Hospital

In 1846 Governor A. G. Brown, then in the Executive Chair, in his message to the Legislature presented the great necessity for an insane asylum. This recommendation was favorably accepted by the Senate, but refused by the House. Governor Brown then suggested an appropriation of \$3,000, but instead the Legislature appropriated \$10,000.

A lot in the Northern part of Jackson containing five acres was presented, presumably by the city. These limits being so restricted, the Commissioners sold this ground and purchased a site one mile north of Jackson, at the end of North State Street and commenced work on the asylum.

After two years of work on the building, the Commissioners found that all the money had been exhausted. Another appeal was made to the Legislature and then through Miss Dick's influence, Miss Dick was known throughout the United States as a most eminent philanthropist, an appropriation of \$50,000 was secured. After this amount had been exhausted, it was thought that \$75,000 more would be necessary to complete the buildings. An act was then approved by Governor John J. McRae in March of 1852 for this amount. This amount proved insufficient to finish the building so the Commissioners called for \$30,000 additional funds. Finally, \$10,000 more was borrowed to finish the work and equip the building for the admission of patients.

The hospital opened its doors for occupancy January 8, 1856. The original name of the institution was the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum. It continued under this name for a number of years, and was finally changed to The Mississippi State Insane Hospital.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

In a short time the conditions became very crowded at this institution. An epidemic of yellow fever occurred in Jackson so the Superintendent recommended that a new institution be established outside of the yellow fever zone. Meridian was finally chosen for the location of the other insane hospital.

At first there were no separate buildings for the Negro patients. They were placed in the lower wards. These soon became so crowded that an urgent demand for more room for the Negroes was made. A negro asylum in the Delta country was considered by the Legislature. It was finally decided that \$60,000 would be appropriated by the Legislature for two annexes for male and female colored patients to be located in Jackson. These buildings had hardly been completed and only partially occupied when an unfortunate fire occurred in the white male building, which destroyed about three-fifths of the dormitory room. These new annexes had to be rushed into service immediately to accommodate the patients. Fortunately the Legislature was in session when the fire occurred, so \$90,000 was appropriated at once to replace the destruction sustained by the fire.

Again in 1900, \$60,000 was appropriated for two more colored annexes and a few years later \$8,000 was appropriated for the building of two infirmaries, one for the males and the other for the females. These buildings were two stories in height, the lower one being occupied by the colored, while the upper one was occupied by the whites.

The main hospital building was located on a gentle declivity facing the south with a lawn of nine acres. This building consisted of a beautiful and imposing center, flanked by an alignment of hospital wards on each side. Although the wings are not symmetrical, there being three on the west, while only two on the east side, to a casual observer, it is scarcely perceptible. In the rear are located at right angles with the main building, four large annexes, which are intended for the colored and capable of caring for 800 in-

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

mates.

The Legislature that ended its labors in 1905 appropriated money for many improvements to be made at the institution. One of the most valuable improvements in the main building was the construction of a series of galleries for every story, along its entire front which contributed greatly to the comfort and health of the patients and made the old buildings look home-like and handsome. These galleries were broad and long and enabled the patients to breathe the open air and take plenty of exercise.

During Governor Vardaman's administration a new hospital building was erected. The building stands at right angles with the southeast entrance of the main building and occupies an ideal site. The style is a composite, a combination of the modern with the Grecian, finished in red pressed brick with broad over-hanging eaves. The whole set-off is embellished by a classic portico. This portico is located in the central front, the most striking detail of which is the row of Ionic columns, built on the ground from reinforced concrete, these columns rising to a height of forty feet from the base to capital. The building is well ventilated and lighted. It has general and private wards for the patients.

Dr. T. J. Mitchell, then superintendent of the hospital, suggested that the "colony or tent treatment" for tubercular cases be installed at the institution. The Governor and trustees adopted this plan and in 1907 it was introduced into the Insane hospital.^{1*}

The Legislature allowed \$2,000 for each of the years 1910 - 1911 for an industrial plant at the institution. A two-story building was erected for this purpose. On the first floor was installed wood-working machines. This enabled the patients to turn out a high class of work which supplied a distinct need at the hospital and the work itself proved to be quite beneficial to the patients.

*1. Biennial Report of the Superintendent and Trustees of the Mississippi State Insane Hospital from the fiscal years from 1905-1907.

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

On the second floor a mattress-making department was established. This afforded employment to many patients. A canning department on a modest scale was also established out of this fund.

Sewing rooms were established and the work was performed by the patients. In this way most of the clothes which were used in the institution were made by the patients. This proved a very great saving to the institution as a whole.^{1*}

During Governor Brewer's administration the Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for the construction of another building which was named "The Cottage." This building was erected mostly by the labor of the patients at the hospital. It was built of concrete and steel, was absolutely fire-proof throughout and had hard-wood floors. It was located to the north of the old superintendent's residence, and was used for those patients who were considered curable.^{2*}

In 1921 the institution bought eighty acres of land from Mrs. Sallie E. Gooch. Some of this land was put into cultivation and some used for pasture.

During Dr. C. D. Mitchell's administration great emphasis was stressed upon Occupational Therapy in the hospital. Miss Elenor G. Morse was placed in charge of this work and accomplished wonderful results, each patient being assigned to employment that would be beneficial in the treatment of his mental symptoms.

Playground Therapy was introduced into the institution in 1921.^{3*}

In June 1922 the institution purchased forty acres of land from Mr. Ridgway. This property was well located for the needs of the dairy and was used to excellent advantages.

During Governor Russell's administration in December 1922, the ground was broken for the new residence for the superintendent. It is located on the

*1. Biennial Report of Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital 1909-11.

*2. " " " " " " " " " " 1913-15

*3. " " " " " " " " " " 1917-21

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

south-west corner of the hospital grounds near the main entrance. It is of colonial type, seven rooms, imposing in its architecture and fitting in well with the surrounding landscape. This beautiful new home was to cost approximately \$30,000.^{1*}

The Legislature of 1926, appreciating the deplorable condition of the insane and realizing that these unhappy people were not getting what they were entitled to, passed a bill authorizing the building of a new hospital on the Rankin County Farm. Work was soon started and with untiring efforts, this institution was completed. This institution is the most modern and best equipped institution in the country. It is a credit to our State, a blessing to the afflicted people and a pride to all patriotic Mississippians.

The move from the old institution in Jackson to the new at Whitfield in Rankin County was made on March 4, 1935.

List of the Superintendents of the Miss. State Insane Hospital since the institution was founded:

Dr. W. S. Langley 1855 - 1858

Dr. W. B. Williamson 1858 - 1859

Dr. Robert Kells 1859 - 1865

Dr. A. B. Cabaniss 1865 - 1868

Dr. W. Deason 1868 - 1869

Dr. W. W. Compton 1869 - 1878

Dr. W. T. Mitchell 1878 - 1910

Dr. Nolan Stewart 1910 - 1913

Dr. W. W. Smithson 1913 - 1916

Dr. R. M. Butler 1916 - 1918

Dr. C. D. Mitchell 1918 - 1934

Dr. J. M. Acker 1934 - 1936

Dr. C. D. Mitchell 1936 -

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL (JACKSON)

- 6 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Old Insane Hospital

REFERENCES:

Mississippi Official and Statistical Register 1908.
Biennial Report of Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1905 - 1907.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1909-1911.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1913 - 1915.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1919 - 1921.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1921 - 1923.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Miss. State Insane Hospital
from the fiscal years 1927 - 1929 - 1934 - 1935.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Historical Research Project.
Hinds County.

County Hinds
Supervisor Mrs. D. G. Patton

Special Material
Accepted
JACKSON'S OLD AND NEW POST OFFICES

Jackson's first Post Office was established in 1822 and located about where Tucker's Printing House now stands. Later it was removed around the corner to near the present site of Taylor's Furniture Store. Lieutenant Governor Dickson was the first postmaster, appointed in October 1822. He was one of a number of prospective settlers accompanying Abraham Defane of Washington, superintendent of public buildings, when he repaired to the new site of Jackson to begin operations. Later the present site was purchased from Col. S.C. Tarplay and built about 1881. This building served Jackson very ably over a period of years, but as Jackson's population continued to grow and with increasing business activities, the need for a new, larger, more modern and better equipped Post Office became apparent, so in 1932 this building was torn down and the present Jackson Post Office and Court House built. It is a limestone and granite structure of modern design and approximately 154 feet square. The base is of Stone Mountain Georgia granite and the superstructure of Indiana limestone. The contract was awarded in November, 1932, and construction completed and dedicated November, 1934. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site was approximately \$600,000.00. Under normal conditions, it would have cost \$750,000.00 or \$800,000.00, but owing to the business depression, all prices were greatly reduced.

The construction is of steel frame with concrete floors and roof, brick and tile being used behind the stone facing. The interior partitions are of hollow tile. Marble from Missouri, Tennessee and Massachusetts is used as a finishing material in the main lobby and the corridors of the upper floors. The beautiful marble walls of the first floor lobby are of St. Genevieve Rose Marble from Missouri. The stairs are of Tennessee marble.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

County Hinds

Supervisor Mrs. D. G. Patton

Page 2, Jackson's Old and New Post Offices.

There is a considerable quantity of aluminum used throughout the building - the windows being entirely of this material. The cost was considerably more than for steel, but this material is non-rusting and permanent. The main entrance doors are of white metal similar to aluminum.

There is a basement under the entire building, containing locker rooms, storage space for the different departments and mechanical equipment. The main floor contains more than 14,000 square feet of floor space for the use of the postal employees.

The building was designed by Hull & Malvaney, local architects, with Eugene D. Drummond as Mechanical Engineer, and Gardner & Howe, Memphis, Tennessee, Structural Engineers, and was administered during construction by Hull & Drummond. The building is considerably larger than originally outlined by the Treasury Department. While the plans were being drawn, it was discovered that insufficient space had been allotted to meet the demands of the various government branches. The architects laid the case before the governing board in Washington, who authorized them to extend the building twenty-one feet further to the rear, thus gaining an additional 7,000 square feet of floor space. The architects had to assume the risk, however, in case this should increase the cost beyond the appropriation. Because of the low price of building commodities, they were willing to do this, and that their judgment was sound was proven by the fact that, even with the additional size, there was left in the treasury about \$90,000.00 of the appropriation unused. It is assumed that the additional space on the main floor, will take care of the expanding needs of the Post Office for many years to come.

The building houses all Federal Departments, including the Department of Justice, Collector of Internal Revenue, Veterans Bureau, etc. The handsome Court Room occupies considerably space on the fourth floor, with accessory rooms on the fourth floor. The material used for the finish in the Court Room is butternut -

County Hinds

Supervisor Mrs. D. G. Patton

Page 3, Jackson's Old and New Post Offices.

a rather rare wood - while walnut has been used in the Judge's private offices and library and in most other rooms. White oak is used in the Postmaster's suite.

The building contractors were The Penker Construction Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Sub-contractors came from many different states. The decorative painting which followed about a year after the completion, was handled by Hull and Drummond. This covered the wall and ceiling treatment of the Postmaster's and Judge's suites, Court Room, lobbies and corridors. So-called plain painting for all other rooms has not yet been contracted for; it will be handled from Washington.

Space has been provided in the Court Room for a mural painting about 30 X 12 feet, and the Department of Painting & Sculpture, Treasury Department, has appropriated \$4,450 for this work. Although designs have been submitted by high-class artists over the country, no selection has thus far been made by the committee in Washington.

The electric fixtures for the most important rooms, also the outside standards, were specially designed by the architects.

The building is absolutely fireproof, and the foundations rest on 886 concrete piles extending about twenty feet into the earth. Barring earthquakes and possible demolition by a future regime, it should stand for centuries. It is the largest and most beautiful Federal building ever erected in Mississippi.

Miss Ellen Hederman is present postmaster.

References: General Langley, Paul Doran and Emmett J. Hull.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

① *Spec* 5
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Hinds

DATE Nov. 4, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. D. G. Patton

CANVASSERS Mrs. W. S. Hamilton
Mrs. Olive Templeton

THE METHODIST ORPHANAGE

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Hinds County

Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor

THE METHODIST ORPHANAGE

The Methodist Orphanage was founded in 1894 at Water Valley, Mississippi. It consisted of one two story frame building, Mr. M. L. Burton was elected superintendent and served for a number of years.

In 1904 the building at Water Valley burned and the Institution was rebuild at Jackson, Mississippi. Major R. W. Millsaps donated twenty acres of land in the northern part of the city to this noble cause and the new plant was at once constructed. It consisted of a four story brick building known as the administration building, a two story building for boys and a steam laundry. All of these buildings were built of brick, heated with steam and lighted with electricity.

Located about five miles from Jackson, the Orphanage owns a 200 acre farm. Many of the larger boys at the home are taught farming and extensive poultry raising.

The two story brick building located on this farm was erected by the Biedenborn Brothers as a memorial to their mother.

In 1906 Mr. W. M. Williams was elected superintendent of this Institution. Under his supervision it grew and developed in every respect.

The children at the Orphanage are carefully trained by very competent people. This enables them, when they leave the home, to be well qualified in special lines of work. The boys are given training in gardening and dairying.

The grammar school course is maintained on the campus. When this course is completed the students are sent to the Central High School to complete their studies.

The children of the Orphanage have the privilege of enjoying a very fine library. It is maintained through a memorial fund that was given by Dr. I. W. Cooper in memory of his wife. The children have access to this library any time during the year.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

- 2 -
Hinds County
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor
The Methodist Orphanage.

Mr. B. F. Lewis was elected the next superintendent of the Institution. He served until 1931 at which time Mr. F. J. McDonnell became superintendent.

The Doctors of Jackson are glad at any time to give their services to these children. If an operation is necessary, they are carried to the Baptist Hospital, where it is done free of charge.

As to the future of the children, some are adopted into good influential homes; some are returned to their parents when they are able to care for them; while others stay in the home until they have finished high school and are given some vocational training and they at liberty to go out into the business world for themselves.

The Methodist Orphanage is supported by the Methodist Churches and Sunday Schools of Mississippi.

References: Souvenir - Methodist of Mississippi 1922.

Mr. Fred McDonnell. Superintendent of Methodist Orphanage, Jackson, Mississippi.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, Supervisor.

Historical material
Hinds Co
Special

In Hall of Fame W.K.
Cajay

In the Hall of Fame (Mississippi) is located a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"Presented by the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Mississippi to the State Department of Archives and History, February 22, 1911, in Commemoration of the fact that the territory now forming Mississippi was a Colonial Dependency of three European Nations before it became an American Possession."

Spanish Dominion	1512 - 1699
French Dominion	1699 - 1763
English Dominion	1763 - 1779
Spanish Dominion	1779 - 1798
American Occupation	1798 -

"The Conservation of History is the duty of each passing Generation."

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

Governor George Poindexter, of Jackson. Born in Louisa County, Virginia 1779. Died in Jackson, Mississippi, September 5, 1855. Admitted to the bar in Virginia probably in 1798.

Attorney General of Mississippi Territory 1803-1807

Member of Territorial General Assembly 1805

Delegate to Congress from Mississippi Territory 1807-1813

U.S. District Judge for Miss. Territory 1813-1817

Practiced as aid on staff of Gen. Wm. Carroll in battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815

Member of Const. Convention of 1817

Member of Congress from Miss. 1817-1819

U.S. Senator 1830-1835

Governor of Mississippi 1820-1822

Author of Mississippi Code of 1822

Member of house of Representative of Mississippi 1822-1823

Gov. Poindexter is buried in Jackson.

Portrait in Mississippi Hall of Fame.

GOV. Wm. Charles Cole Claiborne, of Washington. Born in Sussex County Virginia, 1775. Died at New Orleans, November 23, 1817. Educated at Richmond Academy and at William and Mary College.

Served as enrolling clerk in office of Clerk of the U.S. House of Representative in New York City and in Philadelphia 1790.

Delegate to Tennessee State Constitutional Convention 1796; Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee 1798.

Member of Congress from Tennessee 1798-1801

Governor of Mississippi Territory of New Orleans 1801-1805

U.S. Commissioner to receive Louisiana from France, 1803. Gov. Territory of New Orleans 1804-1812.

Gov. of Louisiana 1812-1816

Member of U.S. Senate from Louisiana, March---1800-1817.

Governor Claiborne is buried in New Orleans.

Portrait in Hall of Fame in Jackson, Mississippi.

Jean Baptiste LeMoynes, Sieur DeBienville. Born February 23, 1680 near Montreal, Canada. Died March 7, 1768, in Paris, France. Left France with Iberville to found colony at mouth of Mississippi River, 1698.

Constructed fort 54 miles above mouth of Mississippi, 1700, Governor of Louisiana, 1701-1713.

Commandant-General of Louisiana, 1717-1726.

Governor and Commandant-General of Louisiana 1732-1743.

Established New Orleans 1718.

Portrait in Mississippi Hall of Fame.

Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville, of Montreal Canada.

Born at Montreal, Canada, July 16, 1661. Died at Havanna, Cuba, July 8, 1706. Served in Royal Navy of France, 1675-1685.

Engaged in struggle of France against the English possessions in America, 1686-1697. Sailed from France on colonizing expedition to Louisiana, 1698. Arrived at the mouth of Miss. River March 2, 1699. Established Fort Maurepas, on Back Bay of Biloxi, at Ocean Springs, Miss. April 8, 1699. This was the first settlement in the French Province of Louisiana.

Explored the lower reaches of the Miss. River., Spring of 1700

Made treaty with Natchez tribe, Mar. 5, 1700.

Led expedition against England possessions of Nevis and St.

Kitts in West Indies 1706.

Portrait in Hall of Fame, Mississippi.

HINDS COUNTY, SPECIAL
(JACKSON)

Chief Justice Ephraim Geoffrey Peyton, of Gallatin. Born near Elizabethtown Ky., October 29, 1802. Died at Jackson, Mississippi September 25, 1876. Educated at Gallatin College, Tennessee. Moved to Mississippi 1819. Taught school and read law in Wildinason County for several years.

Admitted to the bar in Copiah County, Miss., 1824. Practiced law and maintained law office at Gallatin, and a Merchantile establishment at Grand Gulf.

Member of House of Rep. of Miss. 1830. District Attorney 4th Judicial District of Miss. 1839.

Judge on High Court of Errors and Appeals, 1868-1870.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Miss. 1870-1876

Portrait in Hall of Fame Mississippi.

SR-7741

CITIES, TOWNS, COMMUNITIES

Page 1.

(a) (a)
NAME Jackson, 45 mi. E of Vicksburg NAMED FOR Major-General Andrew Jackson
(a) (1) (2) DATE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS LeFleur's Bluff POPULATION 62,107 ALT 294 FIRST SETTLED 1821
FORMED FROM x MEANING OF NAME IF UNUSUAL x
(3) IF EXTINCT
INCORPORATED (yes or no) yes WHEN 1822 UNINCORPORATED WHEN MAXIMUM
POP. WHEN
EXTINCT SINCE COUNTY (indicate if county seat) Hinds County (county seat of
ON I.C., Y.&M.V., G. M. & N. (bb) one district)
and 80 (c) RAILROAD OR RAILROADS. ON Pearl (a) RIVER. ON x LAKE
ON St. 18, US 49, 51 HIGHWAYS. ON Tri-State, Greyhound BUS LINE OR LINES
(a)
PERCENT OF POPULATION WHITE 60 NEGRO 40 FOREIGN ELEMENT (by name) x
ACCOMMODATIONS (hotels, inns, tourist camps) The Edwards, Walthall, Heidelberg,
Robert E. Lee, and Royal Hotel and several minor hotels; Alamo Plaza Tourist
Courts, and several smaller tourist camps. (a)
NEWSPAPERS (name, editor, daily or weekly) First newspapers: Pear River Gazette
and State Register. Present publications: The Clarion Ledger, Jackson Daily
News. (a)
MANUFACTURES, PLANTS, FACTORIES (names and location) Enocks Lbr. Co., Jackson
Lumber Co., Jackson Casket Factory, Rathborn, Hair and Ridgeway Box Factory,
N. & W. Overall Factory, Union Fork and Hoe Factory, Jackson Fertilizer Co.,
Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Co., Lebanon Mills Works, General Electric Co.,
Knex Bottling Wroks, several cotton oil mills, mattress factories and many
small factories and industries. (a)
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES (existing or extinct) Millsaps and Belhaven Colleges,
two junior high schools, one senior high school, 9 grammar schools; Negro
Schools: Jackson College, Industrial College, and grammar and high schools. (a)
PARKS (municipal or privately owned) Livingston Park and Zoo, and several
smaller parks over the city, used as playgrounds. (a)
MUSEUMS
State museum, Plant and Animal museum, Pearl St., Art gallery.
LIBRARIES
State Library, Jackson Public Library, Carnegie Library,
Millsaps Library, Public school libraries, WPA Library. (a)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (name and location) Old Capitol Building, New Capitol Building,
Federal Building, Hinds County Courthouse, City Hall, War Memorial Building. (a)

COMMUNITY HOUSES Woman's Federated Club Building, Municipal Art Gallery (a)

EXPERIMENT STATIONS (name and location) x

CHURCHES (by sect, name and location) Approximately thirty white churches
and fifty-four Negro Churches. (a) x x

CEMETERIES (name and location) Greenwood, Beth Israel, CedarLawn and Lake-
wood Memorial Park. (a) Negro: Lynch and Erie Cemeteries. (a)
GRAVE YARDS x x

MONUMENTS (outstanding, whether in town or cemetery) Confederate Monuments at
Old Capitol and New Capitol, other small monuments. (a)

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES (connected with history or development, by reason of having been birthplace of, or because of burial here. State why important and give name and present address if available. Give this as briefly as possible.)

Lieutenant-governor Dickson, was first postmaster.

Phesa Hatcher, an early settler, was an interpreter of the Choctaw Indian language.

Louis LeFleur operated a trading post at LeFleur's Bluff on Pearl River, which is now the site of the city of Jackson. His son, Greenwood LeFleur, spent his early childhood in and around Jackson.

Joe and Rosina Spengler were among the early settlers. (see page 2-A)
POINTS OF INTEREST IN OR WITHIN IMMEDIATE VICINITY (historic homes: name, location, why of particular interest. Indian mounds: If these have been excavated give findings. Parks, state or national, in vicinity. Make this as brief as possible.)

Jackson Zoo; W. J. D. X, Broadcasting Station, Governor's Mansion, War Memorial Building, State Archives and History, in War Memorial Building, Greenwood Cemetery--Jackson's first burial place, Mississippi State Institutions.

A number of old homes containing priceless antiques are still standing in the city. Among these old homes are the following:

Manship home on corner of Fortification and N. West Streets, built in 1838, is one of the oldest in the city. On the south side of the yard is an old fire bell, which originally belonged to the volunteer firemen. It

(see page 2-B)

Personalities continued

The Fletcher family were among the early settlers, and many of their descendants still live in the city.

Martch Denham, according to available records, was the first white child born in Jackson.

Governor Abraham M. Scott, early governor of the state, died in Jackson in 1833 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Governor Lynch spent the latter part of his life at his home in Jackson and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Silas Brown, early physician, served as the representative in 1828, and as senator in 1835. A street in Jackson is named for him.

Among pioneer families whose descendants help to build the city and its environs are the following: Adams, Barr, Bass, Black, Brown, Bush, Farish, Englehard, Clifton, Craft, Daily, Denham, Dickson, Dudley, Earland, Green, Hatcher, Knapp, Langley, Manship, Mayes, Pace, Patton, Shelton, Spengler, Tapley, White and Yerger. These and many others, whose names are perpetuated in streets and public buildings. (a)

William Jasper Brown was an early publisher and merchant of Jackson.

Judge Wm. Yerger and wife were early citizens, and both are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Angelo Miazza, a native of Northern Italy, came to Jackson from New Orleans when this city was in its infancy, and operated a restaurant and built the first opera house. It was known as Angelo Hall.

In 1830 Joseph Spengler operated a coffee shop which was also a stage and coach shop. (a)

Points of Interest

was rung during the War between the States for curfews, fires, funerals, and for news of the war.

The old Nugent-Shands home, 607 North Street, is of colonial design and furnished throughout with antiques.

The Patton home on North State Street was built prior to the War and is of colonial design.

The Power home and the Brame home, the old Brown place, Joel Johnson house, McGill home on North President, are among the old homes still standing.

One of the oldest homes is that of Governor Poindexter, was first located in Poindexter Park, but later moved and remodeled and is now located on Robinson Street. (a)

BRIEF HISTORY

Jackson had its beginning as LeFleur's Bluff, a trading post operated by Louis LeFleur, adventurous French-Canadian, and father of Greenwood LeFlore, of Choctaw Indian fame. LeFleur's cabin stood at what is now the intersection of South State and Silas Brown Streets. Founded and Platted as the seat of government, the history of Jackson is inseparably interwoven with that of the state as a whole.

Under the territorial regime (1798 to 1803), the seat of government of what was then known as Mississippi, was located at Natchez; changed to Washington from 1803 to 1817, then to Columbia until 1821. Following the Treaty of Doak's Stand in 1820, which expanded the territory of Mississippi by breaking the bounds of the old Natchez District, the legislature of 1821 determined that the capital city should be located near the center of the state. From Columbia, the temporary capital, a three-member commission composed of General Thomas Hinds, Wm. Lattimore, and James Patton, made their way up the Pearl River to select a suitable location. After a few days rest at LeFleur's trading post, the commissioners left the Bluff to visit other points within the prescribed district. But, in a few days they returned wholly unimpressed by what they had seen. They were impressed, however, by LeFleur's Bluff, for here [for here] was not only high land with extensive and fertile flat lands to the east, and a rolling rich prairie to the west, but also an excellent means of transportation. So the selection of the future capital of the state fell upon this location. On a crisp November day in 1821, three days after Thanksgiving, the legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to work with General Hinds and William Lattimore in laying out the city. In this they were assisted by Abraham DeFrance, superintendent of public buildings at Washington, D. C.

The name of the newly created city was changed to Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson, then the idol of Mississippi, who later became president of the United States. The surrounding area was formed into Hinds County in honor of General Thomas Hinds, an

History 2

able military associate of "Old Hickory" in the South.

Within two months after the building had been contracted for by General Hinds the first state house was completed. A two-story ~~brick~~ building with outside dimensions of 30 by 40 feet, and constructed of brick, clay and limestone found in the vicinity. The building was situated at approximately the center of the town, which was made up of two adjoining half-sections of land deeded for the purpose. Shutters on each window added the 19th century "modern touch" and large chimneys flanked each end. The first session of the legislature convened in this building in January, 1822. A bronze tablet on the northeast corner of Capitol and President Streets, now marks the site of the first state house.

In accordance with a suggestion of Thomas Jefferson to Territorial Governor Claiborne seventeen years before, the town was laid out on the "checkerboard" plan. Each square designated for building purposes was alternated with a square reserved as a park or green, evidence of which may still be seen in downtown Jackson. The original boundaries were the bluffs on the east, with South Street, West Street and High Street completing the plat, in which was included College Green, Court Green and Capitol Green. Town lots were offered for sale. Among the first settlers was Lieutenant-Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster soon after his arrival. The following year, 1823, one hundred lots were offered for sale.

In the early years a coach line was operated from Jackson to Columbus over the old Robinson Road. In 1838 a daily line of four-horse post coaches was established from Vicksburg to Jackson. Two each way. The first church was organized in 1836. This was a Methodist church and early services were held in the legislative halls of the capitol building. The Blind Institute was one of the first state institutions established in Jackson. It was established in 1833 by Dr. Crump, and was then known as the Blind Asylum.

Although the early records of Jackson were burned during the War between the States, it is known that for a time there was serious consideration toward removal of the capital city. In 1829 a bill was passed by the senate authorizing its re-

History 3

moval to Clinton, but the measure was defeated by a tie in the House. In the next year the House voted 18 to 17 to move the capital to Port Gibson, but immediately reconsidered; the next day it voted 20 to 16 to move to Vicksburg, but no action was taken. In the constitution of 1832 Jackson was designated as the capital city until 1850, at which time the legislature was authorized to name a permanent seat of government. In 1850 Jackson was well-established and the legislature made no change.

The building now known as the "Old Capitol" was completed in 1839. The next year Andrew Jackson addressed the legislature beneath its dome. Five years later Henry Clay was entertained under its roof. Within six/^{more} years a convention was called to consider Clay's last compromise, and in January 1861, the building was the scene of the secession convention that severed Mississippi from the Union. Governor McWillie's daughter, Anna, was the first bride of the governor's mansion, and her daughter, Mary Turner, was the first child born in the mansion. She was born in 1858.

During the 1830's and early 1840's much of the ground work for the city's future prosperity was laid. In 1836 a railroad linking Vicksburg with Jackson was begun. The same year Jackson built its first hotel, the Sycamore Inn, which occupied the present site of the Hinds County Courthouse. In 1837 the railroad connecting Jackson and Natchez was begun, so just prior to the War between the States Jackson had become the junction of two through railroads---the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, which provided^a route from New Orleans to Jackson, Tenn.; and the Southern, which completed the road east and west from Vicksburg to Meridian.

As the capital of the state and as a railroad center, Jackson played an important part in Mississippi's military history during the War between the States. Following the ordinance of secession in 1861, it remained the Confederate capital until just before it was besieged in 1863, at which time it lost the place as the seat of government until 1865. With the fall of Vicksburg in July, 1863, General Joseph E. Johnson, who had occupied Jackson, was forced on the night of July 16, to evacuate the city and Sherman took possession. Then it was that Jackson's records were destroyed by fire. Only the governor's mansion, built in 1842, and a handful of small homes were saved from the

History 4

general destruction that swept the city. Jackson became known to the Federals as "Chimneyville." The fate of the city can best be visualized by Sherman's report to Grant on July 18: "We have made fine progress today in the work of destruction . . . the land is devastated for thirty miles around."

Although retarded by the war and the fact that it was forced to endure a government of carpet-baggers long after the state as whole had restored its white supremacy, the growth of Jackson has continued even during reconstruction days. With the opening of Tougaloo College for "egroes in 1871, seven miles north of the city; the removal of Jackson College from Natchez to Jackson in 1883; and the establishment of Campbell College, in 1898, leaders of the Negro race, developed by these schools, helped Jackson to forget much of the bitterness of the "Black and Tan," Constitutional Convention of 1868 under "Buzzard" Eggleston, and the expulsion of Governor Humphreys from the executive offices and mansion during the same year.

In 1887 the spirit of Jackson had risen to a point where it could attend the Kermis Ball which was extended for three days, being staged by a group of Jackson women to raise money for the building of a monument to the Confederate dead. The monument, one of the handsomest in the South, was unveiled on the Old Capitol grounds in June, 1891, by Jefferson Davis Hayes, grandson of the only president of the Confederate States of America. Jackson, in 1884 was the scene of Jefferson Davis' last public appearance. He appeared at the Old Capitol in response to an invitation from the Legislature. In 1890 Mississippi's greatest convention met in Jackson to draw up the constitution that is now the basic law of the state.

Railroads continued to radiate from Jackson. In 1882 a line from Jackson to Natchez was completed; in 1885 a line reached Yazoo City. Then followed the construction of the New Orleans and Great Northern, down the Pearl River valley, and the Gulf, Mobile & Northern running northeast. The Gulf & Ship Island Railroad marked the beginning of South Mississippi's lumber boom.

Completion of these railroads and the ending of the troubled days of Reconstruction a new era of growth and prosperity was experienced by the Capital City. During the

History 5

first five years after 1900 Jackson more than doubled in population and trippled its business, having in 1905 a population of 36,000. In 1903 the magnificent New Capitol was completed. Millsaps College, opened in 1890 by Major Reuben W. Millsaps, has become one of the state's leading institutions of higher learning.

The latest period of the city's development began with the opening of the Jackson natural gas field in the 1930's. With cheap fuel, and excellent transportation facilities, Jackson began to draw new industries. Beginning almost with the business crash of 1929 and continuing through the depression, it grew faster than any other major city in the United States, with the exception possibly of Los Angeles, Calif. (a)

The census of 1940 gives the city of Jackson a population of 62,107. (1)

References:

- (a) Office Mss. V. Hemmingway, Mrs. C. E. Fite, Emma Lee Burns, Ada Gray Merchant, Callie Shults and Bettie Edwards.
- (b) Rand McNally's Map of Mississippi
- (1) Rand McNally's Census, 1930-1940
- (2) Mississippi State Geological Survey, 1925
- (3) Index of Incorporated Towns of Mississippi, 1940

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Page 4.

GARDENS (unusual plantings, planted by whom, and when)

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS: ART LIBRARIES, ANTIQUES, etc. (where located, owner, historical connection, if important.)

Many interesting relics and antique furniture will be found in many homes in the city, particularly in the Manship home on the corner of Fortification and N. West Streets. (a)

Beautiful portraits and other paintings of note are located in the Municipal Art Gallery, North State Street.

Old manuscripts almost priceless are found in the Archives and History, in the War Memorial Building. Records dating back to 1687 and old newspapers and various early manuscripts. (a)

Early History of Jackson As Capitol.

During territorial times, from 1798 to 1803, the Capitol was at Natchez. It was changed to Washington where it remained from 1803 to 1817. The question of location was a troublesome one in the Constitutional Convention of 1817, and it was temporarily arranged that Natchez should have the honor. But the prevalence of yellow fever seriously interfered and during Poindexter's administration, the seat of government was changed to Columbia, at the same time that provision was made for a permanent capitol near the center of the State. The Choctaw cession of 1820 provided a central region, and by an act of the legislature of February 12, 1821, Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Lattimore were appointed commissioners to locate within twenty miles of the true center of the state, the two sections of land which congress had donated for a seat of government. Major Freeman, the surveyor, estimated that the center of the state was close to Doak's stand on the Natchez-Tennessee road and Choctaw line, in what is now Madison County. Hinds and Lattimore, accompanied by Middleton Mackay, guide and interpreter, set out from Columbia for that spot on November 12. They visited Yellow Bluff, but found it objectionable and decided there was a desirable place on the Big Black or anywhere within limits set by the legislature. So they returned to the Lefleur's Bluff, ten miles south of the Choctaw Agency. They had passed this bluff going up and were satisfied by the beautiful eminence north of and continuous with the bluff, falling eastwardly

into an extensive and fertile flat, and continued by high, rolling land on the west. A never-failing spring of pure water in front of the eminence and the good water of the creek, the fertile soil, abundant timber, and evidently healthful air, added to the attractions. The river was navigable--a keel boat had gone up beyond the bluff several times--the school section of the township was within a mile of the eminence, and the fact that it was 35 miles south of the center was only a recommendation to the present population. In their report to the legislature, November 20, they suggested that this was a favorable time for the experiment of a town on the "checkerboard plan", as suggested by President Jefferson to Governor Claiborne 17 years before; the alternate squares to be parks. The original manuscript plan followed that plan. The legislature ratified the choice and authorized Hinds, Lattimore and Peter A. Vandorn, Commissioners, to locate two adjoining half sections and lay off a town to be named Jackson, in honor of Major-General Andrew Jackson. To this site the offices were ordered removed by the fourth Monday of November, when the legislature should meet at the New Capitol. In April following (1822), Abraham DeFrance of Washington, superintendent of public buildings, repaired to the site to begin operations and he was soon followed by the Commissioners, accompanied by a number of prospective settlers. The town was laid off, with Capitol green, Court green, and ~~College~~ green parks and various reservations and only ten lots were offered for sale, the purchasers agreeing to build log or frame houses by November. Among the settlers, were: Lieutenant -Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster in October, Joseph Wenn and Major Jones. B. M. Hines contracted to build a State House of brick, two stories high, 40 x 30, to be completed on October 15, for \$3,500. The clay and brick and limestone for lime were

found close at hand. There was an advertisement of 100 lots to be sold January 1823. G. B. Crutcher started the Pearl River Gazette and Peter Isler the State Register, which were the first newspapers to be published at the State Capitol.

In 1829 the Senate passed a bill to remove the Capitol to Clinton, but it was defeated in the House by a tie vote. The proposition was renewed in 1830, and the House voted 18 to 17 to move to Port Gibson, but immediately reconsidered the vote, on motion of M. Haile, and next day passed the bill for removal, with Vicksburg as the lucky town, by a vote of 20 to 16. No change was made, however. In the same year, H. Billingsley, H. Long, Samuel W. Puckett, Daniel Wafford, William Matthews and Hiram Coffee proposed to build on Capitol Square Jackson State House to be worth \$50,000, for which they would take the entire two sections of land donated by the United States, including the town of Jackson and the additional land purchased by the Senate, in lieu of the lots already sold. This would be figured at \$20,000 and the State would pay the balance in three annual installments of \$10,000. The proposition was not accepted.

The Constitutional Convention of 1832 was held in the first State House at Jackson, and the Constitution established the Capitol at Jackson until 1850, after which the legislature could designate a permanent seat. The Constitution of 1869 made no reference to the subject, and until the Code of 1880, Jackson was only de facto the Capitol of the State.

During the war (1861-65) the State House was abandoned in May and in November, 1863, and the Capitol was temporarily located at Columbus;

then at Macon in 1864; and again at Columbus early in 1865.

May 18, 1865, the legislature met again in the old capitol.

Bibliography

Encyclopedia of Mississippi History; Vol. I, Dunbar Rowland; Southern Historical Association, 1916 (Capital)

History
Early History of Jackson as Capitol.

During territorial times, from 1798 to 1803, the Capitol was at Natchez. It was changed to Washington where it remained from 1803 to 1817. The question of location was a troublesome one in the Constitutional Convention of 1817, and it was temporarily arranged that Natchez should have the honor. But the prevalence of yellow fever seriously interfered and during Poindexter's administration, the seat of government was changed to Columbia, at the same time that provision was made for a permanent capitol near the center of the State. The Choctaw cession of 1820 provided a central region, and by an act of the legislature of February 12, 1821, Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Lattimore were appointed commissioners to locate within twenty miles of the true center of the state, the two sections of land which congress had donated for a seat of government. Major Freeman, the surveyor, estimated that the center of the state was close to Doak's stand on the Natchez-Tennessee road and Choctaw line, in what is now Madison County. Hinds and Lattimore, accompanied by Middleton Mackay, guide and interpreter, set out from Columbia for that spot on November 12. They visited Yellow Bluff, but found it objectionable and decided there was a desirable place on the Big Black or anywhere within limits set by the legislature. So they returned to the Lefleur's Bluff, ten miles south of the Choctaw Agency. They had passed this bluff going up and were satisfied by the beautiful eminence north of and continuous with the bluff, falling eastwardly,

Jackson (294 alt., 48,282 pop.) is Mississippi's city and its capital. Founded and platted as the seat of government, and for 116 years the funnel through which all the turbulent events of the State's history have poured, it has a background which is, in turn, murky with political intrigue and bright with historic associations. Its position as the democratic heart of the State accounts for its tone and prestige; the skyscrapers spaced along Capitol Street and the new outlying subdivisions are evidences of its rapid expansion on the surge of an industrial and governmental boom. For Jackson is the crossroads to which all Mississippians gravitate; and in a State that is predominantly rural, it alone has the metropolitan touch.

Situated on a high bluff with the Pearl River forming its eastern boundary, Jackson spreads north and west. Viewed from an upper story window of any of the well-spaced office buildings it becomes an unconsolidated city of magnificent distances. Nowhere is there an over-concentration. On the south a block-long flower garden centers the group of civic buildings. Near the center, the Governor's mansion, occupying an entire block, looks out upon the business district from a lawn that is wide and shaded with trees. The business district, confined almost exclusively to Capitol Street and characterized by now contemporary designed facades, is conspicuously unbegrimed and fresh. To the north and west are the residential districts, the first an early architectural revival of

ante-bellum Georgian houses now outmoded by contemporary adaptations of classical styles, the second a heterogeneous section of bungalows and English cottages. Strung along the railroad tracks northwest of the business district are the "heavy" industries, lumber, oil, and cotton. Forming ~~la~~concentric ellipses around the north, west, and south edges of the city are the new subdivisions. Planted along the neutral grounds and in the city parks are more than 7,000 crepe myrtle trees, Jackson's loveliest natural attraction.

In character with its position as a capital, a majority of Jackson's white population finds employment in governmental service, either National, State, or county. The administrative center for the many agencies of the present National administration, political appointments to newly created Government positions have been one of the larger factors in the phenomenal increase in Jackson's population. Yet commercial and industrial employment does not lag far behind, for Jackson's boom has not been based on government alone.

Approximately 40 percent of the population are the Negroes who furnish the bulk of the city's unskilled labor. A majority of these families live in the northwest section, in three and four-room frame houses. Crowded together these houses sit in clean-swept yards, a few with truck patches to the rear. More familiar than the garden, however, is the clothes line upon which wave the week's washing of some white family. For Jackson has not yet abandoned its patronizing

of washerwomen in preference to laundries, and many Negroesses, who often are employed as cooks and nursemaids, take in washing on the side. Yet not all of Jackson's Negroes are unskilled laborers; many of the State's leading Negro lawyers, doctors, and educators live here. These professional men maintain a superior standard of living to their humbler neighbors, who mow lawns, work gardens, or do manual labor for the industrial plants. They own their homes, of substantial construction and design and furnished with overstuffed sofas and rococo bedroom suits, make themselves a part of the city's economic life, and follow the somewhat sophisticated trends of the white population.

Jackson had its beginning as LeFleur's Bluff, the trading post of Louis LeFleur, adventurous French-Canadian who had his cabin at what is now the intersection of South State and Silas Brown Streets. When the Treaty of Doak's Stand expanded Mississippi by breaking the bounds of the old Natchez district in 1820, the legislature decided that the capital city should be located near the center of the State rather than at Columbia or Washington. From Columbia, the temporary capital, a three-member commission composed of General Thomas Hinds, hero of Andrew Jackson's coast campaign against the British, William Lattimore, and James Patton made their way up the Pearl to select a suitable location. LeFleur's bluff with its extensive fertile flat to the east and rich prairie to the west plus its strategic location

with regard to river transportation was the commission's choice. In 1821, three days after Thanksgiving, the legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to work with Hinds and Lattimore in laying out the city, assisted by Abraham DeFrance, superintendent of public buildings at Washington, D. C.

In 1821 the first statehouse was completed. It was a two-story building with outside dimensions of 30 by 40 feet, and was constructed of brick, clay, and limestone found in the vicinity. Shutters on each window, upstairs and down, added the 19th century "modern touch," and large chimneys flanked either end. The first session of the legislature convened here in January 1822.

The name of the newly created city was changed to Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," then the idol of Mississippi and later the President of the United States. The area around the city became Hinds County, named for the chief of the planning commission who had been "Old Hickory's" associate in military campaigns in the South. The new statehouse was erected at the approximate center of the town, which was made up of two adjoining half sections of land deeded for the purpose, and which had been laid out on the "checker-board" plan in accordance with Thomas Jefferson's suggestion to Territorial Governor Claiborne 17 years before. Each square designated for building purposes was alternated with a square reserved as a park or green. Evidence of this plan is still seen in downtown Jackson,

and on College Green which extends east of the new capitol. A tablet on the northeast corner of Capitol and President Streets marks the site of the first statehouse at approximately the center of the original town. The original boundaries were the bluffs on the east, and South, West and High Streets, the town including College Green, Court Green, Capitol Green. Ten lots were offered for sale. Among the first settlers was Lieutenant Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster soon after his arrival. The following year, 1823, 100 lots were offered for sale.

Records of early Jackson were burned during the War Between the States, but it is known that there was agitation for removal of the statehouse. In 1829 the Senate passed a bill authorizing the removal to Clinton (see TOUR 2), but the measure was defeated by a tie in the House. In the next year the House voted 18 to 17 to move the capital to Port Gibson, but immediately reconsidered. The ^{following} next day they voted 20 to 16 to move it to Vicksburg, but still no action was taken. Then, to avoid the question for a number of years, the constitution of 1832 designated Jackson as the capital city until 1850, when the legislature should name a permanent seat of government. By 1850 Jackson was well established, and the legislature made no change.

The Old Capitol was completed in 1839, and the following year Andrew Jackson addressed the legislature here. Five years later, Henry Clay was entertained under its roof. In half a dozen more

years a convention was called here to consider Clay's last compromise, that of 1850; and in January 1861, the building was the scene of the secession convention that severed Mississippi from the Union.

During the 1830's and early 1840's much of the groundwork for the city's future prosperity was laid, even though this was a period when the State's currency was rapidly depreciating from the flush times that preceded the 1837 crash. A railroad linking Vicksburg to Jackson was begun in 1836, the same year in which Jackson built its first hotel, the Sycamore Inn, on the site now occupied by the Hinds County Courthouse. The inn was a two-story, ten-room frame house which derived its name from the large grove of trees around it. In 1837 the Jackson and Natchez railroad laid its first track. Through this Jackson became, just prior to the war, the junction of two through railroads, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern connecting with the Mississippi Central to give a route from New Orleans to Jackson, Tennessee, and the Southern which completed the road east and west from Vicksburg to Meridian.

The first newspapers printed in Jackson were the Pearl River Gazette, published by G. B. Crutcher; the State Register, edited by Peter Isler; two political papers, the Flag of Our Nation and the Reformer; the State's Rights Banner; the Mississippiana -- at one time the most influential paper in the State, published by Henry B. Foote and moved to Jackson from Vicksburg and Clinton; and the Eastern Clarion,

organized at old Paulding in 1840, purchased by Colonel J. J. Shannon in 1862, moved to Meridian until after the war, and then to Jackson where it is known now as the Clarion Ledger.

As the capital and as a railroad center Jackson played an important part in Mississippi's military history during the War Between the States. After the Ordinance of Secession in 1861, the city remained the Confederate capital of Mississippi until just before it was besieged in 1863, at which time, under the pressure of war, it lost its place as a seat of government until the spring of 1865. The siege was closely connected with the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. When Vicksburg was besieged, General Joseph E. Johnston collected troops at Jackson and moved them against the Federals across the Big Black. But his campaign was halted when Vicksburg surrendered, July 4, and he was forced to retire to his entrenchments and base at Jackson. Then, July 9th, General Sherman marched to the Gulf and reached the Confederate entrenchments. There ^{was} spirited skirmishing on the 11th and a heavy bombardment and assault on the 12th, during which the Federals were repulsed, with a loss of about 500 men and three battle flags. Under the continued bombardment Johnston evacuated the city on the night of July 16, moved on toward Meridian; and Sherman took possession. It was then that Jackson's records were destroyed, for the city was gutted by fire and became known by the dismal sobriquet of "Chimneyville." The governor's mansion, built in 1842, and a handful of small homes were saved from the general

destruction, the mansion occupied by Sherman. The fate of the city's other homes can be visualized from Sherman's report to Grant on July 18: "We have made fine progress today in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. The land is devastated for thirty miles around."

Though retarded by the war and the fact that it kept a city government of carpetbaggers long after the State as a whole had restored white supremacy, Jackson's growth continued during Reconstruction. In 1871 Tougaloo College for Negroes, seven miles north, was opened by the American Missionary Union of the Congregational Church of New York City aided by the State; in 1883 Jackson College for Negroes was moved here from Natchez; and in 1898 Campbell College, also for Negroes, was opened. The leaders of the Negro race developed by these schools helped Jackson to forgive the "Black and Tan" Constitutional Convention of 1868 under "Buzzard" Eggleston, and the expulsion of Governor Humphreys by troops from the executive offices and the mansion in that same year. In 1887 Jackson was a city that could attend the Kermis Ball lasting three days, staged by a group of Jackson women to raise money to build a monument to the Confederate dead. The monument, one of the handsomest in the South, was unveiled on the Old Capitol grounds in June, 1891, by Jefferson Davis Hayes, grandson of the only President of the Confederate States of America. In 1884 Jackson was the scene of Jefferson Davis's last public appearance. He appeared at the Old Capitol in

response to an invitation of the legislature; and in 1890 Mississippi's greatest convention met at Jackson to draw up the constitution that is now the basic law of the State.

Railroads continued to radiate from Jackson. In 1882 a line was completed from Jackson to Natchez; in 1885 a line to Yazoo City; then followed at intervals the Gulf & Ship Island, the New Orleans & Great Northern down the Pearl River valley, and the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, running northeast. The Gulf & Ship Island meant the beginning of south Mississippi's lumber boom (see GULFPORT).

Completion of the railroads and the definite ending of the troubled days of Reconstruction, as the century came to a close, created a decided new growth. In the first five years after 1900, Jackson more than doubled its population and tripled its business, having a population in 1905 estimated at 36,000. In 1903 the magnificent new capitol was completed. Millsaps College, opened by Major Reuben W. Millsaps in ¹⁸⁹⁰1892, has become one of the State's leading institutions for higher education.

The latest period of the city's development began with the opening of the Jackson natural gas field in the 1930's. With cheap fuel for factories, and excellent transportation facilities, Jackson began to draw new industries other than governmental. Starting almost with the crash of 1929 and continuing through the depression, it grew

faster than any major city in the United States, with the possible exception of Los Angeles. The population is now estimated at close to 60,000.

It is impossible to separate Jackson's history as a city from its history as the capital of a state. In one sense, all that has happened in Mississippi since 1822 has had its repercussion in Jackson; and today, Government, including Federal, State, county, and city branches, is its biggest business.

Tour - 12.4 m.

S. from Capitol St. on S. Congress St. to Pascagoula St.

L. on Pascagoula St.

1. The HINDS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, E. Pascagoula St. bet. S. Congress and S. President Sts., is a million-dollar four-story stone structure of distinctly modern design, occupying the entire square south of the municipal flower garden.
2. The CITY HALL, E. Pascagoula and S. President Sts., is a dignified Doric building, erected in 1854. The square it occupies was originally the city's master-ground and market place. By an agreement the top floor is reserved for certain of the city's lodges. During the war the hall was converted into a hospital. The front and back facades are similar; but, Janus-like, the building is two stories on one side, three on the other. The narrow front lawn is gloomy with deep magnolia shade. The back entrance faces the municipal

flower garden. The structure is in an excellent state of preservation, and houses all municipal offices under Jackson's commission form of government, adopted in 1912.

L. from Pascagoula St. on S. State St.

3. The OLD CAPITOL, intersection of State and Capitol Sts. (R) (open), is the city's most historic building. The indefinite grey of the stone is unrelieved in color and is accented only by the simple Classic lines of its construction. Six large Ionic columns, separated by narrow arches, center the structure and support the large silver dome which tops the flat-seamed metal roof. On the sides are symmetrical wings, each with a run of three windows with 18 lights each and bracketed between slightly projected end bays with similar single windows. The level cornice is raised only in the center to finish the roofridge. This central portion is flanked by an upturned console motif, repeated in the lintels of the windows. The simplicity of the pediment and entablature is broken by a delicate radially-divided circular window.

Within, two long halls branch from the central rotunda. Directly beyond and opposite the vestibule is a semi-circular stair which dates only from 1916, and in the center of the rotunda is a statue of Jefferson Davis that formerly stood on the grounds. This statue is lighted from the lantern of the dome 50 feet above. Originally the second and third floors of the north wings were one

and housed the assembly and gallery. The third floor, however, has been extended and both floors cut into offices. The old rostrum and its beautifully decorated windows are yet visible. Directly above the entrance on the second floor are the offices once occupied by the governors.

The best interior view of the building is from the ground floor of the central rotunda looking up past the statue of Davis into the elaborately-decorated dome. This view, suggesting the fine aspiring hand of the architect, shows the noble conception of the 1830's classic revival at its best.

✓ In February, 1833, the legislature appropriated \$95,000 for the construction of the statehouse. It was occupied in incomplete condition in 1839, but was not finished until 1842 and only after the total cost had reached \$400,000. Much of the construction work was done by slave labor. Brick in the massive walls were burned in nearby kilns, and the longleaf yellow pine lumber was sawn from the then near-virgin forests of Simpson and Smith Counties and transported to Jackson by ox teams. Copper used in covering the dome, still in perfect state of preservation, was ^{brought} carried by ox team from New Orleans. By 1865 repair was necessary and in 1903 the place was abandoned as unsafe, not to be used again until 1916, when it was put into its present state of repair.

A major portion of Mississippi's early history has centered in the Old Capitol. Andrew Jackson in 1840 and Henry Clay in 1844 visited Mississippi and addressed the legislature within its walls. Jefferson Davis, triumphantly returning from the Mexican War at the head of his regiment in 1847, addressed a multitude from the second floor balcony. The Ordinance of Secession which made Mississippi the second Confederate state was enacted in the house chamber in 1861. An Irish comedian then playing in Jackson, Harry McCarthy, was inspired to write three verses of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," battle song of the Confederacy; and the flag was unfurled in the Secession Convention as a symbol of Mississippi's independence. Governor Clark was arrested in the executive offices in 1865 and taken to the Federal prison at Fort Pulaski. Governor Humphreys was ejected from the executive offices in 1868 to mark the beginning of the carpetbag reign. Governor Adelbert Ames, last of the carpetbag governors, was impeached by the legislature in 1876. In 1884 Jefferson Davis made his last public appearance here in an address to the State legislature. Today the building is used to house departments of State government, including the Departments of Education, Insurance, Health, and Agriculture.

On the grounds south of the building is the CONFEDERATE MONUMENT dedicated by the grandson of Jefferson Davis in 1891 during the second Confederate Veterans Reunion.

L. from N. State St. on Amite St.

4. The BRAME HOME, cor. Amite and N. President Sts. next to filling station (R) (private), marks the center of Jackson's earliest residential section. The exact date of erection is unknown, but the house was standing in 1836 and at that time was owned by Judge Brame. It is a pure type of one-story Georgian, pleasing in its extreme simplicity and lack of distracting ornamentation. Dormer windows front and back, grooved Classic columns supporting a square portico, and full-length windows are in keeping with its architectural style. Inside the house is a trap door, which, though its significance is unknown, gives color to its story. During the early days of Jackson, State politicians used the house as a rendezvous, and it has been suggested that the secret door was for their convenience.

5. The POWER HOME, 411 Amite St. (L) (private), was built nearly a century ago within the original checkerboard plan of Jackson. The long gallery and ornamental grilles are original, but extensive improvements have been made within recent years. During the first gathering of the United Confederate Veterans in Jackson in 1891, all Confederate generals were entertained here. Jefferson Davis, a friend of Colonel J. L. Power, was a frequent visitor.

R. from Amite St. on N. Congress St. to Mississippi St.

6. The NEW CAPITOL, Mississippi, N. West, High, and N. President Sts. (open), is the product of a new century, a place of power and utility rather than of tradition. Constructed of Bedford stone in a design similar to the National Capitol, it stands with formal dignity

on a high terrace to harmonize with the symmetry of the structure itself. The four stories, surmounted by a dome, reach a height of 135 feet and extend to great breadth on each side of the three flights of broad steps leading to the first floor. On the pinnacle of the dome is an eagle with a wingspread of 19 feet.

Inside, a large central rotunda opens upward to the ceiling of the large dome. Around this are built the wings which comprise the second, third, and fourth floors. On the first floor, the extremities of the wings are occupied by the Museum, Hall of Fame, and Archives. The Supreme Court occupies one of the wings of the second floor, the State Library the other. On the third floor are the Senate and House Chambers and the Governor's suite.

On February 21, 1900, an act was passed authorizing the creation of a Statehouse Commission to supervise the building of a New Capitol, which was to be located on the old penitentiary grounds, at a cost of not over \$1,000,000. Fourteen architectural plans were submitted, with that of Theodore Link finally adopted and a contract for \$833,179 awarded. The Illinois Central Railroad laid a track at its own expense from its lines to the site to save the State time and money. The building was dedicated and opened for use on June 3, 1903.

The penitentiary which had occupied the grounds was built in 1840, and during the War had been used as a munitions factory until Sherman's occupation of the city. It is said that part of the

penitentiary's walls, too difficult to demolish, are buried under the man-made hill on which the Capitol now rises.

The DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY and STATE MUSEUM, on the ground floor (open), is one of the first State-supported historical departments in the United States. Since its establishment in 1902, it has assisted actively in creating 15 State departments of history, and has originated the idea of a State hall of fame, adopted by other States. The HALL OF FAME is a collection of portraits, assembled without cost to the State, and valued at \$5,000,000. Each person represented is a prominent Mississippian. The most valuable portrait of the collection is that of George Poindexter by Gilbert Stuart. The MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION of the department includes the archives from 1678 to the present. The department's translations of European provincial archives are a standard source for the early history of this section. The MUSEUM is outstanding in the South; its collection of historical flags has no equal in this country, and its Indian Display is notable. All Indian relics in this collection were excavated from mounds and village sites in Mississippi.

R. from Mississippi St. on N. West St.

7. GREENWOOD CEMETERY (L) is Jackson's first burial ground, and is one of the few cemeteries in the South where both white and Negro dead are buried. One of the earliest graves is that of Governor A. M. Scott who died of Asiatic cholera at Jackson in 1833. Perhaps

the most famous monument is that at the grave of George Poindexter, great Whig senator. One of the most interesting tombs is that of John R. Lynch, Negro Secretary of State during the carpetbag regime. Two Confederate brigadier-generals, four Confederate colonels, and more than 100 Confederate soldiers lie buried in the cemetery. Greenwood is graced by some exceptionally fine crepe myrtle trees.

8. The MANSHIP HOME, NE. cor. N. West and Fortification Sts. (private), has both architectural beauty and historical significance. Built in 1850, the one-story grey frame house preserves with accuracy the characteristics of Southern Colonial architecture. Beneath a steeply pitched gabled roof are seven spacious rooms, separated by a wide hall (formerly open). A gallery runs the length of the house and iron balustrades are executed in grape design. Fortifications thrown up by the Confederate army extended across this lawn. On the front lawn is a FIRE BELL, which originally belonged to Jackson's first fire company. The bell, similar to the Liberty Bell, is half-silver and was the only bell in the city to escape being molded into cannon balls during the war. Instead, it was rung for curfew, fires, funerals, and news of battles. In 1888 it was presented to Mr. Manship, the last survivor of the volunteer firemen. On Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1918, the bell, removed from the Manship lawn to the Old Capitol, was rung continuously for 24 hours.

FORTIFICATION STREET, extending east and west through the northern portion of Jackson, derives its name from the fact that

Confederate fortifications were located along its course. Crossing the yard of the Manship home, following Congress Street south, the lines turned into what is now Fortification Street, and extended west between the Raymond and Clinton roads.

9. WILLSAPS COLLEGE, bet. Marshall St. and Woodrow Wilson Ave. (R), is a fully-accredited, four-year, liberal arts college under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its student body of 430 is composed largely of Jackson men and women. The college was founded in February, 1890.

R. from N. West St. on Woodrow Wilson Ave. to N. State St.

R. on N. State St.

10. BAILEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (L) is the latest addition to Jackson's extensive public school system. Of reenforced concrete, it is of contemporary design.

L. from N. State St. on Belhaven St.

11. BELHAVEN COLLEGE, intersection Belhaven and Peachtree Sts., is a fully-accredited, four-year, liberal arts college for women. It was founded in 1891 and has about 235 students.

Return on Belhaven St. to N. State St. L. on N. State St.

12. MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, bet. Manship and Fortification Sts. (R), was founded in 1847 through the influence of James Champlain, blind philanthropist of Sharon, Mississippi, and became a State institution by legislative act, March 2, 1848. The school's

purpose is to train children with defective sight between the ages of seven and 21 who can not be educated in public schools.

13. The MUNICIPAL CLUB ART GALLERY, 839 N. State St. ^(R) (open 8-6 weekdays; free), has a small permanent collection of pictures but features displays which change from week to week.

14. The NUGENT HOME, 607 N. State St. (R) (private), exemplifies the Southern ante-bellum architecture. The wide entrance porch is supported by round Classic columns; double doors, outlined in side lights and with a transom of colored glass, lead into a wide hall. A noticeable feature of the exterior is a small balcony overhanging the entrance, executed in delicately wrought iron. A wing at the left has its own porch and entrance, with railings on the upper porch similar to those of the front balcony. Inside, the house follows the Colonial plan of arrangement, with large rooms divided by a central hall both upstairs and down. It is furnished with antique furniture, brought by Colonel and Mrs. Nugent from Alabama. The original home on this site was badly damaged by fire when the city was burned in 1863 and this house, practically a new structure, was built to encase the remnants of the old. The original flooring is still in place under the present covering of hardwood.

L. from N. State St. on Amite St.

15. The SITE of the BOWMAN HOTEL, the gathering place of the State's ante-bellum politicians, is now occupied by the Standard Oil Building. It was here in 1855 that Colonel Alexander McClung, the

Black Knight of the South, fulfilled the prophecy of his own melancholy "Invocation to Death" by committing suicide, supposedly because of adverse public opinion resulting from the death of a youth in one of McClung's many duels. The hotel was burned by Federal troops in 1863.

16. MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR GROUNDS, end of Amite St., ^{the place} is where the largest of Mississippi's many fairs is held in October of each year. School children's day at the fair is nationally known among concessionaires for its record-breaking attendance. Admission to the fair is free.

Return to N. State St. L. on N. State St. to Capitol St.

R. on Capitol St.

17. The SITE of the FIRST STATEHOUSE, NE. cor. Capitol and President Sts., is the lot now occupied by the Baptist Bookstore.

18. The GOVERNOR'S MANSION, Capitol St. bet. N. Congress and N. West Sts. (R), sits serenely in its grove of trees at Jackson's busiest corner. Its design was intended to "avoid a profusion of ornaments and adhere to republican simplicity as best comporting with the dignity of the state." The only break in this republican simplicity ^{is} are Corinthian columns supporting the portico. Appropriation was made for the mansion at the time one was made for the capitol in 1833, but construction was not begun until later, and the building was not completed until 1842. Its first occupant was Governor Tucker, although it is claimed that Governor McNutt occupied it temporarily during construction. The long list of governors it

has housed ^{has} given it personality, and the admirable arrangement of the lower floor makes it well suited for the occasional receptions which are highlights of Jackson's political society. In 1908 the building was repaired and a new wing added to its center axis. As it stands today, however, it is almost indistinguishable from the original structure.

19. The FEDERAL BUILDING, SW. cor. Capitol and S. West Sts., is a four-story white marble and granite structure of modern design, housing the postoffice and many of the Federal offices.

R. from Capitol St. on N. Farish St.

FARISH STREET is the spinal cord of the Negro business district. Though a great many Negroes patronize the cheaper stores maintained by white owners, a large part of their trading is done in their own section. On Saturday nights this street, swarming with shoppers and pleasure seekers, has an atmosphere of unrestrained gayety. On it are visible the shingles of Jackson's Negro lawyers and doctors; and such picturesque lodge signs as "The Sons and Daughters of the I Will Arrive Society." Gallery space is reserved for Negroes at the civic auditorium for all public performances, but the number who attend is negligible; the Negro's social life, for the most part, is confined to the picture shows, dance halls, and pool rooms on or near this street.

Return to Capitol St. R. on Capitol St. to S. Gallatin St.

L. on S. Gallatin to Hooker St. R. on Hooker St. to Terry

Road. L. on Terry Road to Porter St. L. on Porter St.

20. BATTLEFIELD PARK (R), formerly known as Winter Woods, includes 5.5 acres of natural woods in which tall oaks and slender pines predominate. Here nature has been left almost undisturbed since the days when Confederate troops abandoned their fortifications on this site. Parts of the trenches and several cannon are on the ground. The woods are now a children's playground maintained by the city.

Return to Terry Road. R. on Terry Road to Poindexter St.

L. on Poindexter St. to Lynch St. L. on Lynch St.

21. CAMPBELL COLLEGE, (R) at the foot of Lynch St., is one of the two Negro schools in the State supported by Negroes. The school, composed of two brick buildings three stories in height and several frame buildings, including the residence of the president, is affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal church. It has a high school department and offers a four-year college course leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Connected with the school on the west are 36 acres which are farmed by students to help pay their tuition fee. The guiding genius behind the school is the native Mississippi Negro Bishop S. L. Greene of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The school has an enrollment of approximately 410 students.

Return on Lynch St. to S. Gallatin St. L. on S. Gallatin St. to Capitol St. L. on Capitol St.

22. The DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, (R) bet. S. Green Ave. and

Magnolia St., was erected in 1904 and is now training some 275 boys and girls of both races to overcome their handicaps. The State's first deaf and dumb institute was established in 1854, but its buildings like the rest of the city were destroyed during the war.

23. LIVINGSTON PARK, 2918 Capitol St., embraces 79 acres of landscaped rolling park on which are a municipal 18-hole golf course, an artificial lake, tennis courts, pavilion, and a zoo. The lake, used for swimming during the summer months, is chlorinated twice daily. The zoo and bird sanctuary are the outgrowth of a pet animal collection begun by the Jackson fire department.

Points of Interest in Environs:

Natural Gas Fields, 2 m. (see Tour 7); Insane Hospital, 7.9 m., Jackson Country Club, 6.2 m., Lakewood Cemetery, 8.3 m., Mississippi College, 10.7 m., Hillman College, 10.8 m., Natural Gas Fields, 2 m. (see Tour 2); Radio Station, 6.2 m., Tougaloo College, 7.4 m. (see Tour 5).

700
560 - Jackson, Hinds
Tri-weekly Clarion, March 20, 1869
V. O.

Jackson Hinds Co
7c'

Gen Fire Company No 2 was out in Full force on Thursday evening in their handsome uniforms, making a splendid appearance. The uniforms - white and black for the engine and green and black for the hose - were highly complimented especially by the ladies. By the way, we have heard that these gallant boys are wanting a banner for their annual parade, but their expenses have been rather heavy. Can't the ladies assist them? The boys would very much appreciate a gift from their far friends.

568 -560 - Jackson, Hinds Co.
Clipping from the Daily Clarion,
Aug. 28, 1866
V. O'Leary

West Jackson is fast becoming an enterprising and populous part of our corporation. It has now an excellent hotel and another in the course of erection; two first class refreshment saloons, a drug and several other stores, a foundry, and other evidences of industry and thrift. We have heard some indication that it threatens to secede from the balance of the corporation because of taxes paid without corresponding benefits received. Should secession take place we presume it will involve the establishment of a toll bridge across Town Creek, the election of a separate Board of Mayor and Aldermen and the organization of the various bureaus that are essential to good city government. But notwithstanding the doctrine of secession has been killed by the war, we are in favor of giving our West Jackson friends the benefit of it whenever they can prove that they have not or can not have full justice from the powers that be.

700 - *Chas. J. Towne*
560 - Jackson Hinds Co.
Clipping from The Mississippian
May 6, 1846

STREETS OF JACKSON

Messrs. Editors:

For the last three months I have been expecting the city authorities to repair the street near the governor's mansion, but in vain. It is therefore time that public notice were taken of the condition in which the Main street has been kept up to this time. Would any man at a distance believe it if he weretold that the city authorities as the seat of government have permitted the main street, reaching from the Capitol to the Railroad to be for three months continually impassable for carriages and horsemen? Would it be believed that through that time travelers would have mired down in the middle of the street and in many instances from ignorance of the navigation. No, sirs, it would not be believed, and yet it is as true as gospel. How long is this state of things to continue?

A Citizen

560
560 - Jackson, Hinds Co.
Clipping from the Daily Clarion,
Aug. 28, 1866

City
H
Jackson
Hinds Co
7c1

"A street railroad from the Railroad junction, W. Jackson, to the Capitol is being talked of by enterprising citizens. It would be a good investment and an immense convenience to the public."

700
560 - Jackson, Hinds Co.
Clipping from the Mississippian
April 22, 1946

We are informed that the Jackson Brass Band will give an instrumental and vocal concert at the theater Saturday evening. The object is to raise funds to pay for the instruments.

7C'
Sec
Murray

22
am
7C'
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Mississippi, is a city of 52,000 population in 1930, 36,000 in 1906, is 244 miles from Memphis. It is the Capital of the State of Mississippi.

Jackson is unimpressed by the styles and customs of the foreign nations which held sway over its territory at one time or another. When the French were building a thriving civilization on the Gulf Coast, Jackson was a wilderness inhabited only by a few Indians who lived on the red clay banks of the Pearl River.

A few ante-bellum homes are still found in Jackson, but most of them were burned by the Federal Troops during the Civil War. Since then, the city has grown rapidly, but with no particular trend except in scattered residential sections, where one fad or another reigned during a building boom.

Everybody in South Jackson built his home after a square, unartistic style, and the result is seen in a monotonous, uninteresting display of unarchitectural residences inhabited by the laboring classes. Fashionable North Jackson has been more fortunate. North State Street reveals some of the most imposing homes in Mississippi and the adjoining streets present a panorama of quaint little bungalows built after the Spanish and Georgian architectural styles.

The streets have been paved, with a few exceptions in the less frequented sections of town. In some of the better residential sections, recently built, rows of imposing trees distend their branches to shadow the flower lined walks.

Rigid zoning laws operate to prevent the encroachment of commercial concerns in the better residential sections, recently built, and the process of beautification is speeded through the demands of the citizens.

Sunday in Jackson is a day of universal quiet. Strict Blue Laws prevent the operation of motion picture shows and the playing of ball games on Sunday.

The climate in Jackson is murky during the winter, with intermittant spells of bitter cold. The rainfall is about 5.3 per month.

It is in the Black Loan Belt of Mississippi, and farming in the nearby rural sections is unusually good.

HISTORY

Late in the eighteenth century, when the Spanish flag still waved haughtily over Mississippi, Louis LeFleur, a French trader, threw up a rude log cabin on the red clay bluffs of the meandering Pearl River and began a brisk trade with the Indians and the few white men who hurried to Natchez, the seat of Spanish Government, and after 1795, to Washington, the capital of Mississippi Territory.

On December 10, 1817, Mississippi became a state and ¹⁸²⁰four years later, the legislature, meeting in a courthouse at Columbia and greatly dissatisfied with its housing, appointed Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Latimore as commissioners to find a permanent seat of government that was centrally located and readily accessible by water.

Records show that two sections of land were donated at "LeFleur's Bluff," and because it had the requisites of the legislature, the three commissioners selected it. Their report was approved on June 30, 1822 and the name, "Jackson," was given the new site, in honor of Major General Andrew Jackson.

On December 23, 1822, the legislature met in Jackson in the new state house which cost about \$3,000 and which was located at the corner of Capitol and President Streets. It was a two story building with a chimney at each end, and with shutters. Two double doors opened on a board sidewalk in front while the rear faced a forest.

It was in this building that Robert John Walker launched his political career. He defeated Sargeant S. Prentiss in a senatorial race and won national fame through his ardent support of Andrew Jackson who had already captivated the people of

Mississippi by speaking in their new Capitol when he was a candidate for president.

Records show that this building was too small to properly accommodate the state officers and they were housed in other buildings, often times, private homes. The Constitutional Convention of 1832 met in this building and it continued to serve as the seat of government until 1839, when the legislature, dissatisfied with it, built the building now known as the "Old Capitol", at the end of Capitol Street.

Among the most noteworthy events which took place in this beautiful old building are the reception of Henry Clay, the convention of 1850, called to inquire into the question of Federal Relations, and the famous Secession Convention, and three days later, by a decisive vote, threw Mississippi into the war with the Confederacy.

The Jackson & Natchez Railroad was built in 1837, the year that the crash of the small banks throughout the nation threw the world into a financial quandry, and almost failed. The Commercial Company, of Vicksburg, which was to build a railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson in 1836, had not completed the task, and a bank they had built to finance their road crashed. Another Company, building a road from Jackson to Meridian, failed at the same time.

In 1856, the railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, known as the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, was completed. The Grand Gulf & Jackson road was finished in 1839, the same year that the revived Jackson & Vicksburg line finally spanned the miles with a track.

In 1880, the Southern Railroad absorbed the Alabama and Vicksburg road, and in 1855, the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, from Jackson to Gulfport began. It was

not completed until 1901, when T. J. Jones, a capitalist of Pennsylvania financed it. Meanwhile, the Illinois Central System absorbed the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and the Southern plying between Vicksburg and Meridian.

Centenary College, A Methodist college, at Brandon Springs, near Jackson, was moved to Jackson, Louisiana in 1845, and Methodists instantly began talking of building another college in Jackson, but this task was delayed until 1889 when they met and resolved that a college should be established in the state. Through generous contributions by Major R. W. Millsaps, for whom the college is named, it was built the same year.

Mississippi College, at Clinton which is five miles from Jackson, figures largely in the City's educational program. It was founded in 1826 as Hampstead Academy, but in 1827, the legislature changed the name to Mississippi College and later made several substantial donations for its support. For eight years, it was in the hands of the Presbyterian Church, but in 1850 they gave it to the town of Clinton. The town gave it to the Baptist Church a few months later.

In 1885, Campbell College, a negro school, was founded by the African Methodist Church as a theological school.

In 1894, Belhaven College for Women was founded by Dr. L. T. Fitzhugh, a Presbyterian Minister.

On May 14, 1863, Grant, in his campaign against Vicksburg, defeated the Confederates at Raymond. He then swept into Jackson, leaving behind all of his supplies and thereby defeating the strategy of the Confederates who believed that he dared not desert his base. Pemberton was swept westward in broken confusion and the Federals took charge of the city.

The city was burned twice, by the Federals previous to Grant's invasion this time, the old capitol building gutted by flames and valuable records wholly destroyed,

rendering it impossible to reconstruct much of Jackson's pre-war history. Grant seized the grist mills and food stored in Jackson, kept the mills running full speed to furnish his troops and commenced to lay waste to the city. It became desolate, "Chimneyville," being properly ascribed to it.

In the old Capitol in 1868, the notorious "Black and Tan", legislature under the dominance of "Buzzard" Eggleston began its session. In June of the same year, armed men ousted Governor Humphries from the executive office by force. Here were brought impeachment proceedings against Governor Ames: in 1876, the venerable Jefferson Davis made his last public appearance here in response to an invitation by the legislature. In 1890 the present constitution was drawn up in the legislative halls.

In 1823, shortly after the city was founded, the Pearl River Gazette, its first newspaper, was established by G. B. Crutch, and the State Register was soon brought here by Peter Isler. The States Rights Banner and the Mississippian soon followed. The Mississippian was originally established in Vicksburg by Henry S. Foote, then moved to Clinton, finally to Jackson. It was probably the most influential paper in the state before the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Flag of Our Union and the Reformer, both political papers, and the first to use power in Mississippi, sprang up in Jackson and remained as strong influences in the state until the war when they disappeared. The Eastern Clarion was established at Paulding in 1840. Colonel J. J. Shannon bought it in 1862 and moved it to Meridian where it remained until the end of the war. It was then brought to Jackson becoming the Clarion and later the Clarion-Ledger.

After the war, Jackson had the Mississippian, the Clarion, the Standard and others which have been forgotten. Since then, The Jackson Daily News has been established and the Standard and the Mississippian, being primarily partisan journals, disappeared after reconstruction days because no need for them existed.

The New Capitol Building was erected in 1903 during the term of Governor Vardaman, on the site of the state penitentiary grounds on North West Street, and the legislature moved into it. The Old Capitol began to fall into decay and in 1910, at the instigation of patriotic women's organizations the state appropriated money for its repair.

Since February 1930, the production of natural gas has been closely linked with the history of Jackson. Over 110 producing wells are located within and near the city, with a daily open flow capacity of 3,800,000,000 cubic feet.

The first well showing traces of oil in commercial quantities was brought in on April, 1932, with a flow of 400 to 500 barrels per day.

GOVERNMENT

Jackson has had the commission form of government since January, 1913, before which, it had the alderman form. For six years, between 1866 and 1872, the mayors of Jackson were appointed by the military regime, then in power.

The earliest mayor known is Richard Fletcher, who was in office 1854. Records of earlier officers were destroyed during the Civil War when the Federal troops burned the city.

Air Service at the Municipal Airport on the Davis Stock Farm Road, half mile north of Livingston Park.

Busses: The Tri-State Transit Company operating busses from Meridian to Vicksburg, terminal at 117 Pearl Street. Other busses to all points in the nation stop at the Union Bus Terminal, 118 Lamar, between Capitol and Amite Streets.

Highways: Gulfport, 180 miles, U. S., 49., Memphis, 244 miles, U. S. 51, New Orleans, 238, U. S. 51, Vicksburg, 49 miles, U. S. 90, Meridian, 150 miles, U. S. 90, Natchez, 60 miles, U. S. 16 to Utica, Miss. 13 to Port Gibson, U. S. 91 to Natchez.

Railroads: The Union Station, Capitol Street, is served by 26 passenger trains of the Illinois Central, the Y. & M. V., and the Alabama and Vicksburg. (The Station is in the center of the city, half a mile from the Old Capitol, and busses run by it at all times of the day, and up to twelve o'clock at night.) The G. M. & N., Station on Pearl Street, directly behind the Old Capitol, operates eight trains daily, among them the famous Rebel, the stream-line train to New Orleans.

Local Busses: Busses to any part of the city run every twenty minutes. Fare, 5¢.

Taxis: Between any two points in the city proper, fare 10¢

ACCOMMODATIONS

Jackson has four first class hotels regularly accepting overnight transients. The Edwards House, just across Capitol Street from the Illinois Central Depot; rates, \$2.00 single, \$3.50 double; meals additional. The Walthall, on Capitol street, midway between the Depot, and the Old Capitol; rates \$2.00, \$2.50 single, double, \$3.00, \$3.50; The Heidelberg, on Capitol near Northwest, rates; \$1.50, \$2.50 single, double, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

The Robert E. Lee, on Lamar Street, two blocks from Capitol, rates, single, \$2.50, \$3.50, double, \$4.00, \$5.00, suite, \$7.50. A number of smaller hotels and tourist camps are to be found within Jackson.

AMUSEMENTS

Jackson has four motion picture houses and no legitimate theatre. The Livingston Park Swimming Pool, is open during the summer and no rates are charged. It is located at the end of East Capitol Street. Rowboats may be hired at a nominal rate.

INDUSTRIES:

In addition to the ordinary industries sustained by necessities of a fair-sized city, there are in Jackson over 110 gas wells (South of Jackson on Highway U. S. 49), an ice plant (Southern Ice Company), which supplies the freight cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is open for regular visits by the public, a large fertilizer plant, (The Jackson Fertilizer Company) near the end of Capitol Street a coffin factory at the end of Gallatin Street, a glass bottle Company, in the suburbs, (Highway 80, for one mile, then turn to the left for half mile).

The Buckeye Oil Mill, established in 1904, employs 150 men, and is one of the largest cotton seed oil mills in the South. It is located on Bailey Avenue, close to the Baptist Orphanage. The Jackson Fertilizer Company and the Virginia Carolina Fertilizer and the F. C. Royster Guano Company are all on Mill Street. On the east side of the Illinois Central Tracks, nearby, are the Lehman Mill Works and the Pan-American Oil Company's distributing plant. South on Mill Street are the United Gas Public Service Company's plant and beyond that is the Southerland Cotton Oil Company, established in 1914 and employing 75 men.

It is the railroad center of Mississippi.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Governor's Mansion, Capitol and North West, is one of the most interesting building's in Jackson. Built on a pre-war style, it embodies a stern beauty as it looks out on the swirling traffic of Jackson's busiest block, facing the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, another old building of beauty. It occupies an entire block with its spacious, tree lined lawns. The original building was built in 1842, the interior burned during the civil war, then it was completely re-modeled. It was enlarged during the administration of Governor Noel. The basement contains rooms for the servants, prisoners from Parchman penitentiary.

Much of the old furniture from the mansion is no longer there, but there is some very lovely old silver and a chair that has withstood the onslaught of generations. This chair is solid mahogany, and its exact age is unknown.

2. St. Andrews Episcopal Church is a massive gothic structure that conveys the impression of hoary age with its dull brick and great stained windows, with its smooth concrete steps and belfrey. One expects to see lichen walls and to smell the dank odours of time, but the building is only twenty-three years old, and the third Episcopalean Church that has been built in Jackson. From its beginning, it has held a conspicuous place in the religious life of the community and has numbered among its members families of leadership and distinction in the capitol. Among the outstanding churchmen here was Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, a native of England who preached the Queen Victoria Jubilee Sermon in 1897.

3. Greenwood Cemetery on North West Street is one of the few cemeteries in

the south where white and negroes are buried together. At first, it permitted the burial of slaves. During reconstruction days, John R. Lynch, a negro secretary of state, was buried in the northwest corner, and the state erected a monument over his body, with his image. The statue is strangely like that of the Old Egyptians. A few negroes who can show ownership of plots are still permitted to bury their dead in the cemetery.

4. The Manship Home is one of the few ante-bellum homes in Jackson, and one of the most interesting in the State. It is located on upper North West Street. In the yard is the volunteer fireman's bell--the only one in Jackson that survived the molding pot where others were made into bullets during the civil war. This bell, half silver, was spared and given in 1886 to Mr. Manship, the last survivor of the original fireman. The building, of rare architectural beauty, is almost a hundred years old, and is now owned by the descendants of Mr. Manship. It is not open to visitors.

5. The Old Asylum Grounds located near the end of North State Street is posted and visitors are not permitted to enter. The buildings have been abandoned and the patients moved to the New Asylum at Whitfield. At the South East corner of the grounds is the Superintendent's home which is one of the newest of the buildings and quite modern and handsome. The grounds are still well kept. The question of adding to this building and using it as a governor's mansion has been discussed.

On the driveway just beyond the superintendent's home is a four room brick house that is a monument to a man's affection and loving care of his wife who became hopelessly insane at the birth of her first child. This couple were from two of Jackson's wealthiest and most socially prominent families. After the birth of her child, physicians announced her case hopeless, so the young husband built this house, established a fund for her, and although he has been dead many years, she is well provided for.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

1. The City Hall was built at some hazy date before the Civil War. By act of the legislature, December 2, 1858, the Sheriff and Clerk of the County were granted permission to use offices in it, provided the city authorities consented. February 15, 1856, the Federal Government was sold an interest in this building, and continued to use it until the outbreak of the war. Sometime during this period, the Masons and the Odd Fellows acquired an interest in the building and did not relinquish it until the twentieth century.

It is a stone building with great, full length Ionic Columns supporting the roof. The windows have green shutters.

2. The Court House was built in 1932, on a modern style of architecture. It houses the Federal Court and Federal Jail. It is four stories high, covers almost a block with its great area, and the grounds are beautifully landscaped.

3. The Federal Building, Capitol at North West, is almost a replica of the court house, and was built on the same style of architecture, of white marble and granite.

4. The New Capitol, North West Street, was modeled after the National Capitol at Washington, and is one of the handsomest capitol buildings in the entire union. Built of Bedford limestone and containing every type of marble used for interior decoration, this structure was built within the appropriation of one million dollars without the sale of bonds or the increase of the tax levy.

5. The Old Capitol is at the end of the business section of Capitol Street, facing the Illinois Central Depot, and it is the first building to strike the attention of the visitor when he turns East on Capitol.

It is a much smaller building than the New Capitol, but large for the day when it served as the house for the Mississippi government. The visitor enters through arched doorways, the arch of which supports six Corinthian columns which extend to the roof. The building is three stories high, and is crowned by a dome. It houses the state museum where may be found many historic relics of Mississippi, including the battle flags of many Confederate Regiments, magnificent paintings of the Civil and Mexican War, and many items collected by Mississippians during the world war.

Politics have entered but very little in the selection of our city officers for the past ten years. The mayor of the city is a Republican and the two parties have at alternate periods had a majority of the Board of Aldermen---When mayor McGill was first elected, in 1873, the floating debt was \$32,500.00, including warrents and other obligations accruing through a period of nearly twenty years. The debt was bonded at 8 percent interest. The interest has been promptly paid as it fell due, and the bonds have been taken up as they matured, and there is now outstanding only the sum of \$1,200.00 held by two parties---To meet this debt has required an annual tax levy of five mills.

The Pearl River Bridge debt required an annual tax levy of ten mills, to pay the interest. This debt, through the indefatigable labors of Mayor McGill, was assumed by the county, and has long since been extinguished. The school and school house-tax in 1873, collected of city tax-payers by the county was 6 1/2 mills---The present city school tax is 2 1/2 mills; school warrents of the city have been at par for the last eight years, and the city schools have been maintained from six to nine months in each year.

The special fire tax of 1 1/4 mills or fifteen hundred dollars a year is levied in accordance with an act of the Legislature, in response to a memorial of the tax-payers of the city---The state makes an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, we have thought that one thousand additional by the city would be quiet sufficient to keep the apparatus of the several companies in good order. The tax for general purposes is five mills.

1873

General purposes ----- 5 mills
 Bridge Tax----- 10 mills

Page 1

665 -

Hinds, Co.

SEC

Virginia O'Leary

Literature

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

In

Debow's Review

From the pen of Prof. George Stenkrath

"After a very pleasant trip from Vicksburg on the Southern Railroad which is so ably presided over by William C. Smedes, Esq., who, as partner of the late S. S. Prentiss, was no less distinguished as an elegant civilian than as a profound and erudite lawyer, I find myself heartily welcomed among our friends at the metropolis of the State of Mississippi.

This capital was founded in November, 1821, by General Thomas Hinds and Dr. William Lattimore, and called Jackson in honor of General Andrew Jackson. While alluding to the founders of the city it is not remiss to refer, incidentally, to the services of General Thomas Hinds, who was greatly distinguished in military affairs at the Battle of New Orleans, at which he commanded the cavalry of the Mississippi Territory and did much to secure the honors that belonged to the eighth of January, 1815.

Jackson is delightfully situated on the Pearl River, in a very fine and fertile region of the country. It is not celebrated for its commercial advantages particularly, but being intersected by the Southern and Great Northern Railroads, it is a point of more than ordinary importance. The "State House" is built partly of brick and partly of limestone of an inferior character, which gives it the appearance of being an older edifice than it really is. At a distance, however, it presents a rather grand exhibition of architecture.

The enclosure of the Capitol is not adorned by walks, promenades,

Page 2

665 - Jackson, Mississippi in Debow's Review.

SEC

Virginia O'Leary

flowers, etc., such as should always greet the eye at the principal building, which is so frequently visited by the fair sex.

The offices in the interior are: The Governor, The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and State Librarian. The Supreme Court of High Court of Errors and Appeals is holding its term here at the present time.

In the lower part of the enclosure is situated the Arsenal of the State, which reflects credit upon the military reputation now so deservedly enjoyed by Mississippi.

As one enters the gate, in its front, his eye immediately rests upon the cannon which were taken by General John A. Quitman at Alvarado in 1847 and presented to the State as trophies of the American arms in the war with Mexico.

Leaving the capitol I next visited the penitentiary, containing 145 convicts, which is surrounded by a wall of about 20 feet in height and embraces more than 20 acres of ground. The edifice itself is a specimen of architectural skill, that rivals any institution of the kind in the South. Its apartments are well arranged and its internal management of the first order.

The lunatic asylum is situated in a beautiful grove about two miles from the city. It is a fine stone building and one of which the State may well be proud. Appropriations are annually made for its maintenance. It is lighted with gas, a convenience which the city itself cannot boast.

The institution of the Blind is located in the northern part of the

Page 3

665 - Jackson, Mississippi in Debow's Review.

SEC

Virginia O'Leary

city and receives a fostering care and protection from the State through all the seasons of the year. It is a large frame building with walks regularly laid out and adorned with the rarest kind of shrubbery. In the western part of the city is to be seen the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and, like the Blind, it is a wooden building with a lovely grove in front.

The Executive Mansion, which the State has so liberally provided as a residence for the governor, is the handsomest abode to be seen in the Southern country. It is a brick building adorned with Doric columns in front, surrounded by beautiful sidewalks, shrubbery, floral and botanical plants. It is presided over by the wife and accomplished daughters of his Excellency William McWillie. It is generally known that the entertainments and dinners given by the Governor's lady are of that superb and magnificent order which best betokens a taste refined and cultivated.

The population of Jackson is about 4,000.

Its educational institutions and primary departments are of the first class.

The religious denominations, comprising Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Baptist, and Episcopal have each its own house of worship with able and efficient ministers. The attendance is always large which gives assurance that Jackson is a place of high moral character.

There are three newspapers: The Mississippian, Eagle of the South and Mississippi Baptist, all of which are conducted with signal ability.

The Mississippian is a semi-weekly paper and the oldest in the State. It was founded in 1833 by Governor Henry S. Foote and James Catlett.

Its present able Editor, Major Barksdale, has been frequently

Page 4

665 - Jackson, Mississippi in Debow's Review.

SEC

Virginia O'Leary

spoken of for high official positions, but his devotion to the cause of journalism has invariably prompted him to decline.

There are but two hotels in the place of which I am aware - the "Bowman House" and the "Dickson House". The former is a most capital hotel while the latter, though not of an inferior order, is yet more private in its character.

The proprietor of the Bowman House is Mr. H. Hilsheim, a gentleman in every respect qualified for the position he now holds; and all must acknowledge the obligations under which he has placed the traveling public, for his superior attainments and attentive servants. The building is of brick and embraces a whole square - almost an acre of ground.

Southwest from the Capitol is the City Hall, a large building of brick which is appropriated to the business of the city, the Circuit Court of the United States and also contains the Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall. It embraces the whole square and the lot surrounding it, I understand, is soon to be handsomely adorned with walks, shrubbery, floral plants, etc.

I find the citizens of the metropolis accommodating, generous and disposed to contribute to the enjoyment of strangers by every means in their power; and it is a sufficient commentary upon their endeavors to say that they never fail of success. The ladies of Jackson are beautiful, lovely, modest, retiring, and combine the elements of Roman suavity with Parisian elegance.

Having prolonged this sketch, already drawn out beyond the limits I had designed, I must now conclude by tendering my warmest acknowledgements to the citizens of the place.

I cannot omit to mention the success and prosperity which have

Page 5

665 - Jackson, Mississippi in Debow's Review.

SEC

Virginia O'Leary

attended the State Historical Society of Mississippi, whose address was published in the February number of the Review and which bids fair to fulfill the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

I had almost forgotten to mention the State Fair grounds lying in the eastern part of the city, which is a splendid place and has been generously visited during the last two fairs, at which time and place a great quantity of fine stock was exhibited and gave entire satisfaction. The citizens anticipate that in the course of this year this exhibition at the State Fair will be equal to anyone in the adjoining States. I hope they will not be disappointed.

Page 1

Summary of Jackson
Daily Clarion Ledger
Published --- 1908
Jackson, Mississippi
R. H. Henry -- Editor
Mrs. D. W. Files
July 2, 1908

"JACKSON HAS A MAN ON SOCIALIST TICKET

The Socialist in Jackson have learned with great interest the personnel of the electoral ticket named by their state convention at Hattiesburg, and declare it as one by which they can all stand and for which they will vote with a great deal of pleasure---There are a goodly number of Socialists in Jackson---It is declared that there are at least fifty Socialists in this city, and when it comes to their national ticket, the only one they have in the field in this state this year, they vote together as against either of the other parties---

July 7, 1908

"At the gathering of the citizens of Jackson at Sligo Highlands last Saturday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a "Country Club", Mr William M. Anderson, president of the Merchants Bank and Trust Company, was elected president, and Mr. Peyton Hall, of the Hall---Miller Paint and Glass Company, secretary---

July 8, 1908

"JACKSON SELLS HER BONDS AT PAR AND \$1,550 PREMIUM.

The city council met in regular monthly session yesterday,---when the present *proceedings* proceedings were had and done, to wit:---

Bids for purchase of \$196,000 in bonds were read as follows. John Haven & Co., Chicago, bid par \$196,000 and lithographing, city to pay \$5,000--

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago, bid par and \$500. N. H. Harris & Co., New York, bid par and premium of \$1,550(?).

The bonds were awarded to N. W. Harris & Co., that firm agreeing to lithograph the bonds at \$196 and to give city benefit of smaller cost---

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Treasurer Montgomery reported as follows: General fund \$3, 852.97, school fund (overdrawn) \$8,145.51, water fund (overdrawn) \$1,385.72, fire fund \$13,952.79, Cedarlawn cemetery \$300.71, bond and interest fund \$11, 101.57, public building bond fund \$5,993.38, paving fund \$7,798.26, school building bonds \$1,468.76, light fund \$10,227.58. Total \$64,698.02; less over-drawn \$9,531.23, balance on hand \$55, 156.79---"

July 14, 1908

"The Clarion-Ledger has practically moved to its new office on President street, next to the corner where it was printed for years----"

July 15, 1908

"Jackson will soon have a city jail that will compare favorably with any jail in the state---"

July 16, 1908

"The city executive committee held a long and interesting session yesterday. It was found that hundreds of names of voters had been marked off the pale books for failure to pay taxes, etc., and there is a scramble on the part of the delinquents to get reinstated----"

July 17, 1908

"So many people wanted to see it and could not in the limited time the management of the Dixie Treatorium in West Jackson have engaged for a return date of the celebrated moving picture, "The Blue and the Gray." It is said to be the best war picture ever produced. Will be offered as an additional attraction at the Dixie tonight."

July 19, 1908

"Joyous Jackson, the city of lovely women and noble men who obey the ten commandments and follow the golden rule, takes a breathing spell on this holy day for reflective thought. All is well with the past, is better in the present and will be best in the future. Business is good, the People are happy and contented, the primary election for city officers will be pulled off tomorrow without any acrimonious friction, and our baseball team still

leads in the pennant race by a safe margin---"

"The idea has occurred to quiet a number of citizens in the past two or three days that there was something peculiar about the way the poll books were handled by the sub-committee appointed by the executive to go over the list of the voters of the city.

In the first place why did the city executive committee order an examination of the city books when here-to-fore the unvarying custom has been to accept the county books as the basis of voting??

July 21, 1908

"Yesterday's election for municipal officers was one of the most interesting one of the most orderly and one of the most surprising in the history of the town.

The race for mayor made by Mr. A. C. Crowder was nothing short of phenominal.-----Those of the present officers of the city who are re-elected are Fred Lusk, City Clerk; C. B. Allen, chief of police; J. N. McLeod, street commissioner; Dr. E. H. Galloway, City Physician."

July 23, 1908

"THE CLARION LEDGER PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY THE CLARION LEDGER CO. SOUTH PRESIDENT STREET, OFFICIAL JOURNAL MISSISSIPPI. THE ONLY JACKSON PAPER TAKING A FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT-----THE CLARION-LEDGER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY PAPER IN MISSISSIPPI-----"

July 23, 1908

"The cotton buyers and others of Jackson who are interested in the buying, selling, shipping, marketing and handling of the South's great fleecy staple, called on Attorney General Fletcher at the Capitol yesterday morning to see what is probable in the compress anti-trust litigation---"

July 24, 1908

"Inasmuch as the state has passed the depository law and the Supreme Court has ruled the law to be valid, and further, since there is now an ordinance pending before the city council asking that a city depository be created.

It is of the supermost importance that all candidates now offering for election to the city council, announce their platform on this question.

Why should not the city realize a revenue from its idle money instead of paying trustees and on over drafts on certain funds, when they have other funds on deposit that draws no interest?---

Interest alone on the city funds would go a long ways in paying current expenses, and 4 per cent on \$100,000 would build a few blocks on paved streets every year---

July 26, 1908

"Joyous Jackson having adjusted its politics to its perfect satisfaction, will now proceed to pull together for 50,000 population by 1910."

July 29, 1908

"Well, the city election is a thing of the past and it was the cleanest, fairest campaign I ever witnessed. There was no mud slinging, and consequently no hard feelings nor soreness because of the result. And now let us join with the new administration in making a greater Jackson. Let us remember that we are citizens of the best town in the best country in the best State in the Union, and go to work to let other people realize the fact. We are all neighbors in this town and what helps or hurts one, helps or hurts the others.p----

Tom S. Hanie

July 31, 1908

"The Jackson Drug Company, which went into the hands of Messrs. A. C. Jones, of the Mississippi Bank and Trust Company, and W. A. Montgomery, cashier of the Mississippi Bank and Trust Company, as receivers of the business with instructions to sell out to the best advantage and best interest of the creditors, have closed a deal by which Mr. J. P. Doster, of Birmingham, becomes the owner and who has entered upon the discharge of the duties as manager----

Aug. 1, 1908

2---- The Jackson Gas Light Company has just completed a monster storage tank where they will store one hundred thousand feet of the illumination as a reserve force, or supply, and which quantity should be sufficient for all practical purposes---

The improvement is a big and a costly one, but it fills a long felt want in the community---

"Eastern capitalists are once more making inquiries of the Board of Trade of Jackson as to the feasibilities of a plan to locate a cotton factory here---

Aug. 4, 1908

"The Capital Light Guards, Jackson's crack military Company, left here this morning at 4 o'clock for Columbus, via Winona, to go into camp for ten days. This company is commanded by Capt. "Bob Miller," and has about forty men.

The company assembled at their armory in the old capitol last night where rations were issued and where they remained till morning when they marched to the depot.

The capitol Light Guards have been drilling regularly and persistently for a month, every night recently, and it is confidently expected that this will prove to be the best drilled team on the encampment grounds---

Following is a list of the officers---R. S. Miller, Captain, F. M. Featherstone, first Lieutenant; F. W. Young, second Lieutenant; J. W. Root, first sargeant; J. M. McGraw, second sargeant; ^{F. S. Shields, third sargeant} J. J. Cullen, fourth sargeant; I. O. Wimberly, quarter master sargeant; H. W. McGraw, corporal; E. L. McGowan, corporal; L. R. Featherstone, Corporal; V. P. Missina, Corporal---

Mascot---L. W. Manship."

Aug. 14, 1908

"HOUSES ARE NEEDED SAY REAL ESTATE MEN. MANY WILL HAVE TO BE BUILT

TO SUPPLY THE PRESENT DEMAND---"A little public spirit combined with our present opportunities will give Jackson a rapid growth, and make her a great city in a very short time."

Aug. 15, 1908

"The Jackson Bank is mailing out to its patrons one of the handsomest booklets ever issued by a concern in the state. It gives a history of the bank since its organization in 1889 up to date, and shows that profits amounting to 142,000 have been distributed among the stock holders, and in addition to this there is a large surplus----"

Oct. 16, 1908

"The city of Jackson is \$18,000 or \$20,000 out of pocket in concrete sidewalks, and may never get a lot of that money back in the general fund--- These walks have been constructed by the city with the expectation that the property owners would pay for them, but a great many of them have failed to do so, and the city finds itself with a good big bag to hold and a few expensive law suits---"

"The real estate transfers filed for record with the Chancery clerk during the past week were small in amounts involved, but there were quite a number of them---twice as many as for the week previous, and that demonstrates that interest in Jackson ^{list} ~~list~~ (sp.?) is being not only maintained, but is improving.

It has been the slogan of those who would tear down rather than build up for several years prices in Jackson were too high, and that the limit had been reached and it was time to unload---Jackson real estate is as good and safe security as any man need want for his money---"

Aug. 19, 1903

"The Mississippi Travelers have been working for some time on the increase in freight rate proposition, and have requested the commercial bodies assist them in the case. After a consultation with the Jackson Board of Trade, the Meridian Board of Trade and the Wholesale Groceries

Association, it was decided to issue a call to the commercial bodies and to the merchants in smaller towns that did not have a board of trade or other commercial body to meet in Jackson on September 15th for the purpose of perfecting plans to carry on the case---

Aug. 21, 1908

"Jackson wants these bridges over Pearl river converted into draw bridges so as not impede navigation---

Aug. 25, 1903

"MILITARY COMPANIES AT THE TRI-STATE FAIR

In view of the fact that the Capital that the Capitol Light Guards of Jackson were classed as the best drilled company at the Columbus encampment it seemed that they should be selected to go to Memphis and go up against the Companies from Tennessee and Arkansas that may enter the lists."

Aug. 28, 1908

"In view of the promised visit of Booker T. Washington, the most prominent negro citizen of the United States, the colored people of Jackson are considerably interested, and propose to make the occasion one long to be remembered in their ~~history~~ *midst*

Booker was in Jackson some ten or twelve years ago, addressing his people at their Beneficial Hall or on Farish street----

Aug. 30, 1908

"POST OFFICE DOES A LARGE BUSINESS

The office now has 25 incoming and 25 out going mails every day, has one independent station which does a general post office business, day and night. There are sixteen clerks, one substitute, ten city carriers, 4 rural carriers, seven substitute carriers and two special delivery messengers. The office is depository for money order funds for 164 other post offices and pays twenty-one railway postal clerks."

Sept. 1, 1908

"Those in charge of the Labor Day demonstration in this city are thoroughly convinced that it is going to be one of the biggest affairs of the kind that was ever experienced in any Southern town.

A great many of the more prominent business firms of the city have promised to have floats in the parade, and it ^{is} understood the sign painters have all the work they can do between now and the day of the celebration, September 7th---

The Confederate Veterans have been invited to join in the procession--- They will be headed by the drum and fife so as to remind them more forcibly of old times.

Governor Noel has issued his proclamation designating Labor Day as a holiday---

Sept. 3, 1908

"About one year ago the city council of Jackson granted a franchise for another telephone company to Mr. N. D. Smith and his associates.

That was about the time the rich man's panic was announced, and the proposed telephone company was unable to get the money to finance the enter prise---

"This is the central part of the state and the chances are that Jackson will be made the headquarters of the company. (States Mr. N. D. Smith)

This new telephone plant will be of the most modern type---what is called the central energy, the wires in the business districts being under ground, and the exchange and the entire line up to date in every respect."

Sept. 4, 1908

"The city of Jackson should have a public library", declares a taxpayer.

"The fact of the business is that it should have had one long ago---

A few years Mr. Carnegie offered to donate several thousand dollars to the library, provided the city of Jackson would put up a similar sum and take charge of the management of the establishment. But Jackson declined to take advantage of the opportunity to secure the library, and there has never been a renewal of the effort---

It has been suggested that the Board of Trade might take hold of the matter and see what can be done in the premises. It has also been urged that the young men's Christian Association, and thus the very people who are wanted to be reached would come within the influence of the leading thought and intellect of the capital city, and would sing its praises from one end of the country to the other---

Sept. 5, 1908

"MAJESTIC RESTAURANT OPEN THIS EVENING WILL BE FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR ELEGANT DINNING ROOM."

Sept. 8, 1908

"LABOR DAY AS CELEBRATED IN THE CITY OF JACKSON THOUSANDS OF VISITORS WERE IN TOWN --- THE PARADE WAS NEARLY A MILE LONG AND MADE UP OF HANDSOMELY DECORATED FLOATS

-----Long before noon the streets were filled to overflowing with visitors from every direction, all of the railroads have brought in train-loads of people---

It had been announced that the parade would start from Poindexter Park at 1:30 and before that hour the place was over run with people, carriages, floats, bands of music, women and children.

---Taking it all in all the day was one of the biggest that Jackson has seen in years---

Last night a great crowd returned to the big building on the fair grounds for a d nce---

Sept. 9, 1908

"Mayor Wharton and city clerk Lusk spent some considerable portion yesterday in affixing their signatures to the 196 bonds sold by the city a few months ago and the proceeds of which are to be used in the extension and improvement of the water-works and sewerage systems.

These bonds, which are very handsomely engraved, are in denominations, of \$1,000 making \$196000. The premium paid by the buyers is \$1,500 and the accrued interests, which at 5 percent amounts to something more than \$1,000, so that the city will shortly receive the sum of about \$198,600---Four or five thousand dollars will be donated to paving---"

"PREACHERS REQUEST PROHIBITION CLAUSE. WOULD HAVE GOVERNOR TACK ON RIDER TO KNOCK OUT LIQUOR---"

Sept. 15, 1908

"The Capitol Commission held a meeting yesterday and determined to make the Governor's Mansion all one color. The contractors for the building of the thirty thousand dollar annex and improvements and repairs called the attention of the commission to the fact that the building would look bad with the new half of a brown pressed brick and the old portion of the building painted gray---The idea was to remove one course of brick from the outer walls of the old part of the building and replace them with the brown bricks---This makes the cost of the improvements to the Mansion \$2,200 more than the contract price, but the commission came to the conclusion that it would be better and really cheaper in the long run, as there would be no occasion for painting every two or three years. Work on the Mansion is progressing rapidly and in a few months it will be the handsomest residence in Jackson, with sixteen steam heated rooms and broad halls that will be a credit to the state."

Sept. 16, 1908

"There was a battle royal in the city of Jackson yesterday---

It has been anticipated that ^{Mayor} ~~Mayor~~ Henry would carry the city of Jackson by about 200 Majority, but instead his majority was something more than 400---" ^{Mayor} ~~Mayor~~ Henry of Jackson elected for Congressman) (Giles)

Sept. 22, 1908

"WHEN YANKERS APPLIED TO JACKSON 45 YEARS AGO.

The following account of the burning of the city of Jackson by the

Yankee army was written a day or two after the fire by Col. A. J. Frantz, published in his paper, the Brandon Republican, and reproduced in the very excellent trade edition of the Brandon News last week----

We find in an old scrap book the following interesting story of the Yankee occupation of Jackson, Miss. The story appeared in the Brandon, Miss. Republican in April, 1863:

"In order to ascertain the amount of damage done by the Yankees during their forty-eight hours occupation of the city of Jackson, we went over and took a careful survey of the place yesterday morning, and give below the result of our observations. We could not get a complete list of the property burned, and otherwise destroyed, owing to great confusion in the city. The following buildings were burned.

Greens Cotton factory, together with all the machinery, 300 bales of cotton, and all the buildings connected with the factory; Phillips' factory, and all the buildings connected there with; J. A. Stevens' foundry; Bailey's cotton shed, containing a large quantity of tar, lime, cement, etc.; Catholic Church and parsonage; Mrs. Blackwell's house, together and contents; Confederate house together with furniture, etc.; railroad depot and all the buildings immediately West and south of the same; State penitentiary, with all the machinery; flouring mill near Phillips' factory; all of the houses on State street from Shove store to Graves' corner, including Greens banking house; Ambrozier's grocery; Allen & Ligon's store, and Graves' large brick building with a number of small intervening houses; all the south side of Pearl street from State street to the Mississippi Baptist office, including the Confederate quar-master's office; a number of sheds or warehouses near the old depot of the Southern Railroad, containing an immense quantity of cotton, sugar, molasses, etc., and a number of old cars, belonging to both railroads, all the business in front of the city hall, and market house, except Mrs. Sander's boarding house and one or two small shops; Lemley's hat factory, Robinson's warehouse, General Freeman's dwelling house;

all the buildings belonging to the fair grounds, rope factory and saltpetre works; the railroad and city bridges across Pearl river, and all the bridges and tressel work on the Southern Railroad for several miles, and shops where Government work was being carried on. All the stores in the city were pillaged, their contents either carried off or thrown into the streets and the presses and broken up. The postoffice was rifled for its contents. The Governor's Mansion was broken open and pianos and furniture destroyed.

The Episcopal Church was entered and the whole interior defaced. Nearly all the private residences were entered and trunks broken open, fine dresses torn to pieces, and all jewelery, silverware and provisions taken, Dr. Knapp's office was broken open, his dental instruments carried off and his furniture destroyed. Capt. Jullienne's book store and bindery were destroyed. J. W. Gray & Co's drug store was partially destroyed. Jo Morgridge was an extensive sufferer by the depredations of the vandals.

E. Virden's loss in sugar, molasses, etc., is estimated at \$200,000. D. W. Busick lost heavily in his tobacco commission store. Allen & Ligon lost all their books, paper money and merchandise. Dr. S. C. Farrar lost his horses and mules. J. W. Rawlins lost his carriage and carriage horses. Almost every horse, mule, cow and hog in the city was taken. Watches and breast-pens were forcibly taken from gentlemen on the street. Negroes, from 300 to 500 were taken from the city and adjacent country, and as an inducement for them to go, they were promised commissions in the Yankee army, and about 100 of them were armed before they left the city.

Intelligent gentlemen estimate the total loss of property in the city at five millions of dollars---

It is asserted and believed that in the retreat between Jackson and Clinton, many houses were burned and nearly all the horses, mules and cattle were driven away."

Page 1

630 - Jackson Water Works - Hinds County

FEC

Euna Lee Burns

(724 a)
J. W. Keith Frank

The Jackson City Water-works supplies an average of 4,500,000 gallons per day. By means of two plants, one located on the bank of Pearl River, which furnishes the water supply, and the other 1700 feet from the River.

The water has a slight degree of permanent hardness, about 4 parts to a million (4 p. p. m.)

(Information given by Mr. L. H. Fewell, Supt. City Water Works, Jackson, Mississippi.)

File with 700-Jackson

ch
200

Page 1

600--Historical Place, Jackson, Hinds County

FBC

Euna Lee Burns

The fire bell in the front of the Manship house on the corner of Fortification and North West Streets was bought shortly after the first fire department of Jackson was organized by Thomas Green in 1837. It consisted of 40 young men.

The bell has no connection with the history of the Manship House, having been placed there for the sake of convenience to the department, rather than historical claims of the Manship family.

(Information given by Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame, grand-daughter of Thomas Green.)

City of Jackson
FEC
Mrs. C. F. Fite

Theaters: Majestic, leading theater, E. Capitol St., between Buckley's Shoe store and Carter's Jewelry Co., motion pictures. Istrione, directly across street from Majestic, motion pictures, a number of second-runs, western pictures on Saturdays. The State, E. Capitol St., two doors east of Edwards Hotel and near Union Station, mostly second-run motion pictures, recently built. Century, E. Capitol St., about a half block west of Old Capitol, motion pictures, stage shows at rare intervals.

Hospitals: Baptist Hospital, corner North State and Manship Sts.; Charity

Cemeteries:

Page 8

700--- City description, Jackson
(Tour of Jackson)

FC

Mrs. C.F.Fite

Information given by Mrs. Michel Sennett Conner, wife of ex-governor
Conner 1932-36

Information given by Mrs. Robert Henry, granddaughter of Gov. McWillie
1857- 1859

Letter written by the Bridge Department of the State Highway Department

The Official and Statistical Register of 1908, Rowland, Dunbar Published
by the Department of Archives & History, 1908

Observations of writer, Mrs. C.F.Fite

Published (Pamphlet) speech of Dr. J.H. Stone present head of the School for
the Deaf, Jackson, Mississippi.

Page 1

City of Jackson

FEC

Mrs.C.F.Fite

Incomplete

Type:

Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss., on U.S. Highways 80 and 51, on west bank of Pearl
River, 275 mi. north of New Orleans and 45 mi. east of Vicksburg. Capitol of the
state, its population is approximately 55,131, it having grown from 7,800
since 1900.

History: Jackson had its beginnings as a trading post established by LeFleur,
at a point near the Enochs Lumber Co. Plant, corner S. State and Silas Brown
Sts. After admission of Mississippi into the Union, Natchez, Washington and
Columbia were too far south to be considered permanent sites for perma-
nent government of the State. Location of Jackson although too far west, was
decided upon because of its access to river transportation (Pearl River),
so important in 1821. Accordingly, in 1821, the legislature met in courthouse
at Columbia and appointed Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Latimore
commissioners to locate a seat of government. The Act was amended Nov. 28, same
year, appointing Thomas Hinds, William Latimore and Peter Van Dorn to locate
and lay off the town. It was agreed to name it Jackson in honor of
Major General Andrew Jackson. First state house, located at corner E. Capitol
and President Sts., where Harding Building now stands, was completed within
two months and ready for occupancy for sixth session of Congress, 1822--
cost \$3000. Constitutional Convention of 1823 was held, here, when Robert
J. Walker was elected

The building, a two story brick house, with a chimney at each end, was too
small to house the state offices. Served as seat of government 17 years.
In 1839, a new Capitol, known as the Old Capitol, was completed at State
St., at east end of Capitol St. Jan. 3, 1903, the third and last

708
statehouse, was completed and occupied for first time at inauguration of Gov. James K. Vardeman.

Information concerning Jackson prior to War between the States is sketchy, as practically all records were destroyed. As result of destruction of the city, it was called "Chimneyville." War between the States had little affect on people of Jackson for first two years until the fall of Vicksburg and of western part of Confederacy, when capture of the city by the Union Army became imminent. Breast works, the fortifications of which extend from what is now the Baptist Hospital, corner Manship and North State Sts., to Madison St., were built by groups under command of Gen. John Adams between July 9 and July 16, 1863. At this time, all land west of Town Creek was in woods, and the Old Insane Asylum, North State St., near Pondren, was considered country territory. History of Jackson during this period and next decade is indicative of entire State and other Confederate States. The city, partially burned twice, was laid waste and desolate. When the Klux Klan that operated in Hinds county, was organized to protect society and its sacred institutions during a lawless military reign, it was organized in Jackson.

Commerce:

Transportation: There are almost as many means of transportation between the States, there have been three systems of transportation: horse cars, electric street cars and the present motor busses, operated by Mississippi Power & Light Co., with 5c fare anywhere in city. Local taxi rates of two companies, 6300 and 4711, are 10c per person in city, except extremely long distances; 25c for private cab. Yellow Cab Co., charges 25c per trip, whether for one person or four. Being in center of State, Jackson is terminal for all means of transportation----the Gulf Mobile and Northern and the Illinois Central Systems enter from seven directions. There are 3 bus lines, Tri-State Transportation. Both Mississippi Airways and the Chicago Southern Airways have offices at Jackson Airport. Regular air mail service is furnished in all directions daily.

Educational Facilities: Two white colleges are in Jackson, Millsaps, (North State St.) and Belhaven, (end of Belhaven St.) a cultural school specializing in music, with a present endowment of nearly two million dollars. There are three colleges for negroes: Jackson College, founded at Natchez and later moved to Jackson; Campbell College (Lynch St., directly across from Jackson College);

722
City of Jackson
FEC
Mrs. C. F. Fite

and Christ's Missionary School and Industrial College (N. Livingston Road 3)
although termed a college, has only a high school curriculum.

Recreation:

Organizations: There are 54 negro churches and 30 for whites. All leading denominations are represented, the Baptist in the majority in both races.

700
City of Jackson
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Amateur Majestic, leading theater, E. Capitol St., between Buckley's Shoe store and Carter's Jewelry Co., motion pictures. Istrione, directly across street from Majestic, motion pictures, a number of second-runs, western pictures on Saturdays. The State, E. Capitol St., two doors east of Edwards Hotel and near Union Station, mostly second-run motion pictures, recently built. Century, E. Capitol St., about a half block west of Old Capitol, motion pictures, stage shows at rare intervals.

Hospitals: Baptist Hospital, corner North State and Manship Sts.; Charity

Cemeteries:

Page 1
700 - Woodland Circle - Jackson, Miss.
FEC
Mrs. C.F. Pite

In northeast Jackson, just beyond the grounds of the Old Asylum is Woodland Circle, Jackson's loveliest subdivision. It was laid off by Mr. Frank Scott and his two brothers in pre-depression days. An engineer from Ohio who had a national reputation in this work supervised it and the plan is two converging circles.

Little landscape gardening has been done. The eight families living there have the advantage of the city and country. All lots were one hundred feet wide and very deep. No house was built on less than two lots and most of them have many more than the requirement. Houses were restricted to \$10,000 but the cheapest built cost \$17,000. Two cost \$60,000. These houses are all beautifully furnished; many have imported furniture.

Nowhere in Jackson is there greater community consciousness. Once a month there is a get-together meeting. In summer there is always a picnic. Woodland Circle has one of Jackson's most active Garden Clubs. While not possessing the romantic interest of the antebellum homes of Natchez, Fort Gibson, and the Gulf towns it has the advantage of a cultured, refined neighborhood where one has the pleasure of living under comfortable circumstances.

North State Street which leads from Jackson to Woodland Circle is a part of United States Highway 51 and travelling on this street from Jackson to Woodland Circle, one passes the grounds of the Old Asylum whose towers are almost hidden among the magnolia, live oak and other trees

Page 2
700 - Woodland Circle - Jackson, Miss.
FEC
Mrs. C.F. Pite

and shrubbery. One is reminded of the Castle in which the "Sleeping Beauty" was imprisoned in the fairy story and while the Asylum grounds do not have thorn trees that the fairy castle had, it too, is inaccessible since there are "Keep off Signs" everywhere.

From Capitol Street to Tombigbee on North State Street was the original business section of Jackson. Although Capitol Street has usurped this place. At present, stores, warehouses, garages filling stations, welding shops and a wide railroad crossing now occupies this area and extends to the six hundred block.

On the south east corner of South State and South Streets is the Jewish place of worship, Temple Beth Israel. It celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in February 1936 and is Jackson's oldest Church.

From South Street to East Silas Brown is a residence section. None of these houses possesses architectural or historic interest. On the south east corner of Silas Brown and South State is located the Enoch Lumber Company's Plant. It has seven units of brick and reinforced concrete. There is something very substantial looking about this plant and it reflects the character of the Enochs men who built it. Few families who have made their money in Jackson have been so generous with it. Churches and schools have known their benevolence among these Millsaps College which received more than 20,000. The output of this company has curtailed since the depression and at present has very few employees.

At the spot where Enoch Lumber Company now stands was the Lumber Company now stands was the Leflore trading station where the father of Greenwood Leflore operated. This was the nucleus of the present City of Jackson for when the State appointed commissioners were sent out to select a location for Mississippi's New Capitol in 1821, Leflore's settlement on the summit of the bluff and the free flowing spring of water at its base were factors in making the choice.

Down E. Silas Brown Street to Pearl River is high land almost to the bridge but beyond the bridge which spans this river through the section known as East Jackson, the road is a causeway and subject to frequent inundations from Pearl River. The houses are all built high off the ground. East Jackson was developed about ten years ago. Its proximity to the Capitol City and the opening up of gas wells in that area were contributing factors. Here are located most of Jackson's night clubs both reputable and otherwise.

About one mile from Pearl River turning north off the highway bridge turning south off the Brandon road one enters a graveled road leading to the New Asylum at Whitfield. This is the show place of the Jackson area for here the state spent five million dollars on the former site of the Rankin County Penal farm in constructing seventy-eight buildings, the handsomest and the best equipped of any of its institutions and ranking with the best of its kind in the United States. N. W. Overstreet, Jackson, Mississippi was the architect and he visited institutions in Canada and at different places in the United States for inspiration. An artificial lake has been built, many acres of fruit trees planted, shrubbery from the Old Asylum's nurseries transplanted and although there are no large trees and the streets are only gravelled, the grounds are responding to the landscape gardeners Art. Many of the patients are skilled in this and are allowed to work in the hot house and with shrubbery and flowers. There are 2,682 patients, the majority being negroes, and three hundred employees. No employee is permitted to mistreat a patient.

The roads leading to and from the asylum pass through cultivated lands, principally truck farms but the small frame houses with well kept lawns flocks of chickens and good breeds of milk cows principally jerseys impresses the

Page 3

Tour of Jackson

FC

Mrs. C. F. Fite

tourist with the prosperity of Jackson's hinterland.

Returning to Jackson, at the intersection of East Silas Brown and South State and one block to the west is located the N. & W. Overall Factory which has five hundred employees. Their plant is a four story, well lighted structure. This company has issued an advertising pamphlet which claims if the bolts of material used by them in one year were stretched out they would extend from New York on the east to San Francisco on the west and from Canada on the north to Miami, Fla. on the south.

South Street near the bridge spanning Town Creek changes its name and becomes Rankin Street which is a sort but teeming with life after dark especially on Saturday night. Many of the residents do not restrain themselves. They are country people whom the depression has driven to town and they do, eat and drink what they like and their exuberance goes uncurbed and only from complaint to the police is any notice taken of their acts.

Rankin Street is the southern limit of *Dutoville* or Cheap Side as this section of Jackson is called. This is the slum section of Jackson. It is not crowded for the houses though small and often over crowded are set far apart and in their midst is Oakdale Park. Little development has been made here but it is well sodded with grass, covers about two city blocks and has Jackson's largest and loveliest old Oak trees. There are a few substantial looking seats and here political speeches are made and playground directors look after the children in summer. Rankin Street enters South Gallatin Street at Oakdale Park but does not cross it as the I.C.R.R. Company tract runs parallel with South Gallatin Street.

Page 4

Tour of Jackson

FC

Mrs. F. C. Fite

One block north of Rankin South Gallatin passes under a viaduct and becomes a paved street. At the south entrance of the viaduct is the Faust Company's lumber yards. They have two yards, the other is on Poindexter Street. Diagonally across from the Faust Company is the Jackson Casket Company's Plant. It is three stories tall, was erected in 1907. There are six hundred employees many of whom have been there since the plant was opened. It has an output of about five thousand caskets and serves Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. Only wood caskets are made and they are completed at the plant with linings and hardware. The grounds are lovely and the people who work there say they have no thought of the use to which the completed product will be made.

2 About one block north on Gallatin is the George School. To this school comes 500 children from *Dutoville*, Jackson's most underprivileged. At present the school is being repaired. This school was built in 1907. There is neither grass nor shrubbery to relieve the bareness of the spot. And the two or three trees are stunted and show scars of repeated onslaught by numerous generations of school children.

The Y. & M.V. R.R. runs along the north side of Gallatin Street after it passes under the viaduct so there are no houses or improvements there. One point of interest is the place where refrigerator cars, filled with vegetables from the south Mississippi vegetable growing section, are iced.

Turning west on Hooker one passes through an uninteresting residential section of Jackson old houses and new houses mostly frame and all cheaply constructed. About three blocks east from Gallatin, Hooker Street intersects Poindexter Street. South of this point Poindexter Street is called the Terry Road and the north end of the Street goes on through a factory section of Jackson. In this vicinity are located the Faust

Lumber Company plant, The Union Fork and Hoe Company, Rathborne, Hair and Ridgways Box Factory, owned by Armour and Company. In Jackson it is known as the "Box Factory". All this is a mixed white, and negro settlement, West on Lynch Street which crosses Poindexter are two negro Colleges, Jackson College and Campbell College. From Lynch Street to Rose Street Poindexter is unpaved and very rough.

At the corner of Poindexter and Rose Street is St. Andrews Episcopal Church (colored). Here two days a week a free clinic for negroes is held by physicians and graduate nurses of their own race only a very small amount is charged for medicine.

From Rose Street to South State, Pearl Street passes through a negro residential section to Gallatin Street then through a viaduct to a business district which is unimportant. Three important buildings only are on this Street. They are The Tower Building, the Lampton Building and the City Auditorium. Here are small stores, mostly negro cafes, bottling works, wholesale houses and storage places. At the corner of Pearl and Congress is the police station and City Hall and one block farther down Congress is Hinds County's \$1,000,000 Court House and jail. At the north east corner of South State Street where Pearl Street makes an intersection is the Old Capitol and in summer the lawn is very lovely with red crepe myrtles which gives the city the name Crepe Myrtle City.

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HISTORY OF JACKSON
By the
Federal Writers' Project
of the

Works Progress Administration for Mississippi

Jackson had a romantic if undistinguished birth quite some time after the French had settled on the Gulf Coast but more than a quarter of a century before Mississippi was admitted to the Union in 1817. Operating from a rude log cabin thrown up approximately at what is now the intersection of South State and Silas Brown Streets, Louis LeFleur, adventurous French trader. He continued it with white men hurrying to Natchez during the Spanish regime, and to Washington later, when Mississippi became a Territory. Jackson was then known as LeFleur's Bluff, an obvious name for the little trading post that overlooked the muddy Pearl River.

In 1821 a three-member commission looking for a site for the new capital of Mississippi arrived here after an arduous trek from Columbia, the temporary capital, and found a thriving trading station at LeFleur's Bluff. These commissioners, General Thomas Hinds, hero of Andrew Jackson's coast campaign of 1813-1815 against the British, and William Lattimore and James Patton, lingered a while at the Bluff before continuing on their journey. The legislature had decided, after the Choctaw Session of 1820, that the center of the State lay to the north in what is now Madison county and the commissioners had been instructed to locate the capital there if possible. After they agreed upon the inadvisability of establishing it at the point they inspected there, the commissioners returned to LeFleur's. They were impressed by the easy transportation afforded by the Pearl and by the beautiful eminence north and continuous with the Bluff. An extensive and fertile flat lay to the east and a rolling, rich prairie stretched to the west. The men selected this post the site for the future capital. On a crisp November day, three days after Thanksgiving, the Legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to aid

Hinds and Lattimore in laying out the city, and early in 1822 Abraham DeFrance, of Washington, D.C., Superintendent of Public Buildings, came to help them in their task.

JACKSON

Railroad Stations: Illinois Central System, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R., Alabama & Vicksburg R.R. and Gulf & Ship Island R.R., Union Station, 301 E. Capitol St.; Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Station, E. Pearl St. Bus Stations: Tri-State Transit Co., Varnado Bus Lines, and Thomas Bus Lines, Central Motor Coach Depot, 117 E. Pearl; Greyhound, Dixie-Greyhound, Teche Greyhound, and Oliver Bus Line, Union Bus Depot, 118 N. Lamar. Airport: Municipal Airport, for Delta and Chicago Southern Lines, taxi fare 20¢, time 10 min. Street Busses: Fare 5¢. Taxis: Fare 10¢ per person first zone, 20¢ per person second zone. Cabs 25¢.

Traffic Regulations: Speed limit 20 mph., business district, 30 mph. other districts. No left turn at designated intersections, limited parking, and parking only on certain sides of designated streets. All night parking prohibited. One hour parking limit between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Accommodations: Five hotels; tourists' camps; boarding and rooming houses. Reservations should be made during convention seasons and State fair week.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, Lamar Life Ins. Bldg; hotels.

Theaters: City auditorium, S. Congress St., occasional road shows. Five motion picture houses.

Athletics: Y.M.C.A., 303 E. Pearl St.; Y.W.C.A., 117 N. West St.; Livingston Park, 2918 W. Capitol St.; Millsaps College, N. West St.; Professional baseball, Cotton States League, State Fair Grounds, end E. Amite St. Swimming: Livingston Park; Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.; Crystal Pool, 2 m. E. out High St. near Pearl River. Tennis: Y.W.C.A.; Armory, near Fair Grounds; Millsaps College; Belhaven College, Belhaven St.; Livingston Park. Golf: Jackson Country Club, 4 m. from Union Station, W. Capitol St. (US 80), 18 holes, reasonable greens fees; Municipal Course, Livingston Park, 18 holes, reasonable greens fees. Weather permits year-round playing. Riding: Robert M. Stockett Riding Academy, east end Mississippi St., minimum charge \$1. Skeet Club: 5 m. from city, US 51, minimum charge \$1.15, April 1-Nov. 1, Sun. and Wed.

Annual Events: Mississippi State Fair, Oct.; the Follies, Junior Auxiliary benefit for under-privileged children, Spring, City Auditorium; Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament, City Auditorium, Mar.; Big Eight Basketball Tournament, City Auditorium, Feb.; Junior Auxiliary Style Show, Edwards Hotel, Oct.; Red Cross Water Pageant, Livingston Park, Aug.; Mississippi Championship Tennis Tournament, Livingston Park, second Tues. in June; Horse Show, sponsored by Girl Scouts, Oct.; May Day Festival, City Schools, Fair Grounds; Music Festival, City Schools, City Auditorium, no set date.

Page 1

666- Movie Theatres in Jackson

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

THE MAJESTIC THEATRE

The Majestic Theatre is located on West Capitol Street in the one hundred block between Millstein's and Liggett's Drug Store. It is owned- on the Sanger Chain, owned by Kennington Sanger of New Orleans and Jackson. Only first class pictures are shown. All are American made with an English one now and then. Pictures are shown the year round. Mr. Jacobs is the Manager.

S- Movie Theatres in Jackson - The Majestic.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

Consultant: Mr. Jacobs, the Manager. His office is in the Theatre Building

Page 1.

S- Movie Theatres in Jackson - The Century Theatre.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

Consultant: Mr. Jacobs, Manager of the Majestic.
Mr. Jacobs said he knew all about all the shows. He
seemed to know his business and to be fair. His office
is in the Majestic Theatre.

Page 1.

S- Movie Theatres in Jackson - The Century Theatre.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

THE CENTURY THEATRE

The Century Theatre is ~~aimed~~ on the Sanger Chain,
owned by Kennington Sanger of New Orleans and Jackson.
It is located ~~in-the-last-block~~ on West Capitol Street,
in the last block going East toward the Old Capitol.
It runs all the best in second run shows and some first
run shows. The quality of the shows ~~are-about~~ rate
about the same as those run by the Istrione.

Page 1.

S- The Istrione Theatre.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

Consultant: Mr. Jacobs, Manager of the Majestic
Theatre. His office is in the Majestic.

Page 1.

S- The Istrione Theatre.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

THE ISTRIONE THEATRE

The Istrione Theatre is located ~~IN THE FIRST DISTRICT~~
at 111 West Capitol Street. The quality of pictures shown
are about the same as those at the Century. They both
run all the best in second run shows and some first
run shows.

Page 1.

S- The State Theatre.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

Consultant: Mr. Jacobs, Manager of the Majestic Theatre.

His office is in the Majestic.

Page 1.

S- The State Theatre in Jackson.

FEC

Ada Gray Merchant

THE STATE THEATRE

The State Theatre is located in the first block south of the rail road station on the right or south side coming toward the Old Capitol from the station- at 221 West Capitol Street It runs about the same class of shows as the Century and the Istrione. It is open from twelve o'clock M until ten o'clock at night.

Page 1
700- Jackson, Hinds, Co.
JC
Abbott Turner

JACKSON -- Jackson, "the funnel through which all turbulent events of the State's history have poured," receives historical and cultural interpretation in the volume, "MISSISSIPPI: A Guide to the Magnolia State," to be released May 9th by Viking Press, N. Y.

"It's position as the democratic heart of the State accounts for its tone and prestige," says the 14 page chapter illustrated with five city views. "The skyscrapers spaced along Capitol Street and the new outlying subdivisions are evidences of its rapid expansion on the surge of an industrial and governmental boom."

This 530-page book, which has 74 illustrations and 17 maps, was written by the Federal Writers' Project of W. P. A., Eri Douglass, State Director, and Gene Holcomb, Editor. It is being sponsored by the Mississippi Advertising Commission.

City On 3 Tours

Besides being fully treated in a separate chapter, Jackson is the junction for three highway tours in "MISSISSIPPI" and is mentioned frequently in the essay section.

The chapter opens with detailed general information on railroad and bus stations, recreational facilities, annual events, and the like, designed to offer visitors a command of the city's advantages.

(More)

"Viewed from an upper story window of an office building it is an unconsolidated city of breadth and space," says the chapter. "Nowhere is there an over-concentration." Further visual description serves as groundwork for interpretation which follows.

History Reviewed

Beginning with the trading post of Louis Le Fleur, the chapter relates the colorful past of the city. Plating the city, early fights to retain its position as capital, building of statehouse, and advent of railroads are each related.

"The 'Mississippian', at one time the most influential paper in the State, was published by Henry Foote and moved to Jackson from Vicksburg and Clinton. The 'Eastern Clarion,' organized at old Paulding in 1837, purchased by Col. J. J. Shannon in 1862, moved to Meridian until after the war, and then to Jackson where it is known now as the 'Daily Clarion-Ledger.'"

The turbulent days in Jackson during the War between the States and afterwards coincide with the State's history. Gen. Sherman's report from Jackson bespeaks the times: "We have made fine progress today in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. The land is devastated for thirty miles around."

Modern Jackson Portrayed

"MISSISSIPPI" describes the bustling present-day city, its educational institutions, its railroads, its attractions of fuel, government, and industries.

"In a governmental sense, all that has happened in Mississippi since 1822 has centered in Jackson; and today, government, including Federal, State, county, and city branches, is its biggest business."

Following this, a 12.4 mile tour carries the visitor to Jackson's interesting places. Each of the following is described and its history related: Hinds

(More)

County Courthouse, City Hall, Old Capitol, Judge Brame, J. L. Power, Chas. H. Manship, and the Nugent-Shands Homes, New Capitol, Department of Archives and History and State Museum, Greenwood Cemetery, Fortification Street, Millsaps College, Belhaven College, Mississippi Institute for the Blind, Municipal Clubhouse Art Gallery, Bowman Hotel Site, Mississippi's State Fairgrounds, Site of First Statehouse, Governor's Mansion, Farish Street, Battlefield Park, Campbell College, Deaf and Dumb Institute, and Livingston Park.

Besides Jackson, cities treated in this section of "MISSISSIPPI" are Biloxi, Columbus, Greenwood, Gulfport, Holly Springs, Laurel, Meridian, Natchez, Oxford, Tupelo, and Vicksburg.

Interpreted in Essays

In the essay section of the book, which attempts to interpret the State's history and culture, Jackson receives additional space. The city, in keeping with its prominence in the State, is mentioned in the following essays: "Architecture," "Education," "Music," "Agriculture," "Industry and Commerce," "Religion," "The Press," "Transportation," "An Outline of Four Centuries," "Archeology and Indians," and "The Natural Setting."

Other essays comprising this section are "Arts and Letters," "What Is Mississippi?" "White Folkways," and "Negre Folkways."

Of the 17 main tours and seven side tours forming a network over the State's highways, tours nos. 2, 5, and 7 pass through Jackson.

Nearby Points Indicated

Tour 2, which follows US 80 across the State, indicates the Jackson Country Club, Crismorland Rose Garden, and Lakewood Cemetery, before continuing to Clinton. Here it describes Mississippi College, Hillman College, Ruins of Governor Leake's Home, and the site of the Caldwell-Peyton Duel. The tour continues through Bolton to Edwards where it recounts the battle of Champion's Hill.

(More)

Tour 5, over US 51, indicates Tougaloo College and the Towers of WJDX before entering Jackson. Southward to the Louisiana Line, the tour points out Cooper's Wells, Raymond, Major Peyton Home, Gibbs Building, Hinds County Courthouse, Episcopal Church, the Ratliff Home, Hinds County Junior College, Utica, and, near on the outskirts of Jackson, the Filtrol Corporation Plant. It then takes the visitor to Terry.

Tour 7, following US 49 from Tennessee to the Gulf, points out Pocahontas and an Indian Mound in Hinds County, before crossing Woodrow Wilson Bridge over Pearl River.

2 Yrs. in Preparation

For two years an average of 50 workers scattered throughout the State, under supervision of Clara E. Stokes, Assistant Director, have amassed material on varied aspects of Mississippi. These manuscripts were assembled at the Jackson office of the project.

Gene Holcomb, with a State editorial staff and in collaboration with the Washington office of the American Guide Series, edited and rewrote this material into book form.

"MISSISSIPPI: A Guide to the Magnolia State," according to the Mississippi Advertising Commission, makes an important contribution to the State's literature, not only as a means of interesting out-of-state visitors in both Mississippi's recreational and commercial developments, but also as an authoritative source for Mississippians to study their own State.

Field workers of the project contributing material on the Hinds County region were: Mrs. Annie Lowry Berryman, Burnette Yarbrough, Mrs. Callie Shults, Vivian Johnson, Willie B. Simmons, Ada Gray Merchant, Mrs. C. F. Fite, Madam Deere Carrara, Kenneth Toler, Virginia O'Leary, Ehtelyn Crews, Beverly Martin, Dr. ____ Berry, Lillian Millsaps, and Mrs. Minnie Holt. Contributing material

(More)

but not members of the project, were: Euna Lee Burns, Mary McKey, Hazel and Myrtis Crowe, Jettye Herring, Doris Stringer, Bob McDaniel, Vernon Hemingway, and Lynn Redding.

The following volunteered material: Mrs. P. T. Morgan, Jean West Maury, Frances Baker, Mrs. G. E. Rahfeldt, Mary Ratliff, Anna Juanita Ricks, Rose L. Watson, and J. C. Geislbreth of M. S. C. W.

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From Capitol Street to East Silas Brown, South State Street is hard surfaced, it is the old business and residential section of the city. It is no longer so far the residential district travelled north up north state and the business district turned west on capitol. Only one interesting landmark remains and that is Temple Beth Israel, seventy-five year old Jewish place of worship. Remodeled within and without only its size and architecture alone gives a hint of its old age.

At the corner of East Silas Brown and South State one turns east to cross Pearl River enroute to East Jackson and the new Asylum. At the south east corner of this intersection stands the Enoch's Lumber Company a seven unit plant constructed of brick and reinforced concrete this plant is very substantial looking and reflects the character of the Enochs men who built it. A fortune was made for its owners but its output is small now.

After crossing Pearl River the road is built up very high and is subject to annual overflows as is East Jackson. The proximity of this neighborhood to the capital city and opening the gas fields there built it up. Here are located many of the night clubs patronized by Jacksonians.

Near East Jackson is Pearl Cit, a small incorporated town where the Knox Glass Plant and the Creosote Plant are located.

About six miles from East Jackson via the Brandon road is the new Asylum at Whitfield. Here the State of Mississippi spent about five million dollars. It is located on the former site of the Rankin County Penal Farm.

Jefferson Davis statue is in the rotunda of the first floor. This statue was formerly a part of the Confederate monument to the right of the Capitol Building but vandals were defacing it so it was placed within the Capitol building and its place at the entrance of this building is rather typical of the place he holds in the imagination of Mississippians.

This building has been remodeled with Federal funds for relief from the foundation to its shining silver dome and at present is very probably more attractive than when first occupied in 1839. It is no longer the seat of government as the New Capitol now houses the judicial, executive, and legislative departments of the government but the overflow departments as the Departments of Education, Insurance, Health, and Agriculture are here.

On the grounds there are no "Keep off the Grass signs" and this is a favorite place for out of town guest during the annual fairs and during any parades. The fair grounds are just back of the Old Capitol Building and visitors sit on the grounds to rest and have picnics lunch. All parades pass here and as the grounds are higher than the street the curbing is a convenient place to sit. Any idea of formal landscaping has been abandoned.

One can think of the Old Capitol as a man standing facing the west with his right hand extended toward the north and his left hand toward the south. The right hand points toward Jackson's institution of higher learning. Millsaps College and Belhaven College, toward its best residential district and beyond that to its rich Delta section which should have made Jackson a city of much larger population than it is today were it not for Mississippian's strange psychology their belief that anything imported better than the home grown product. Perhaps this belief came in with their

admiration for Virginians. It has built up Memphis, Tenn. , Mobile, Ala. New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Ala. Mississippi's capitol is now the 27th in population among the states of the Union (Census 1930).

From the Old Capitol going down Capitol Street one block, on the Northeast Corner of President and Capitol Streets is a three story brick building. On this site was formerly the first statehouse in Jackson. This building was hurriedly constructed and was the seat of government for only seventeen years and had to be repaired almost yearly. It was in this building that Andrew Jackson made his memorable visit to the capitol city that was named for him. One interesting fact is related about this building. About twenty-five feet in the rear and connected with it by a plank walk was a saloon. Here senators and representatives, bored by the grind of lawmaking, would find refuge. It lacked brilliant fixtures but it had substantial attractions and when the time for a vote they were sent for and the sergeant at arms had no difficulty in locating them.

From the Old Capitol to the Union Depot, Capitol Street is Jackson's best business section for on these blocks and interesting streets within the first blocks is found three of the city's best hotels its best drygood, drug, hardware and furniture stores, cafes, banks, and all five of its office buildings of the skyscraper type.

Perhaps the most interesting intersection is at West and Capitol Streets. Here on the S.W. corner is the New Capitol of which Jackson is very proud. It is modern expensive and commodious but it is not unlike hundreds in the different cities of the United States. Miss Ellen Hederman, the present postmistress is the one who moved in when the building was open about a year ago. On the S.E. corner is St. Andrews Episcopal Church a massive, Gothic

structure which looks much older than its twenty-three years would justify. It has been ninety-two years since the Episcopal church was established in Jackson and the present is the third location. The present recotr is the eithteenth in its succession. From its beginning it has held a conspicuous place in the religious life of the community and has numbered among its members families of leadership and distinction in the social , political and intellectual life of the Capitol. Among the outstanding churchmen of this congregation was Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, a native of England, who preached the Queen Vistorials Jubilee Sermon in 1887. (1)

On the N.E. corner is the Governor's mansion which is one of the most interesting in Jackson. If there is romance in Jackson it centers around this building which has been the home of Mississippi's governor since the adminstration of Governor Tucker in 1842. There is an invisible mantle that falls on the shoulders of each mistress as she moves into the mansion and few there are who have not felt the urge to act the part of the charming southern hostess as tradition from Virginia told them it should be done.

On the first floor of the mansion are three reception rooms, state dining room, family dining room, the governor's study and the kitchen and a bed room, which is used for a servant girl. In the basement are rooms for the men servants, who as a rule are prisoners from Parchman Farm. On the second floor are seven bedrooms and a private family living room. Much of the old furniture from the mansion is no longer there but there is very lovely old silver and a chair that has withstood the on slought of many generations. This chair is solid mahogany type, and an ornament to any place. The mansion was added to in the administration of Governor Noel.

(1) Church Register 1928 contributed by Dr. Capers Rector

(2) Mrs Mitchel Sennett Connor wife of Ex-governor (1932-36)

The early governor must have felt very cramped in this eight room mansion as they had large families. Perhaps none so large as Governor's McWillie's with twenty-one children, but nine, ten, eleven were not unusual. Governor's McWillie 's, Daughter Anne was the first bride of the mansion when she married Dr. Mitchel in 1858 and her daughter, Mary Turner, was the first child born in the Mansion. (1)

The Mansion is interesting as seen from all four sides. It is terraced and has two main entrances, one on Congress and the other on Capitol. The grounds were formerly enclosed with an iron fence built on a brick foundation. When there is a parade these grounds are always covered with sight seers, principally negroes who take advantage of the elevation. There seems to be no restriction in the matter.

The hotels are all on the south side of Capitol. The first is the Walthall with 200 rooms named for Senator E.C. Walthall, the second named the Heidelberg with 200 rooms and the Edwards with 400 rooms, is Jacksons oldest hotel.

Elevating the railroad tracks has done more to promote the growth of Jackson than any other thing. There are eight viaducts. Of these the one most used is the one under which West Capitol passes, for through this passage tourist from the West come from Vicksburg going north and east. The distance from the viaduct to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge which is also called the "Over-head Bridge" is approximately 4 miles. This is one of the prominent residential, school and religious districts. On this street are the following churches: The Capitol Street Methodist, The Central Presbyterian, Calvary Baptist, and the Parkview Baptist Church, named in the order in which they are located. They have all been built within the last twenty-five years.

(1) Mrs. Robert Henry, Jackson, Miss. Granddaughter of Gov. M. Willie (1857-1859)

In the first block beyond the viaduct is located small fruit stores and the residences to the 800 block are principally made up of rooming houses, in some of which conditions are too crowded to be healthful.

On the left of Capitol in the 700 and 800 blocks is Poindexter Park which is in front of Poindexter School and is used by the children of this school for a playground. There are some very nice shade trees, none very big, a grand stand from which the state politicians, often speak but there is little grass and no shrubbery. As a playground for small children it is impossible to landscape it.

At the corner of Rose which becomes monument as it crosses Capitol Street is the Masonic Temple. No effort was made at ornamental decoration in building this Temple. It is a plain, straight-four sided structure, with board front steps and what beauty it possesses is due to its perfect proportions.

The next object of interest is the Home for the Deaf. The present structure was erect in 1904. There had been two other locations but lack of room made it necessary to locate elsewhere. 69 negroes and 204 white children are trained here and perhaps no where else are so many romances started. Deaf girls and deaf boys meet here and perhaps for the first time in their life meet someone of their type. Very often they marry after school is out in the summer months. (1)

Beyond the School for the Deaf on the opposite side of the street is the Barr Grammar School, a one story modern building which is one of the best kept in the city.

(1) Published speech of Dr. J.H. Stone present head of the School for the Deaf,
Jackson, Mississippi

From Livingston Park to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, there are few interesting streets. The only important one is the Road of Remembrance which is named in honor of the World War Veterans. This street is semi-circular in shape and comes back to Capitol Street a few blocks north of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge.

The Woodrow Wilson Bridge has made a very considerable contribution to the development of Jackson, Miss. It crosses a railroad and a long nearby stretch of land. The bridge is 1008 feet long, consists of one main span and twenty-three approach spans, all of reinforced concrete construction. The piers of the main span are 191 feet center to center. The span itself is of concrete arch design. Incidentally, this is the only bridge of its type in the state. The arch itself is 174 feet across and approximately 34 feet high.

On November 11, 1925 at one P. M. the entire city of Jackson stopped its various activities in order to join in the large double celebration of the day. The weather had cleared during the morning, permitting the outdoor ceremonies planned for the commemoration of Armistice Day and the dedication of the \$ 200,00 bridge. (1)

(1) Account of bridge given by Mississippi State Highway Department.

Page 8

700--- City description, Jackson
Fout of Jackson

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Mrs. C.F.Fite

Information given by Mrs. Michel Sennett Conner, wife of ex-governor
Conner 1932-36

Information given by Mrs. Robert Henry, granddaughter of Gov. McWillie
1857- 1859

Letter written by the Bridge Department of the State Highway Department

The Official and Statistical Register of 1908, Rowland , Dunbar Published
by the Department of Archives & History, 1908

Observations of writer, Mrs. C.F.Fite

Published (Pamphlet) speeck of Dr. J.H. Stone present head of the School for
the Deaf, Jackson, Mississippi.

Jackson, Mississippi, is a city of 52,000 population in 1930, 36,000 in 1906, is 244 miles from Memphis. It is the Capital of the State of Mississippi.

Jackson is unimpressed by the styles and customs of the foreign nations which held sway over its territory at one time or another. When the French were building a thriving civilization on the Gulf Coast, Jackson was a wilderness, inhabited only by a few Indians who lived on the red clay banks of the Pearl River.

A few ante-bellum homes are still found in Jackson, but most of them were burned by the Federal troops during the Civil War. Since then, the city has grown rapidly, but with no particular trend except in scattered residential sections, where one fad or another reigned during a building boom.

Everybody in south Jackson built their homes after a square, unartistic style, and the result is seen in a monotonous, uninteresting display of un-architectural residences inhabited by the laboring classes. Fashionable North Jackson has been more fortunate. North State Street reveals some of the most imposing homes in Mississippi and the adjoining streets present a panorama of quaint little bungalows built after the Spanish and Georgian architectural styles.

The streets have been paved, with a few exceptions in the less frequented sections of town. In some of the better residential sections, recently built, rows of imposing trees distend their branches to shadow the flower lined walks.

Rigid zoning laws operate to prevent the encroachment of commercial concerns in the better residential sections, and the process of beautification is speeded through the demands of the citizens.

Sunday in Jackson is a day of universal quiet. Strict Blue Laws prevent the operation of motion picture shows and the playing of ball games on Sunday.

The climate in Jackson is murky during the winter, with intermittent spells of bitter cold and balmy warmth.

The summer is hot, with the thermometer registering over a hundred at times. The rainfall is about 5.3 per month.

It is in the Black Loam Belt of Mississippi, and farming in the nearby rural sections is unusually good.

HISTORY

Late in the eighteenth century, when the Spanish flag still waved haughtily over Mississippi, Louis LeFleur, a French trader, threw up a rude log cabin on the red clay bluffs of the meandering Pearl River and began a brisk trade with the Indians and the few white men who hurried to Natchez, the seat of Government under Spain, and after 1795, to Washington, the capital of Mississippi Territory.

On December 10, 1817, Mississippi became a state and four years later, the legislature, meeting in a courthouse at Columbia and greatly dissatisfied with its housing, appointed Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Latimore as commissioners to find a permanent seat of government that was centrally located and readily accessible by water.

Record show that two sections of land were donated at "LeFleur's Bluff," and because it had the requisites of the legislature, the three commissioners selected it. Their report was approved on June 30, 1822 and the name, "Jackson," was given the new site, in honor of Major General Andrew Jackson.

On December 23, 1822, the legislature met in Jackson in the new state house which cost about \$3,000 and which was located at the corner of capitol and President Streets. It was a two story building with a chimney at each end, and with shutters. Two double doors opened on a board sidewalk in front while the rear faced a forest.

It was in this building that Robert John Walker launched his political career. He defeated Sargeant S. Prentiss in a senatorial race and won nation-

al fame through his ardent support of Andrew Jackson who had already captivated the people of Mississippi by speaking in their new Capitol when he was a candidate for president.

Records show that this building was too small to properly accommodate the state officers and they were housed in other buildings, oftentimes, private homes. The Constitutional Convention of 1832 met in this building and it continued to serve as the seat of government until 1839, when the legislature, dissatisfied with it, built the building now known as the "Old Capitol", at the end of Capitol Street.

Among the most noteworthy events which took place in this beautiful old building are the reception of Henry Clay, the convention of 1850, called to inquire into the question of Federal Relations, and the famous Secession Convention which met in the Hall of Representatives on the morning of January 7, 1861, and three days later, by a decisive vote, threw Mississippi into the war with the Confederacy.

The Jackson & Natchez Railroad was built in 1837, the year that the crash of the small banks throughout the nation threw the world into a financial quandary, and almost failed. The Commercial Company, of Vicksburg, which was to build a railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson in 1836, had not completed the task, and a bank they had built to finance their road crashed. Another Company, building a road from Jackson to Meridian, failed at the same time.

In 1856, the railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, known as the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, was completed. The Grand Gulf & Jackson road was finished in 1839, the same year that the revived Jackson & Vicksburg line finally spanned the miles with a track.

In 1880, the Southern Railroad absorbed the Alabama and Vicksburg road, and in 1885, the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, from Jackson to Gulfport began.

It was not completed until 1901 when T. J. Jones, a capitalist of Pennsylvania financed it. Meanwhile, the Illinois Central System absorbed the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and the southern plying between Vicksburg and Meridian.

Centenary College, a Methodist College, at Brandon Springs, near Jackson, was moved to Jackson, Louisiana in 1845, and Methodists instantly began talking of building another college in Jackson, but this task was delayed until 1869 when they met and resolved that a college should be established in the state. Through generous contributions by Major R. W. Millsaps, for whom the college is named, it was built the same year.

Mississippi College, at Clinton which is five miles from Jackson, figures largely in the city's educational program. It was founded in 1826 as Hampstead Academy, but in 1827, the legislature changed the name to Mississippi College and later made several substantial donations for its support. For eight years, it was in the hands of the Presbyterian Church, but in 1860 they gave it to the town of Clinton. The town gave it to the Baptist Church a few months later.

In 1885, Campbell College, a negro school, was founded by the African Methodist Church as a theological school.

In 1894, Belhaven College for Women was founded by Dr. L. T. Fitzhugh, a Presbyterian Minister.

On May 14, 1863, Grant, in his campaign against Vicksburg, defeated the Confederates at Raymond. He then swept into Jackson, leaving behind all of his supplies and thereby defeating the strategy of the Confederates who believed that he dared not desert his base. Pemberton was swept westward in broken confusion and the Federals took charge of the city.

The city was burned twice, by the Federals previous to Grant's invasion this time, the old capitol building gutted by flames and valuable records wholly destroyed, rendering it impossible to reconstruct much of Jackson's pre-war history. Grant seized the grist mills and food stored in Jackson, kept the mills running full speed to furnish his troops and commenced to lay waste to the city. It became desolate, "Chimneyville," being properly ascribed to it.

In the Old Capitol in 1868, the notorious "Black and Tan," legislature under the dominance of "Burrard" Eggleston began its session. In June of the same year, armed men ousted Governor Humphries from the executive office by force. Here were brought impeachment proceedings against Governor Ames; in 1876, the venerable Jefferson Davis made his last public appearance here in response to an invitation by the legislature. In 1890 the present constitution was drawn up in the legislative halls.

In 1823, shortly after the city was founded, The Pearl River Gazette, its first newspaper, was established by G. B. Crutcher, and the State Register was soon brought here by Peter Isler. The States Rights Banner and the Mississippian soon followed. The Mississippian was originally established in Vicksburg by Henry S. Foote, then moved to Clinton, finally to Jackson. It was probably the most influential paper in the state until the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Flag of Our Union and the Reformer, both political papers, and the first to use power presses in Mississippi, sprang up in Jackson and remained as strong influences in the state until the war when they disappeared. The Eastern Clarion was established at Paulding in 1840. Colonel J. J. Shannon bought it in 1862 and moved it to Meridian where it remained until the end of the war. It was then brought to Jackson becoming the Clarion and later the Clarion-Ledger.

Page 1
700 Tour of Jackson
FC
Mrs. C. F. Fite

from Capitol Street to Tombigbee on North State Street was the original business section of Jackson. Although Capitol Street has usurped this place. At present, stores, warehouses, garages filling stations, welding shops and a wide railroad crossing now occupies this area and extends to the six hundred block.

On the south east corner of South State and South Streets is the Jewish place of worship, Temple Beth Israel. It celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in February 1936 and is Jackson's oldest Church.

From South Street to East Silas Brown is a residence section. None of these houses possesses architectural or historic interest. On the south east corner of Silas Brown and South State is located the Enoch Lumber Company's plant. It has seven units of brick and reinforced concrete. There is something very substantial looking about this plant and it reflects the character of the Enochs men who built it. Few families who have made their money in Jackson have been so generous with it. Churches and schools have known their benevolence among these Millsaps College which received more than 20,000. The output of this company has curtailed since the depression and at present has very few employees.

At the spot where Enoch Lumber Company now stands was the Lumber Company now stands was the Leflore trading station where the father of Greenwood Leflore operated. This was the nucleus of the present City of Jackson for when the State appointed commissioners were sent out to select a location for Mississippi's New Capitol in 1821, Leflore's settlement on the summit of the bluff and the free flowing spring of water at its base were factors in making the choice.

Down E. Silas Brown street to Pearl River is high land almost to the bridge but beyond the bridge which spans this river through the section known as East Jackson, the road is a causeway and subject to frequent inundations from Pearl River. The houses are all built high off the ground. East Jackson was developed about ten years ago. Its proximity to the Capitol City and the opening up of gas wells in that area were contributing factors. Here are located most of Jackson's night clubs both reputable and otherwise.

About one mile from Pearl River turning north off the highway bridge turning south off the Brandon road one enters a graveled road leading to the New Asylum at Whitfield. This is the show place of the Jackson area for here the state spent five million dollars on the former site of the Rankin County Penal farm in constructing seventy-eight buildings, the handsomest and the best equipped of any of its institutions and ranking with the best of its kind in the United States. N. W. Overstreet, Jackson, Mississippi was the architect and he visited institutions in Canada and at different places in the United States for inspiration. An artificial lake has been built, many acres of fruit trees planted, shrubbery from the Old Asylum's nurseries transplanted and although there are no large trees and the streets are only gravelled, the grounds are responding to the landscape gardeners Art. Many of the patients are skilled in this and are allowed to work in the hot house and with shrubbery and flowers. There are 2,682 patients, the majority being negroes, and three hundred employees. No employee is permitted to mistreat a patient.

The roads leading to and from the asylum pass through cultivated lands, principally truck farms but the small frame houses with well kept lawns flocks of chickens and good breeds of milk cows principally jerseys impresses the

Page 3

Tour of Jackson

FC

Mrs. C. F. Fite

tourist with the prosperity of Jackson's hinterland.

Returning to Jackson, at the intersection of East Silas Brown and South State and one block to the west is located the N. & W. Overall Factory which has five hundred employees. Their plant is a four story, well lighted structure. This company has issued an advertising pamphlet which claims if the bolts of material used by them in one year were stretched out they would extend from New York on the east to San Francisco on the west and from Canada on the north to Miami, Fla. on the south.

South Street near the bridge spanning Town Creek changes its name and becomes Rankin Street which is short but teeming with life after dark especially on Saturday night. Many of the residents do not restrain themselves. They are country people whom the depression has driven to town and they do, eat and drink what they like and their exuberance goes uncurbed and only from complaint to the police is any notice taken of their acts.

Rankin Street is the southern limit of Dudderville or Cheap Side as this section of Jackson is called. This is the slum section of Jackson. It is not crowded for the houses though small and often over crowded are set far apart and in their midst is Oakdale Park. Little development has been made here but it is well sodded with grass, covers about two city blocks and has Jackson's largest and loveliest old Oak trees. There are a few substantial looking seats and here political speeches are made and playground directors look after the children in summer. Rankin Street enters South Callatin Street at Oakdale Park but does not cross it as the I.C.R.R. Company tract runs parallel with South Callatin Street.

One block north of Rankin South Gallatin passes under a viaduct and becomes a paved street. At the south entrance of the viaduct is the Faust Company's lumber yards. They have two yards, the other is on Poindexter Street. Diagonally across from the Faust Company is the Jackson Casket Company's Plant. It is three stories tall, was erected in 1907. There are six employees many of whom have been there since the plant was opened. It has an output of about five thousand caskets and serves Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. Only wood caskets are made and they are completed at the plant with linings and hardware. The grounds are lovely and the people who work there say they have no thought of the use to which the completed product will be made.

About one block north on Gallatin is the George School. To this school comes 500 children from Dudderville, Jackson's most underprivileged. At present the school is being repaired. This school was built in 1907. There is neither grass nor shrubbery to relieve the bareness of the spot. And the two or three trees are stunted and show scars of repeated onslaught by numerous generations of school children.

The Y. & M.V. R.R. runs along the north side of Gallatin Street after it passes under the viaduct so there are no houses or improvements there. One point of interest is the place where refrigerator cars, filled with vegetables from the south Mississippi vegetable growing section, are iced.

Turning west on Hooker one passes through an uninteresting residential section of Jackson old houses and new houses mostly frame and all cheaply constructed. About three blocks east from Gallatin, Hooker Street intersects Poindexter Street. South of this point Poindexter Street is called the Terry Road and the north end of the Street goes on through a factory section of Jackson. In this vicinity are located the Faust

Page 5

Tour of Jackson

FC

Mrs. C. F. Fite

Lumber Company plant, The Union Fork and Hoe Company, Rathburne, Hair and Ridgweays Box Factory, owned by Armour and Company. In Jackson it is known as the "Box Factory". All this is a mixed white, and negro settlement, West on Lynch Street which crosses Poindexter are two negro Colleges, Jackson College and Campbell College. From Lynch Street to Rose Street Poindexter is unpaved and very rough.

At the corner of Poindexter and Rose Street is St. Andrews Episcopal Church (colored). Here two days a week a free clinic for negroes is held by physicians and graduate nurses of their own race only a very small amount is charged for medicine.

From Rose Street to South State, Pearl Street passes through a negro residential section to Gallatin Street then through a viaduct to a business district which is unimportant. Three important buildings only are on this Street. They are The Tower Building, the Lampton Building and the City Auditorium. Here are small stores, mostly negro cafes, bottling works, wholesale houses and storage places. At the corner of Pearl and Congress is the police station and City Hall and one block farther down Congress is Hinds County's \$1,000,000 Court House and jail. At the north east corner of South State Street where Pearl Street makes an intersection is the Old Capitol and in summer the lawn is very lovely with red crape myrtles which gives the city the name Crepe Myrtle City.

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Mrs. Fite
City of Jackson (Gen.)

Page 1

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CITY OF JACKSON

Jackson has two white colleges and three negro colleges. The white colleges are Millsaps and Belhaven both accredited and both have church affiliations. Millsaps is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and Belhaven the Presbyterian. Millsaps campus consists of one hundred acres and Belhaven sixty. Millsaps is co-educational; Belhaven is a school for women only. Millsaps is by nature more of a university than Belhaven, which is a cultural school. Belhaven specializes in music, both instrumental and vocal. Millsaps College was opened in 1892 and has had four presidents since it was founded. At present it has an endowment of nearly two-million dollars. The largest separate endowment was \$550,000. the amount given by Major Millsaps for whom the college was named. Belhaven under its present charter was opened on September 19, 1911.

The negro colleges are Jackson College, Campbell College, and Christ's Missionary and Industrial College. Tougaloo College, another negro institution is located at Tougaloo, Mississippi, seven miles from Jackson and in Hinds County. Jackson College was founded at Natchez, Miss., in 1877 and was moved to Jackson in 1882. It was first located on North State St. at the present location of Millsaps College on a 52 acre tract, but sold its holdings and moved to its present location on Lynch Street. This school course, Campbell College is also located on Lynch Street directly across from Jackson College.

Tougaloo College is the best negro college in the State of Miss. It was founded in 1868 by the American Missionary Union of the Congregational Church of the City of New York. The nucleus of the school was an old southern mansion built by a young man for a young lady who promised to marry him if he would build her a southern mansion equal to any in the State. When the house was completed she refused to keep her part of the bargain. He closed the house and lived in a two room house in the rear yard of the mansion.

Although the Christ's Missionary and Industrial College is termed a college its work is not beyond a high school curriculum.

Jackson has a very modern system of transportation at the present time. Like all cities that were founded prior to the Civil War it has had three systems of transportation: horse drawn cars, electric street cars and at the present time motor buses, which are comfortable, economical and well patronized. These are three types of street improvements in Jackson: gravel, asphalt and concrete: however the present tendency is to concrete. There are at the present time forty-eight miles of paved streets and eighty-two miles of gravel streets in Jackson. The city is two hundred and ninety-six feet above sea level. Until recently the city was poorly drained and was subject to frequent overflows when the waters would back in from Pearl River. However, due to the fact that much work has been done by the Engineering Department of the city, overflows are now very infrequent and never rise as high as in former times. The city covers an area of fourteen square miles and is considered one of the four best cities in the entire south for distribution.

The population of Jackson in 1900 was 7,800, in 1935 it was estimated at 55,131. The assessed valuation is \$37,000,000.

The colored churches exceed the white in number. There are fifty-four colored churches and thirty white. All leading denominations are represented, the Baptist are in the majority in both races.

All hospitals for white patients have colored wards. The only hospital for negro patients exclusively is the Fraternal. The white hospitals are the Community; the Jackson Infirmary; the Baptist; the State Charity; the Willis Walley and the Maternity Center. The majority

Fite

City of Jackson (Con.)

Page 3.

of these hospitals havw a training school for nurses and all are provided with an able staff of physicians.

Besides the public school libraries, Carnegie, Millsaps, Jackson P_ublic Library and the Mississippi State Library in Capitol Building being among the number.

Sixteen white and ten colored lodges are located in Jackson. Among the secret societies are the Masons, Oddfellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Phythian, Woodmen of the World and the Eastern Star. The Masonic Temple on Rose and West Capitol Street is a very handsome building. There are about ten chapter of Federated Woman's Clubs and Garden Clubs in Jackson.

Of the four white cemeteries in Jackson, Greenwood, Cedarlwan, Jewish and Lakewood Memorial, the Greenwood Cemetery is the oldest. In this cemetery are buried seven former governors of the state, and a negro state officer who was buried there during the carpet-bag regime and over whose grave the state erected a monument.

All the cemeteries are well kept, but the Lakewood Memorial Park, being the latest cemetery laid out is the most beautiful one and is like a well kept part.

Of the three negro cemeteries, the Lynch Street Cemetery and the Erie Street Cemetery are the best kept.

Jackson has five buildings of the sky-scraper type. The oldest of these is the Lampton Building. The others are the Lamer, The Standard Life, The New Merchants Bank Building and the Tower Building. Besides these strictly office buildings, there are a number of other older buildings from three to six stories high and many stores have office rooms on the upper floors.

Mrs. Fite
City of Jackson

Page 4

Jackson's airport accommodates air planes coming into the city and also those in transit. Mississippi Airways and the Chicago Southern Airways both have offices at the airport. There is regular airmail service North-South East-West daily. Being in the center of the state and the center of the political and economical affairs of the state, Jackson is the terminal for all means of transportation. The Gulf Mobile and Northern and the Illinois Central Systems enter Jackson from seven directions. Three bus lines, the Tri-State Transportation.

Very little information can be obtained concerning Jackson prior to the Civil War. As a result of the destruction of the city by the Federal Army, Jackson was called "Chimneyville." Practically all of the records were destroyed.

Except for the sending of her young men off to the war the Civil War did not effect the lives of the people of Jackson for the first two years. With the fall of Vicksburg however and the fall of the Western part of the Confederacy, it was known that the capture of Jackson by the Union Army was eminent. Groups under the command of General John Adams built the best works between July 9 and July 16, 1863. The fortifications extended from what is now The Baptist Hospital to Madison Street.

At this time all land west of the Town Creek was in woods and the Asylum was considered to be in the country. Many relics have been found in and around Jackson left by both the Union Army and the confederate Army after the war was ended. Many of these relics have been given to the Mississippi State Museum in the Capitol Building and are being kept for posterity. There has been some agitation for the purchase of historic "Winter Woods", where the old Confederate fortifications can still be traced that were thrown up to defend the city when Grant's whole army entered and partially des-

Mrs. Fite
City of Jackson (Con.)

Page 5

troyed the almost unprotected city.

The history of Jackson during this period and the next decade is similar to the rest of the Confederate States. The city was partially burned twice, the land was laid waste and desolate, but the returned Confederate soldier bore the changed condition with remarkable fortitude. However, when the safety of the white civilization of the South was menaced, an organization known as the famous Ku Klux Klan was formed to protect society and its sacred institutions during a lawless military reign. The Klan that operated in Hinds county was organized in Jackson and drew its membership from all classes of the best citizens in the county.

There are two Confederate monuments in the City of Jackson. In order to raise the funds for the monument that is in the Old Capitol grounds there was held in 1887 in Jackson the Kermis Ball, the most outstanding social event in Mississippi in the later part of the nineteenth century. The Ball lasted for three nights and was attended by all people of Mississippi who were of any social prominence. This monument is dedicated to the memory of the men of Mississippi who fought in the war. The other monument, dedicated to the memory of the women of the Confederacy stands in the grounds of the New Capitol.

The excitement of oil discoveries in Louisiana and Texas later extended to Mississippi. Since the geological structure of the territory is very much like that of Louisiana, there was keen hope of finding oil accumulations. However, up to this time no oil has been discovered, but natural gas has been found under the city and its exploitation has greatly aided to the material comforts of its citizens and to the addition of many new industries that has taken advantage of this cheap fuel.

"One of the most engaging of the ante-bellum homes of Jackson is the Manships on Fortification and West Streets. It has both architectural interest and historic association, for the breast works of the Confederate lines went through the yard. It was built in 1850, being designed and supervised by Mr. McLafflin, and in this house the characteristics of colonial type architecture are preserved with singular fidelity.

"Beneath of the shelter of a steep-pitched gable roof there are seven spacious rooms and a very long hall dividing them. The iron balustrades in grape design are most unique. The approach to the entrance from West street speaks of the home-like quality of the house, and crossing the threshold under the big arch, the promise of the exterior is not belied. The interesting long hall has distinguished historic association, having been the headquarters of Gen. John Adams during the war. Its papering is quite unique, being buff in color, and ornamented with pictures of Washington and Franklin.

"The parlor is rich in antiques. On each side of the fireplace there are mahogany pier tables, similar to our console table, with mirrors above. There is also an old rosewood square piano, and three very dainty gold reception chairs, which are quite ornamental and much stronger than they appear to be. A very good daguerreotype of Mrs. Manship is to be found on the wall and two lacy wall brackets that are in perfect keeping with the other furnishings.

"The four bed rooms are completely ante-bellum in both furniture and ornaments. In one room the tester was broken from the four-poster bed by a federal soldier and was never replaced. This bed was built in 1800 in a Jackson factory. In another room the furniture is oak and very massive, and the bed would find modern low pitched ceilings most inhospitable.

"The dining room---with a twelve-foot table, stretched to capacity length, and a mahogany sideboard supporting an elaborate silver service

and easter. This service is said to be the handsomest in Jackson. The China cabinet reminds one of a Berkshire cabinet, with its blue willow-ware still intact and with some wonderful Bohemian wine bottles....

"The bell on the south side of the lawn was the Volunteer fireman's bell and was used variously during the war. Half silver, and the favored bell---the only one spared from being molded into cannon balls---it rang for curfew, funerals, and news of battles. In 1886 the bell was presented to Mr. Manship as the 1st survivor of the original firemen. It was rung during the World War for liberty loan drives, and all day on the capitol grounds for the Armistice."

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The Clarion
Printed in 1883
Jackson, Miss.
Editor Power & Barksdale
Mrs. D. W. Giles

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May 2, 1883

"Negotiation for lower freight. A meeting of our business men was held in the Town Hall, on the 24th, to obtain lower freight rates from the railroad managers---Mr. E. Watkins was Chairman, and Mr. C. L. Wilder, Secretary of the meeting. Messrs., Geo. Lemon, Byron Lemly, E. Watkins, C. L. Wilder and Isydore Strausr, were appointed to confer with the Railroad managers; and Mr. R. L. Saunders, B. W. Griffith and G. D. Sidway were appointed to draft by-laws for the organization of a Board of Trade."

"Jackson is getting to be such a great railroad centre, and so many trains move out daily from the railroad junction, it would be well to label them "North bound," "South bound", etc."

May 30, 1883

"The Capital Light Guards were out for regular drill Monday Night. They make a fine appearance, and are constantly improving in Military tactics."

June 6, 1883

"The receipts of the U. S. Land office, at Jackson, for the month of May amounted to \$146,356.29! A booming business."

The surviving members of the Mississippi Rifles, residing in Jackson, are specially requested to be present at the reception to Mr. James Smith to-night."

"The meeting preliminary to the organization of a Builders Association was well attended last Wednesday evening. Mr. R. L. Saunders, who is the projector of the enterprise, stated that one hundred and thirty thousand had been subscribed---Messrs. T. E. Cooper, W. L. Nugent and W. L. Hemingway

were appointed a committee to prepare a charter and a constitution and by-laws in harmony therewith, to report at a meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber at five o'clock this afternoon."

June 27, 1883

"In the State Library at the Capitol there is a crayon portrait of Ex-President Davis as he appeared when captured the accuracy of which all his friends will recognize at a glance a letter of a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press (M. Quad) makes this reference to it in a recent interview with him at Beauvoir.

I asked him if it was correct, and he replied: "I will tell you exactly how it occurred. I had laid down without removing a garment. I had high cavalry ^{breeches} ~~breeches~~, pantaloons tucked into the tops, a gray blouse and a soft hat. Upon the alarm being given I stepped out of the tent and saw a Federal Cavalryman 30 or 40 feet away. He ordered me to halt. At the same moment Mrs. Davis threw over my shoulders a folded shawl. I saw that my only chance of escape was to secure the ^{horse} ~~house~~ of the Federal. I advanced straight upon him, feeling that he would fire upon me, but believing that he would miss his target. Had this occurred there would have been a struggle for the possession of the horse. I approached the soldier he lowered his carbine as if to shoot, and at that moment Mrs. Davis rushed up and threw her arms around me. The soldier hesitated a moment, turned his weapon, and I walked back to the fire and stood there until made a prisoner."

June 27, 1883

"The Charter

Incorporation of the Build Association, of Jackson, Mississippi.

The purpose of which this incorporation is formed, is the accumulation of a fund which may be loaned on good real estate security to the members thereof, thereby enabling them to procure homes, and to make such other investments as may be provided for this charter.

Section 1. This corporation shall be composed of the following named persons, to-wit: R. L. Sanders, G. D. Sidway, D. N. Barrows, Byron Lemly, W. H. Perkins, Robert Kells, M. S. Craft, C. L. Wilder, Jr., H. M. Taylor, John McDonnell, W. L. Hemmingway, T. E. Cooper, E. Virden, L. Tuttle, Jr., S. E. Virden, I. Straws, W. L. Nugent, J. L. Harris, Oliver Clifton, D. P. Porter, G. Y. Freeman, J. D. Stewart, W. H. H. Green, J. L. Power, R. K. Jayne, John McGill, Geo. C. McKie, J. B. Fuller, and G. E. Galceran, and such others as have associated or may hereafter associate with them for the purposes herein named; who shall by this charter be incorporated under the name of the Building and Loan Association of Jackson, Mississippi, and by that name may sue or be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law or equity; may adopt and use a corporate seal and alter or change the same at pleasure, and in general may possess all the rights, and powers and privileges conferred by the laws of this State or corporations created in the mode and manner as provided in Chapter 38 of the Code of 1880, which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this charter---

July 4, 1883

"A committee has been appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Jackson, presided over by our distinguished townsmen Judge Wharton, to wait on the Press Convention at Columbus, and tender them the hospitalities of the city for holding their next annual convention---Among other inducements will be afforded to the members, an opportunity of visiting and inspecting the various benevolent institutions founded by the wisdom and charity of the State for the benefit of the unfortunate and the afflicted. We would be rejoiced if the press with its Argus eyes could inspect these establishments for itself, and behold the excellence of their management in the hands to which they have been confided---

"Before the cotton season opens, we will hope to be present at the linking of Yazoo City and Jackson with the iron band of the Yazoo ^{Road} Road, and to witness

the mingling of the crystal drops of the Pearl with the golden waters of the Yazoo."

"Jackson Collegiate Academy

The first session of this school for boys and young men, at Jackson, Miss., will open September 18th, 1883.

A new building most desirably located and complete in all its arrangements for the accommodation of a hundred and fifty students, will be finished and everything done to place this training school on a permanent basis.

The object of this Academy is to prepare youths either for entering College proper, or to fill well their places in any of the business relations of life.

None but experienced or thoroughly qualified instructors will be employed.."

"The State Library

The Planters' Journal for October pays a ----- just compliment to Mrs. Mary Morancy, the accomplished and obliging State Librarian, and has this to say of the Library ;

"It is a fact no commonly known that the Law Library at Jackson is the first in the South, and the fourth in all America. This result has been reached by judicious exchanges and purchases in which the skill and general executive ability of the present Librarian has played an important part. It has been catalogued, indexed and lettered so beautifully and with such exactness that the stranger can find almost instantly whatever he may be seeking."

"We spent last Sabbath most delightfully in the Capital City. In our rounds we observed a very material advancement in the growth of that city. The graveling of her streets and the lighting of streets with gas are two very great improvements---

Nov. 7, 1883

"The general verdict of all who attended the State Fair is, that it was a success."

"The manufacturing industries of Jackson made a splendid exhibit at State

Fair last week. The Pearl River Foundry was awarded the blue ribbon for the largest variety of home-manufactured implements."

Nov. 14, 1883

"Our little city is growing in popularity as a cotton market. The prices paid here are such as to make it the interest to sellers to bring, or send, their cotton to this place----In addition to our merchant buyers, whose desire to make Jackson a good market has led them to give the outside price that the staple will bear, we have buyers who represent large manufacturing interests, and who---are able to give the very highest city prices---As our compressing facilities become better known, and our extensive railroad connections are appreciated, we may look for still other buyers to locate here---"

"We thought that the Fair brought a good crowd to our city, but learned on las Friday that nothing can successfully compete with a circus or an ^{animal} show in its ability to "draw". By 10 o'clock all the principal streets were completely thronged. The colored element predominated, but there were also scores of white people. The procession, with its cages and chariots, its elephants and camels, its clowns and its musicians was apparently enjoyed by everyone that could get a place on the side walk or gallery."

"It seems to be a general wish among the citizens of Jackson that Capt. Marion Smith should permit the use of his name as a candidate for the mayoralty at the ensuing January election---His past record as mayor of Jackson abundantly proves the correctness of this assertion---"

Nov. 28, 1883

"We announce, by authority of mayor McGill, that he is a candidate for re-election; and capt. Marion Smith also announces that he is ready to serve the public in same capacity."

"Coleman's mineral well water has been used with good effect by several of our citizens, in cases of dyspepsia, kidney diseases and liver complaints. The well is on the premises of Samuel Coleman, a colored man---The water was

carefully analyzed several years since, and it appears to have some of the properties of Coopers Wells."

"Editors Clarion: I saw in the local column of one of the city papers a notice of the way the railroads are in the habit of blocking the streets in West Jackson---Frequently the main thoroughfares entirely obstructed ~~and entirely obstructed~~ by trains stopping and remaining on them, to the serious discomfort and injury of the traveling public---The public---~~The public~~, and especially the people who trade in Jackson, would beg leave to appeal to the people and authorities of the town to correct this abuse."

Nov. 28, 1883

"It is rather late to discover that the new Government Building will not answer the purpose for which it was intended---that the rooms will be too small, and not enough of them for the several public officers who are to occupy them. The contracts for its completion having been made upon the plans approved at Washington, it would now seem to be too late to change them, and any movement in that direction might postpone indefinitely the completion of the building".

"Mr. Rees Evans, who has the contract for the super structure of the Government Building, is making the very best use of the present splendid weather---Mr. Sam'l A. Gaskins, the contractor for the brick-work, has twenty-four men in his employ, of whom twelve are bricklayers, brought with him from Washington---they are paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour---

Our townsman, H. M. Taylor, is furnishing all the brick for the building. It will require about six hundred thousand---These are furnished, ^{at \$25.00 per thousand} the ordinary brick at \$9.00 per thousand. Five stone cutters are at work transferring huge blocks of stone into columns, sills, etc.

When the present contract which includes the roofing, is completed, about one-half the appropriation, or fifty thousand dollars will be exhausted; so that there will be an ample balance to provide for the interior

finish, the improvement of the grounds, fencing, etc. Should the stone trimmings be substituted for the terra cotta, it will add greatly to the outside appearance, and we understand that the Government Architect is likely to authorize the change.

The first floor of the building is assigned to the Post Office---the space in clear being 50 x 92 feet---We learn that the U. S. Land officers have been given notice to vacate the State Capitol, and it seems to us they should be provided for on the first floor of the Government Building---

The Federal Court Room, Marshall's office, jury room, etc., will be on the second floor---

In the Post Office and Court room, there will be steel vaults for the safe keeping of public ^{monies} ~~monies~~, valuable records, etc.---

Dec. 19, 1883

"The Clarion will enter upon the forty-seventh year of its existence on the first day of January, 1884---

The subscription list is now larger than at any time in the past twenty years---

"The question is often asked, why Jackson does not improve more rapidly? Well, there may be,----several reasons. But one of them is that the railroads discriminate against it. One of our merchants told us a few days since that meat from Kansas City to Vicksburg, all rail, via of Jackson was carried for 37¢ per hundred pounds, while if the same meat were consigned to Jackson, 45 miles nearer, the rate would be 65 cts. Again, from Chicago to Vicksburg the rate was 40 cents per hundred, where as to Jackson it was 66 cents---Now, no doubt the steamboat competition at Vicksburg has something to do with this. But it goes to show very plainly that the roads could give us much better freights---Jackson has scarcely a railroad that does not work to the advantage of some other place against it---Jackson is in the midst of a better country, and has quiet as many railroads, and if we could only have fair-

play---not be discriminated---We could grow right along.---

"The city registration closed last night with 2020 voters."

Vol. No. 191

1882

The Clarion

Published at Jackson

Editor Power and Barksdale

1882

"Lunatic Asylum

The number of patients under treatment during the year 1880, was five hundred and thirty-five---In 1881, there were under treatment five hundred and forty-seven patients---The sanitary and hygienic conditions of the institution has at all times been as good as it could possibly be kept.

In the spring of 1880, much valuable property, including stables, cribs, forage, etc., was destroyed by fire. The Board of Trustees have caused to be erected a good brick building of sufficient size for sheltering the stock, and housing grain and forage, and as nearly fire-proof as such building could well be made---

"INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils now in this institution is larger than ever before. The average attendance for the year 1880 and 1881, was forty-two. There are now in the institution sixty-eight, fourteen of whom are colored---

The crowded condition of the building rendered additional room absolutely essential, and something over a thousand dollars was expended for that purpose. For these reasons the appropriation was inadequate, and there is a deficit of about seventeen hundred dollars---

"INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 6th 1880, the trustees of this institution were authorized to erect a new building for the blind.

Section 1 of the act appropriates fifteen thousand dollars only, while section 7 makes a conditional appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars. The ambiguity of these sections of the act prevented my approval of a requisition beyond the amount first appropriated, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars only has been drawn from the treasury.

The contract for the building was awarded to H. M. Taylor, Esq., of this city, at twenty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars, with additions and changes which increase the amount. The building is not completed, but with the necessary means the contractor will be able to finish it with-in a few months.---

Jan. 1882

"During the past two years the bonded debt of the city of Jackson has been reduced \$12,000 leaving the debt only \$10,000."

"The Board of Mayor and Aldermen, at their meeting last Wednesday night, gave favorable consideration to a memorial and draft bill submitted by the School Trustees, providing for the consolidation and greater efficiency of the white schools of the city---The programme, in brief, is to dispose of the College Green Square, on the best terms that may be offered, for building lots, and add to the proceeds a sufficient amount to erect a handsome and substantial brick building on the Public Square in the rear of the Executive Mansion. This square was donated to the city by the State for public uses--perhaps intended as a park---but as far back as our recollection goes, it has been a public common, of neither use or ornament to the city---

A central school building, thus located, would be conveniently accessible for the children of several wards---We may add that the colored public schools of the city were consolidated several years since, and occupy a large and conveniently located building---

March 20, 1882

"The proposals for the sale of lots for the new Government Building will close at 12 o'clock on Friday next. The lots that are likely to be offered are

the Bowman House lot, the lots on the north-east corner of State and Pascagoula streets---and the lots just below City Hall---"

March 29, 1882

"We are pleased to learn from Mr. A. L. Julianne, that he is receiving considerable encouragement toward the establishment of a Telephone Exchange in the city of Jackson. Twenty-five subscribers are necessary, and we hope that the necessary number will be at once pledged, so that the Exchange may be in full operation early in the fall---"

April 4, 1882

"Ex-President Jefferson Davis passed through our city a few days since and stopped a while at the Edwards House."

"The managers of the Natchez and Jackson Railroad are pushing the work of building the road forward with as little delay as possible---The contractors Messrs. Duffin & Co., have moved their forces to this end of the road, and are now working from Jackson to Natchez.---"

June 7, 1882

"MEMORIAL IN REFERENCE TO LOCATION OF INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS

To the house of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists would respectfully petition your honorable body to so amend the bill lately passed by the Senate for the creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals as to locate the place of holding said court at Jackson, Mississippi, instead of New Orleans, Louisiana, for these reasons:

1. Jackson is the central point of the circuit over which the court has jurisdiction.
2. It is easy of access by rail from every point of the circuit; and by the completion of the roads now in progress of construction will be a greater railroad center.

3. It has ^{fine} ~~five~~ cultured regulated society, possesses many attractions as place of residence, and has first-class hotel accommodations.

4. Its State Library ranks fourth in size and excellence in the United States and is the finest in the circuit. This library is public.

5. The jurisprudence with reference to which this library has been selected is that of the United States and every State of the Circuit, save Louisiana, whereas in New Orleans the civil law obtains and the jurisprudence of the United States and every other State of the District have no affinity with it.

6. The United States have made a large appropriation for a public building at Jackson, a part of which could be designed for especial use of the court, and until its completion the court-room of the United States Circuit Court could be used, which is large comfortable and commodious.

7. The Supreme Court of the State and the Districts and Circuit Courts are located at Jackson.

8. Jackson is situated in an elevated and salubrious section far removed from the locus of epidemics.

9. I would most respectfully recommend Jackson, Mississippi, as a suitable place for the location of the United States Court of Appeals, if established---

The central location and all other circumstances considered, it is my opinion the proper place for the court.

R. A. Hill,

United States District Judge."

June 14, 1882

"An agent of the U. S. Treasury Department was in Jackson on Monday, inspecting the sites offered for the new Government Building. He seems to have been most favorably impressed with the Tarpley lot, on Capitol street, on account of its central location, and distance from other buildings."

June 14, 1882

"THE NEW BLIND ASYLUM

We paid a visit to the new Blind Asylum yesterday, and found it rapidly

approaching completion. It will be ready for use in September---In design, material and workmanship, everything seems to be first-class. The building will be a credit to the State, and will be an elegant and comfortable home for the blind. A handsome iron fence will enclose the entire premises. The grounds are being leveled and terraced, and the driveways and walks arranged under the constant supervision of Mr. C. H. Manship---A large and beautiful

fountain will be ~~one of the chief attractions on the Eastern front~~ *one of the chief attractions on the Eastern front* and a handsome clock *in the observatory*

June 28, 1882

"The Government building will be located on the Tarpley lot, on Capitol street----"

July 26, 1882

"THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE EAGLE MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION, OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI---"

"Some of our colored citizens have organized a matrimonial ~~and~~ Association. They want to encourage the business. It is named the Eagle."

Aug. 30, 1882

"Upon the call of Hon. Jno. McGill, Mayor, for a meeting of the citizens of Jackson to take into consideration the proposition to celebrate the termination of the N. J. & C. Railroad to this point, and the city being fully represented by a large and enthusiastic number of citizens---"

Sept. 6, 1882

"We had a pleasant call yesterday from Captian J. H. Gardner, who has had charge, for the past two years of the work of cleaning out Pearl river, south of Jackson. Under former appropriations, the river below, for the distance of 195 miles, was relieved of snags, fish dams and other obstructions. The last Congress appropriated \$15,000 towards improving the river near its mouth, and \$ 2000.00 for work above Jackson. The good effects of the work already done has been seen in the fact that although the rains were unusually heavy last winter and spring, the water was not as high by six feet as in

December, 1880. The distance from Carthage to Jackson, by the Pearl, is 105 miles; from Jackson to the Rigolettes, 320 miles. It will thus be seen that a very large and important section of country would be benefited by a thorough and permanent improvement of the river----

"We understand that a special train will leave Natchez on the morning of the 14th for Jackson, and that the fare for the round trip has been placed at \$1.50--- The laying of the cornerstone of the new Methodist church will not take place until after the arrival of the train----The committee of Arrangement is to meet at the Mayor's office today---and provide all things necessary to make the celebration a success----"

Sept. 20, 1882

"The new Asylum for the Blind was received by the trustees on Monday last, and the work of the contractor, Mr. H. M. Taylor, pronounced in all respects satisfactory.-----"

"The trustees of the Lunatic Asylum have done a very proper thing in applying the Johnson bequest of five thousand dollars towards the erection of a three story brick building, the upper story of which will have a room for the recreation of the patients, to be known as the Johnson Memorial Hall---"

"THE RAILROAD JUBILEE AND LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE----There must have been at least four thousand people in Jackson on Thursday last---The well served artillery also made loud proclamation of the fact that the first trains had arrived from the Bluff City. A procession was then formed, and this included three large wagons in which was seated about fifty little girls dressed in white and bearing banners, representing the States and Territories, and the cities of Natchez and Jackson, and towns of Raymond and Fayette. The excursion trains from Vicksburg, and also one from the East, added nearly a thousand persons to the crowd.

North of the Executive mansion had been selected as the place for the celebration ceremonies, and for the barbecue dinner---~~After the~~ the

~~place for the celebration ceremonies, and for the barbecue dinner~~----After music by the excellent band from Crystal Springs, Rev. Dr. Marshall offered an eloquent prayer. Then the select choir rendered the anthem, "America;" after which Mayor McGill delivered a most appropriate address of welcome and congratulation. Gen. Martin, President of the new railroad, followed---- Before him was a large bowl, and to the right and left large silver pitchers, containing waters of the Mississippi and Pearl rivers. These he poured into the bowl simultaneously, expressing the hope that the day was not far distant when in the city of Columbus a similar ceremony would be performed, and the waters of the Mississippi, the Pearl, the Tombigbee and the Tennessee mingled together.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Methodist church commenced at 4 o'clock, and was conducted by Grand master Speed----"

Oct. 4, 1882

"The Deaf and Dumb institution opened on Monday, and about fifty pupils, white and colored, have arrived. The latter are comfortably quartered in the new building near town."

Oct. 11, 1882

"There was another public meeting at City Hall Monday night to consider the Turnpike question. About \$3500.00 had been subscribed toward the permanent improvement of the turnpike, but the committee reported that it was now too late in the season to do more than make temporary repairs, so as to make it passable this winter and fall, this will require about twenty per cent of the subscription---The permanent improvement of the turnpike is, in our judgement, of as much importance to Jackson as either of the new railroads---"

1. Select important events about Jackson
2. Omit comments
3. Advertisements if relative to growth or historical
4. Short tales if they denote the trend of the period & customs,
5. Legislature activities are omitted unless something special concerning Jackson.

700

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Railroad Stations: Union Station, 301 E. Capitol St. for I.C., Y. & N.V., A. & V. and G. & S.I.; G.M. & N. Station, E. Pearl St.

Bus Stations: Central Motor Coach Depot, 117 E. Pearl for Tri-State Transit Co., Varnado Bus Lines, and Thomas Bus Lines; Union Bus Depot, 118 N. Lamar for Greyhound, Dixie-Greyhound, Teche-Greyhound, and Oliver Bus Line.

Airport: Municipal Airport, Delta and Chicago Southern Lines, taxi fare 20¢, time 10 min.

Street Buses: Fare 5¢.

Taxis: Fare 10¢ per person first zone, 20¢ per person second zone. Cabs 25¢.

Traffic Regulations: Speed limit 20 m.p.h., business district, 30 m.p.h. other districts. No left turn at designated intersections, limited parking, and parking only on certain sides of designated streets. See signs. All night parking prohibited. One hour parking limit between 2 A.M. and 6 A.M. Age limit for chauffeurs, 18.

Street ordering and numbering: East and West Capitol Streets divided by North and South Parish Streets, numbering starting with 100 each direction.

Accommodations: Five hotels, tourists' camps, boarding and rooming houses. Reservations should be made during convention seasons and state fair week.

Tourist Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, hotels. Traffic code free at police headquarters.

Theaters and Motion Picture Houses: City Auditorium, S. Congress St., occasional road shows. Five motion picture houses.

Athletics: Y.M.C.A., 303 E. Pearl St.; Y.W.C.A., 117 N. West St.; Livingston Park, 2918 W. Capitol St.; Millsaps College, N. West St.; Professional baseball, Cotton States League, State Fair Grounds, and E. Amite St.

Swimming: Livingston Park; Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.; Crystal Pool, 2 mi. E. out High St. near Pearl River.

Tennis: Y.W.C.A.; Armory, near Fair Grounds; Millsaps College; Belhaven College, Belhaven St.; Livingston Park.

Golf: Jackson Country Club, 4 mi. from Union Station, W. Capitol St. (US 80), 18 holes, reasonable fees; Municipal Course, Livingston Park, 18 holes, reasonable fees. Weather permits year-round playing.

Riding: Robert M. Stockett Riding Academy, east end Mississippi St., minimum charge \$1. Instructions, horses boarded, open 24 hours.

Skat Club: 1 mi. from city, US 51, minimum charge \$1.15, April 1-November 1, Sundays and Wednesdays.

Libraries: Mississippi State Library, New Capitol Building, second floor, 9 A.M.-4 P.M.; Jackson Public Library (Carnegie), corner of Mississippi St. and N. Congress St., 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Carnegie Library

History

Millsaps College, 9 A.M.-9 P.M.

Annual Events: Mississippi State Fair, October; the Follies, Junior Auxiliary benefit for under-privileged children, Spring, City Auditorium; Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament, City Auditorium, March; Big Eight Basketball Tournament, City Auditorium, February; Junior Auxiliary Style Show, Edwards Hotel, October; Red Cross Water Pageant, Livingston Park, August, specific date set each year; Mississippi Championship Tennis Tournament, Livingston Park, second Tuesday in June; Horse Show, sponsored by Girl Scouts, October; May Day Festival, City Schools, Fair Grounds; Music Festival, City Schools, City Auditorium, no set date.

Jackson, (295 alt., 48,282 pop., greatly increased), is Mississippi's capital and its city. Founded and platted as the seat of government, and for one hundred and sixteen years the funnel through which all the turbulent events of the state's history have poured, it has a background which is, in turn, murky with political intrigue and bright with historic associations. And it is this, the position of being the great democratic heart of the state, which gives it its tone and prestige today. The ninety-eight year-old "Old Capitol", for instance, has turned gray with the political plottings and events which have transpired within its walls. The Governor's mansion, ninety-five years old, has achieved a character fused from the many personalities who have ruled the state from it. The very dearth of ante-bellum homes is in itself a clue to the city's Civil War History, for all except a half-dozen were burned by General Sherman after the campaign against Vicksburg.

It is said, even, that Sherman's classic phrase, "War is Hell", was uttered as his advancing troops crossed the Pearl River here,

and, assuredly, it was an appropriate spot, because the ante-bellum beauty of the city was seen to go with the wind of war. Yet Jackson has retained its marks of power and its capital air. The "New Capitol" rises commandingly over the heights once occupied by the State penitentiary; the spaced skyscrapers along Capitol Street are evidence of a state-wide importance. For Jackson is the crossroads to which all Mississippians eventually gravitate; and in a state that is otherwise preponderantly rural, it alone has the Metropolitan touch.

In 1821, a three-member commission searching for a site for the contemplated new capital city arrived at LeFleur's Bluff from Columbia, the temporary capital (see TOUR 13). The year before, by the Treaty of Doak's Stand, the Choctaw Nation had ceded to the Government more than 5,000,000 acres of land; following this, the legislature decided that the state's capital should be located near the center of the state rather than in the southwest portion, and that this desired location lay somewhere north of Columbia in what is now Madison County. So General Thomas Hinds, hero of Andrew Jackson's coast campaign against the British, and William Lattimore and James Patton had been appointed commissioners and instructed to locate the new capital there, if possible. LeFleur's Bluff, an obvious name for the little trading post which overlooked the muddy Pearl River, had had a romantic if undistinguished birth more than a quarter of a century before Mississippi became a state,

when Louis LeFleur, adventurous French voyageur, had come down from Canada to throw up a cabin approximately at what is now the intersection of South State and Silas Brown Streets. LeFleur began bartering first with the Indians, then with the white men who traveled to Natchez during the Spanish regime and to Washington after Mississippi became a territory. After a few days' rest at LeFleur's trading post, the commissioners left the Bluff to carry out their instructions. But in another few days they were back, totally unimpressed with the point they had inspected. They were impressed, however, by LeFleur's Bluff. Here was not only high land, with an extensive and fertile flat to the east and a rolling, rich prairie to the west, but also excellent means of transportation. So the commission selected the site for the future capital of the state; and on a crisp November day, three days after Thanksgiving, the Legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to aid Hinds and Lattimore in laying out the city. At the same time they asked Abraham DeFrance, superintendent of public buildings, Washington, D.C., to come and help with the task.

Within two months after having been contracted for by B.H. Hines, in 1821, the first statehouse was completed. It was a two-story building with outside dimensions of 30 by 40 feet, and was constructed of brick, clay and limestone found in the vicinity. Shutters on each window, both upstairs and down, added the 19th century "modern touch", and large friendly chimneys flanked either

end. The first session of the legislature to meet here convened in January, 1822.

The name of the newly created city was changed to Jackson in honor of "Old Hickory", then the idol of Mississippi and later the President of the United States. The area around it was formed into Hinds County, in honor of the planning commission's head and one of "Old Hickory's" able associates in military campaigns in the South. The new statehouse was erected at the approximate center of the town, which was made up of two adjoining half sections of land deeded for the purpose, and which had been laid out on the "checkerboard" plan in accordance with a suggestion made to Territorial Governor Claiborne by Thomas Jefferson seventeen years before. Each square designated for building purposes was alternated with a square reserved as a park or green. Evidence of this plan is still seen in downtown Jackson, and College Green which extends east of the new capitol. A tablet on the north-east corner of Capitol and President Streets marks the site of the first statehouse. The original boundaries were the bluffs on the east, and South, West, and High Streets, the town including College Green, Court Green, Capitol Green, and ten lots offered for sale. Among the first settlers was Lieutenant Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster soon after his arrival. The following year, 1823, 100 lots were offered for sale.

Unfortunately, the records of early Jackson were destroyed by fire during the War Between the States; but it is known that there was agitation for removal of the statehouse. In 1829, the Senate passed a bill authorizing the removal to Clinton, (see TOUR 2), but the measure was defeated by a tie in the House. In the next year the House voted 18 to 17 to move the capital to Port Gibson, but immediately reconsidered. The next day they voted 20 to 16 to move it to Vicksburg, but still no action was taken. Then to avoid the question for a number of years, the constitution of 1832 designated Jackson as the capital city until 1850, at which time the legislature was to name a permanent seat of government. But by 1850 Jackson was well established, and the legislature made no change.

The Old Capitol was completed in 1839, and Andrew Jackson came down the following year to address the legislature here. Five years later, Henry Clay, the great mediator, was entertained under its roof. In half a dozen more years a convention was called here to consider Clay's last compromise, that of 1850; and in the first month of 1861, the building was the scene of the secession convention that severed Mississippi from the Union.

During the 1830's and early 1840's much of the groundwork for the city of Jackson's future prosperity had been laid, even though this was a period when the state's currency was rapidly depreciating from the flush times which preceded the 1837 crash.

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Though retarded by the War and the fact that it kept a city government of carpetbaggers in office long after the state as

Work was begun on a railroad linking Vicksburg to Jackson in 1836, the same year in which Jackson built its first hotel, the Sycamore Inn, a two-story, ten-room frame house which derived its name from the large grove of trees around it on the site now occupied by the Hinds County Courthouse. In 1837, the Jackson and Natchez Railroad had laid its first track, a beginning which made Jackson just prior to the War, the junction of two through railroad routes, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern connecting with the Mississippi Central to give a route from New Orleans to Jackson, Tennessee, and the Southern which completed the road east and west from Vicksburg to Meridian.

The first newspapers printed in Jackson were the Pearl River Gazette, published by G.B. Crutcher; the State Register, edited by Peter Isler; two political papers, the Flag of Our Nation and the Reformer; the State's Rights Banner; the Mississippian -- at one time the most influential paper in the state, published by Henry B. Foote and moved to Jackson from Vicksburg and Clinton; and the Eastern Clarion, organized at old Paulding in 1840, purchased by Colonel J.J. Shannon in 1862, moved to Meridian until after the War, and then to Jackson where it is known now as the Clarion Ledger.

As the capital and as a railroad center Jackson played an important part in Mississippi's military history during the War Between the States. After the Ordinance of Secession in 1861, it

remained the Confederate capital of Mississippi until just before it was besieged in 1863, at which time, under the pressure of war, it lost its place as a seat of government until the spring of 1865. The siege was closely connected with the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. When Vicksburg was besieged, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston collected troops at Jackson and moved them against the Federals across the Big Black. But his campaign was halted when Vicksburg surrendered, July 4, and he was forced to retire to his entrenchments and base at Jackson. Then, July 9, Gen. Sherman on his march to the Gulf reached the Confederate entrenchments. There was spirited skirmishing on the 11th and a heavy bombardment and assault on the 12th, during which the Federals were repulsed, losing about 500 men and three battle flags. Under the continued bombardment Johnston evacuated the city on the night of July 16, moving on toward Meridian, and Sherman took possession. It was then that Jackson's records were destroyed, for the city was gutted by fire and became known by the dismal sobriquet of "Chimneyville." The governor's mansion, built in 1842, and a handful of small homes were saved from the general destruction, the mansion being occupied by Sherman. The fate of the city's other homes can be visualized from Sherman's report to Grant on July 18: "We have made fine progress today in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. The land is devastated for thirty miles around."

Though retarded by the War and the fact that it kept a city government of carpetbaggers in office long after the state as

a whole had restored white supremacy, Jackson's growth continued even during Reconstruction. In 1871, Tougaloo College for Negroes, seven miles north, was opened by the American Missionary Union of the Congregational Church of the city of New York aided by the state; in 1883 Jackson College for Negroes was moved here from Natchez; and in 1898 Campbell College, also for Negroes, was opened. The leaders of the Negro race developed by these schools helped Jackson to forgive the "Black and Tan" Constitutional Convention of 1868 under "Buzsard" Eggleston, and the expulsion of Governor Humphreys by troops from the executive offices and the mansion in that same year. In 1887, Jackson was a city that could attend a ball lasting three days, the Kermis Ball, staged by a group of Jackson women to raise money to build a monument to the Confederate dead. The monument, one of the handsomest in the South, was unveiled on the Old Capitol grounds in June, 1891, by Jefferson Davis Hayes, grandson of the only President of the Confederate States of America. In 1884, Jackson was the scene of Jefferson Davis' last public appearance. He appeared at the Old Capitol in response to an invitation of the legislature; and in 1890, Mississippi's greatest convention met at Jackson to draw up the constitution that is now the basic law of the state.

Railroads continued to radiate from Jackson. In 1882, a line was completed from Jackson to Natchez; in 1885, a line to Yazoo City; then followed at intervals the Gulf and Ship Island, the New

Orleans and Great Northern down the Pearl River valley, and the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, running northeast. The Gulf and Ship Island meant the beginning of South Mississippi's lumber boom, (see GULFPORT).

The completion of the railroads and the definite ending of the troubled days of Reconstruction, as the century came to a close, created a decided new growth. In the first five years after 1900, Jackson more than doubled its population and tripled its business, having a population in 1905 estimated at 36,000. In 1903, the magnificent new capitol was completed. Millsaps College, which was opened by Major Reuben W. Millsaps in 1892, has become one of the state's leading institutions for higher education.

The latest period of development for Jackson began with the opening of the Jackson natural gas field in the 1930's. By supplying the necessary cheap fuel for factories, and offering excellent transportation facilities, Jackson began to draw new industries other than governmental. Starting almost with the crash of 1929 and continuing through the depression, it grew faster than any major city in the United States, with the possible exception of Los Angeles. The population is now estimated at close to 60,000.

Yet it is impossible to separate Jackson's history as a city from its history as the capital of a state. In one sense, all that has happened in Mississippi since 1822 has had its repercussion in Jackson; and today, Government, including Federal, State, county, and city branches, is its biggest business, as it has always been.

Motor Tour - 2.4 M.

1. HINDS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, E. Pascagoula St. between S. Congress and S. President Sts., is a large four-story stone structure of twentieth century design. It occupies an entire block and houses the Federal Court and Federal Jail.

2. The CITY HALL, S. President and E. Pascagoula Sts., is a Classic building, built prior to the War Between the States. Its stone walls are a dull pearl white and its large windows are hung with old-fashioned green shutters. Impressive Ionic columns, supporting the roof front and back, give the building its air of dignity. The rear of the structure is a duplicate of the front and faces a landscaped magnolia square. The narrow front lawn is gloomy with deep magnolia shade.

L. from E. Pascagoula St. on S. State St.

3. The OLD CAPITOL, intersection of State St. and Capitol St., (R), stands on the line of bluffs, its back to the river. The indefinite grey of the stone is unrelieved in color and is accented only by the simple Classic lines of its construction. Six large Ionic columns, separated by narrow arches, center the structure and support the large silver dome which tops the flat-seamed metal roof. On the sides are symmetrical wings, each with a run of three windows with 18 lights each and bracketed between slightly projected end bays, with similar single windows. The level cornice is raised only in the center to finish the roofridge. This central

portion is flanked by an upturned console motif, repeated in the lintels of the windows. The simplicity of the pediment and entablature is broken by a delicate radially-divided circular window.

On the interior, two long halls branch from the central rotunda. Directly beyond and opposite the vestibule is a semi-circular stair which dates only from 1916, and in the center of the rotunda is a statue of Jefferson Davis that formerly stood outside on the grounds. This statue is lighted by the lantern of the dome fifty feet above. Originally the second and third floors of the north wings were one and housed the assembly and gallery. The third floor, however, has been extended and both floors cut into offices. The old rostrum and its beautifully decorated windows are yet visible. Directly above the entrance on the second floor are the offices once occupied by the governors.

On February 1833, the legislature appropriated \$95,000 for this building, but work was not completed until 1840. By 1865 repair was necessary and in 1903 the place was abandoned as unsafe, not to be used again until 1916, when it was put into its present state of repair. Here Mississippi Statesmen, Prentiss, Lamar, Davis, Foindexter, and Williams have spoken. Foreign visitors of fame have been welcomed within its walls. Inside, the "Bonnie Blue Flag", Mississippi's symbol of sovereignty, was unfurled after the Ordinance of Secession was adopted by the committee in session here; and the Jim Crow law was passed; and

the present Constitution of the state was framed.

Today the building is used to house the overflow departments of state government, including the Departments of Education, Insurance, Health, and Agriculture.

On the grounds south of the building is a CONFEDERATE MONUMENT which was erected by the women of Mississippi who organized a Monument Association in 1886. On top of the shaft is the figure of a Confederate soldier. The monument, including the crypt, bears several fitting inscriptions. Two large cannon on each side of the monument bear the initials "U.S." and the date 1864.

L. from N. State St. on Amite St.

4. The BRAME HOME, corner Amite St. and N. President St. next to filling station, (R), (private), marks the center of Jackson's earliest residential section. The exact date of erection is unknown, but the house was standing in 1836 and at that time was owned by Judge Brame. It is a pure type of one-story Georgian, pleasing in its extreme simplicity and lack of distracting ornamentation. Dormer windows front and back, grooved Classic columns supporting a square portico, and full length windows are in keeping with its architectural style. Inside the house is a trap door, which, though its significance is unknown, gives color to its story. During the early days of Jackson state politicians used the house as a rendezvous, and it has been suggested that the secret door was for their convenience.

5. The POWER HOME, 411 Amite St., (L), (private), was built nearly a century ago within the original checkerboard plan of Jackson. Notably the long gallery and ornamental grilles are original, but extensive improvements have been made within recent years. During the first gathering of the United Confederate Veterans in Jackson, all Confederate Generals were entertained here. Jefferson Davis, a friend of Col. J.L. Power, was a frequent visitor here.

R. from Amite St. on N. Congress St. to Mississippi St.

6. The NEW CAPITOL, Mississippi, N. West, High and N. President Sts., is the fulfillment of a need born of a new century. It is a place of power and usefulness rather than of tradition. Constructed entirely of Bedford stone and designed similar to the National Capitol, it sits with formal dignity on a high terraced lot, which covers ten landscaped acres. The approach is terraced to harmonize with the symmetry of the structure itself, and in front is a statue erected in honor of the women of the Confederacy. The four stories, surmounted by a dome, reach to the height of 135 feet and extend to great breadth on each side of the three flights of the broad steps that lead to the first floor. On the pinnacle of the dome is a giant eagle.

Inside, is a large central rotunda opening upward to the ceiling of the large dome which tops the building. Around this, are built the wings which comprise the second, third and fourth floors. On the first floor, the extremities of the wings are occupied by the Museum, Hall of Fame and Archives, depository of the

Department of Archives and History. The Supreme Court occupies one of the wings of the second floor, the library the other. On the third floor are the Senate and House Chambers, and the Governor's suite.

On February 21, 1900, an act was passed authorizing the creation of a Statehouse Commission to supervise the building of a new Capitol, which was to be located on the old penitentiary grounds, at a cost of not over \$1,000,000. Fourteen architectural plans were submitted, with that of Theodore Link finally adopted, and a contract for \$833,179 awarded. The Illinois Central Railroad laid a track, at its own expense, from its lines to the site to save the state time and money. The building was dedicated and opened for use on June 3, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY AND STATE MUSEUM, on the ground floor, is one of the first state supported historical departments in the United States to demonstrate the importance of such work as an educational and cultural influence. Since its establishment in 1902, it has assisted actively in creating fifteen state departments of history, and has originated the idea of a state hall of fame, which has been adopted by numerous other states. The HALL OF FAME is a collection of portraits, assembled without cost to the state, but evaluated at \$5,000,000. Each man represented is a prominent Mississippian. The most valuable portrait of the collection is an original painting of George Poindexter by Gilbert Stuart. The MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION of the department

is almost priceless, being the archives from 1678 to the present. The Museum is said, from a cultural standpoint, to be the most outstanding in the South. Its collection of historical flags has no equal in this country, and its Indian Display is notable. All Indian relics in this collection were excavated from mounds and village sites throughout Mississippi.

R. from Mississippi St. on N. West St.

7. GREENWOOD CEMETERY, (L), is Jackson's first burial ground, and is one of the few cemeteries in the South where both white and Negro dead are buried. Among the burials here are 100 Confederate soldiers, and John R. Lynch, Negro Secretary of State, during the carpetbag regime.

R. from N. West St. on Fortification St.

8. FORTIFICATION STREET, extending east and west through the northern portion of Jackson, derives its name from the fact that Confederate fortifications were located along its course. Crossing the yard of the Manship Home, following Congress Street south, the lines turned into what is now Fortification St., and extended west between the Raymond and Clinton roads. An account of the Federals' march through this territory is given in a report of July 19, 1863, made by Colonel Henry Bowman, Commander of the First Brigade of the 36th Massachusetts Infantry: "At 2:30 P.M. we arrived within one and three-quarters miles of the town of Jackson. The enemy was discovered to be posted in the woods, and between us and the woods lay a plain of about three quarters of a mile in width. Not

knowing the strength of the enemy's position, it was determined to ascertain it and accordingly a line of battle was formed . . .

"Sharp firing commenced in a cornfield about half-way across the plain. Our skirmishers steadily drove those of the enemy and continued the advance in a fine manner, driving the rebels into the woods. Our skirmishers took possession of the State Lunatic Asylum and the colors of the 45th were hung from the cupola."

9. The MANSHIP HOME, N.E. corner Fortification St. and N. West St., (private), has both architectural beauty and historical significance. Built in 1850, the one-story grey frame house preserves with accuracy the characteristics of Southern Colonial architecture. Beneath a steeply pitched gabled roof are seven spacious rooms, separated by a wide hall (formerly open). A gallery runs the length of the house and iron balustrades are executed in an unique grape design. Fortifications thrown up by the Confederate army extended across this lawn. On the south side of the yard is a FIRE BELL, which originally belonged to the volunteer firemen of the city, Jackson's first fire company. The bell, similar to the Liberty Bell, is half-silver and is the only bell to escape being molded into cannon balls during the War. Instead, during this period it was rung for curfew, fires, funerals, and news of battles. In 1888, it was presented to Mr. Manship, the last survivor of the volunteer firemen. On Armistice day, ^{Nov.} Oct. 11, 1918, the bell was removed from the Manship lawn to the Old Capitol where it was rung for twenty-four hours.

10. MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, between Fortification St. and Manship St. on N. State St., was founded in 1847 through the influence of James Champlain, a blind philanthropist of Sharon, Mississippi, and became a state institution by legislative act, March 2, 1848. The school is purely educational, and its purpose is to train children between the ages of 7 and 21 of defective sight, and who consequently can not be educated in public schools. The latest scientific methods of instruction for the blind are employed here.

R. from Fortification St. on N. State St.

11. The NUGENT HOME, 607 N. State St., (R), (private), exemplifies the purest type of Colonial architecture. The wide entrance porch is supported by round Classic columns and double doors, outlined in side lights and with a transom of colored glass, lead into a wide hall. A noticeable feature of the exterior is a small balcony overhanging the entrance, delicately executed in wrought iron. At the left side of the house is a wing having its own porch and entrance, the upper part of the porch being outlined with railings similar to those of the front balcony. Inside, the house follows the Colonial plan of arrangement, with large rooms divided by a central hall both upstairs and down. It is furnished throughout with antique furniture, brought by Col. and Mrs. Nugent from Alabama. The original home on this site was badly damaged by fire when the city was burned in 1863 and this house, practically a new structure, was built to encase the remnants of the old. The original flooring is still in place under

error
burned
about
1917

the present covering of hardwood.

12. The PATTON HOME, N.State St. in middle of block between High St. and Mississippi St. (L), (private), is built of white-washed brick. Its chief charm, other than a mellowed age, is its simplicity. A low gabled roof, large end chimneys and a long gallery enclosed with iron-grille rails, are in keeping with the colonial spirit. The house, built several years before the War Between the States, has recently been restored, and is now used for apartments.

R. from N.State St. on Capitol St.

13. The SITE of the First Statehouse, N.E. corner of N.President St. and Capitol St., is now occupied by the Baptist Bookstore. It was to this building that Andrew Jackson made his memorable visit to the capital city, after it had been given his name.

14. The GOVERNOR'S MANSION, Capitol St. between N.Congress and N.West Sts. (R), is on an oak-shaded green covering an entire block. In design it was intended to "avoid a profusion of ornaments and adhere to republican simplicity as best comporting with the dignity of the state." The only break with this simplicity are Corinthian columns supporting the portico. Appropriation was made for the mansion at the time one was made for the capitol (1833), but the building was not completed until 1842. Its first occupant was Governor Tucker, although it is claimed that Gov. McNutt occupied it temporarily during construction. In 1908, the building was repaired, walls were retinted and painted and a new wing added to its center axis. However, as it stands today, it is almost indistinguishable from the original structure.

15. The FEDERAL BUILDING, corner of Capitol St. and S.West, is almost an exact replica of the courthouse. White marble and granite are used here in a modern design.

L. from Capitol St. on S. Gallatin St. R. from Gallatin St. on Hooker St. L. from Hooker St. on Terry Road. L. from Terry Road on Porter St.

16. WINTER WOODS, (R), includes 5.5 acres of natural woods in which tall oaks and slender pines predominate. Here nature has been left almost undisturbed since the hectic days when the Confederate troops abandoned their fortifications on this site. Traces of trenches and two or three cannon are still on the grounds. The Woods are used as a children's playground, with bandstand, playground equipment, fountain, and tennis court maintained by the city.

Return to Capitol St. L. on Capitol St.

17. DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTE, (R), was erected in 1904. Here 69 Negroes and 204 white boys and girls receive instruction and learn to overcome, in a large measure, the handicap imposed upon them. Some of the pupils eventually learn to speak, and many romances originate here. Boys and girls are drawn together by a common bond of affliction and often find in each other suitable mates.

18. LIVINGSTON PARK, 2900 W.Capitol St., comprises 79 acres on which are a municipal golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, pavilion, and zoo. The swimming pool, an artificial lake, is chlorinated twice daily. The zoo, (admission free between 8:30 and 5), offers a

splendid collection of animals, including bears, tigers, elephants, camels, buffaloes, deer, zebras, monkeys, ostriches, peafowls, alligators, birds, snakes. Ponies for children to ride are provided at small cost.

Points of Interest in Environs:

Radio Station (see TOUR 5); Natural Gas Fields (see TOUR 1 & TOUR 2); Insane Hospital (see TOUR 2); Jackson County Club (see TOUR 2); Lakewood Cemetery (see TOUR 2); Mississippi College (see TOUR 2); ^{Miss}man College (see TOUR 2); Tougaloo College (see TOUR 5).

Page 1

635 - Leading Trade Associations, Jackson

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Eda Gray Merchant

→ Mary Lee

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THE JACKSON PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

The Jackson Production Credit Association was organized in December 1933 under the rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Act. It serves the counties of Attala, Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Simpson, Smith and Warren. Mr. P. P. Simpson of Flora, Mississippi is the president.

The purpose of the Association is to make loans to farmers on crops, to cattle men on beef cattle, and to dairymen on dairy cows. The Association is cooperative in that each borrower is required to become a stock holder by purchasing with each one hundred dollars or fraction thereof, one share of stock, which costs five dollars and is called "B" stock. There is also a Class "A" stock which amounts to two hundred and sixty five dollars. This was subscribed to by the United States Government and is invested in the Association by the Government in guaranteed Government bonds. The interest from these bonds tends to take care of operating expenses.

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Page 2

635 - The Leading Trade Associations, Jackson

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Ada Gray Merchant

CONSULTANT: Mr. P. B. Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jackson Production Credit Association, Jackson, Mississippi - Old Merchants Bank Building.

ML

City Description, Jackson
~~Tour of Jackson, Mississippi~~
(Tour of Jackson, Miss.)

the best
The Old Capitol is a ~~very~~ good place to start a tour of the City. *Jackson*

It stands at the intersection of Capitol and State Streets with its back to the muddy Pearl River which often acts very ugly. It can well keep its back to that stream and need not turn round to give it an anxious look. Rise as high as it may, the Old State House is safe, built on a hill it can not be reached ^{by} any overflow.

The Old Capitol faces the west and when it was built in 1839 it looked towards Vicksburg and out to the golden West to California whose history was written ten years later by the Forty-niners, the intervening territory was almost unexplored territory at that time. A few Texans had just finished an argument with Mexico which was to break out anew, involving the United States. Mississippi Statesman, Prentiss, Lamar, Jefferson Davis, have spoken to eager listeners here, and foreign visitors, Henry Clay (1) and Kossuth, the great Hungarian noblemen, were welcomed in its halls. Here the "Bonnie Blue Flag," Mississippi's symbol of sovereignty was unfurled after the Ordinance of Secession was adopted. Many laws have been passed by Mississippi's lawmaking body but perhaps none has been passed in this building that helped the race problem more than the one called the "Jim Crow" law which gave the two races separate cars to travel in on the railroads. The negroes resented it but it kept them separated from the whites at the time when the race problem was most acute.

(1) Miss. Official and Statistical Register 1908
pp. 191- 213 Published in Dept. Archives and History.

Jefferson Davis statue is in the rotunda of the first floor. This statue was formerly a part of the Confederate monument to the right of the Capitol Building but vandals were defacing it so it was placed within the Capitol building and its place at the entrance of this building is rather typical of the place he holds in the imagination of Mississippians.

This building has been remodeled with Federal funds for relief from the foundation to its shining silver dome and at present is very probably more attractive than when first occupied in 1839. It is no longer the seat of government as the New Capitol now houses the judicial, executive, and legislative departments of the government but the overflow departments as the Departments of Education, Insurance, Health, and Agriculture are here.

On the grounds there are no "Keep off the Grass signs" and this is a favorite place for out of town guest during the annual fairs and during any parades. The fair grounds are just back of the Old Capitol Building and visitors sit on the grounds to rest and have picinis lunch. All parades pass here and as the grounds are higher than the street the curbing is a convenient place to sit. Any idea of formal landscaping has been abandoned.

One can think of the Old Capitol as a man standing facing the west with his right hand extended toward the north and his left hand toward the south. The right hand points toward Jackson's institution of higher learning. Millsaps College and Belhaven College, toward its best residential district and beyond that to its rich Delta section which should have made Jackson a city of much larger population than it is today were it not for Mississippian's strange psychology their belief that anything imported better than the home grown product. Perhaps this belief came in with their

admiration for Virginians. It has built up Memphis, Tenn., Mobile, Ala. New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Ala. Mississippi's capitol is now the 27th in population among the states of the Union (Census 1930).

From the Old Capitol going down Capitol Street one block, on the Northeast Corner of President and Capitol Streets is a three story brick building. On this site was formerly the first statehouse in Jackson. This building was hurriedly constructed and was the seat of government for only seventeen years and had to be repaired almost yearly. It was in this building that Andrew Jackson made his memorable visit to the capitol city that was named for him. One interesting fact is related about this building. About twenty-five feet in the rear and connected with it by a plank wall was a saloon. Here senators and representatives, bored by the grind of lawmaking, would find refuge; It lacked brilliant fixtures but it had substantial attractions and when the time for a vote they were sent for and the sergeant at arms had no difficulty in locating them.

From the Old Capitol to the Union Depot, Capitol Street is Jackson's best business section for on these blocks and interesting streets within the first blocks is found three of the city's best hotels its best drygood, drug, hardware and furniture stores, cafes, banks, and all five of its office buildings of the skyscraper type.

Perhaps the most interesting intersection is at West and Capitol Streets. Here on the S.W. corner is the New ^{FEDERAL BUILDING} ~~Capitol~~ of which Jackson is very proud. It is modern, expensive, and commodious but it is not unlike hundreds in the different cities of the United States. ^{Fed. Court - City Bureau} Miss Ellen Hederman, the present postmistress is the one who moved in when the building was open about a year ago. On the S.E. corner is St. Andrews Episcopal Church a massice, Gothic

structure which looks much older than its twenty-three years would justify. It has been ninety-two years since the Episcopal church was established in Jackson and the present is the third location. The present rectory is the eighteenth in its succession. From its beginning it has held a conspicuous place in the religious life of the community and has numbered among its members families of leadership and distinction in the social, political and intellectual life of the Capitol. Among the outstanding churchmen of this congregation was Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, a native of England, who preached the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Sermon in 1887. (1)

On the N.E. corner is the Governor's mansion which is one of the most interesting in Jackson. If there is romance in Jackson it centers around this building which has been the home of Mississippi's governor since the administration of Governor Tucker in 1842. There is an invisible mantle that falls on the shoulders of each mistress as she moves into the mansion and few there are who have not felt the urge to act the part of the charming southern hostess as tradition from Virginia told them it should be done.

On the first floor of the mansion are three reception rooms, state dining room, family dining room, the governor's study and the kitchen and a bed room, which is used for a servant girl. In the basement are rooms for the men servants, who as a rule are prisoners from Parchman Farm. On the second floor are seven bedrooms and a private family living room. Much of the old furniture from the mansion is no longer there but there is very lovely old silver and a chair that has withstood the on slought of many generations. This chair is solid mahogany type, and an ornament to any place. The mansion was added to in the administration of Governor Noel. (date?)

- (1) Church Register 1928 contributed by Dr. Capers Rector
- (2) Mrs Mitchel Sennett Connor wife of Ex-governor (1932-36)

The early governor must have felt very cramped in this eight room mansion as they had large families. Perhaps none so large as Governor's McWillie's with twenty-one children, but nine, ten, eleven were not unusual. Governor's McWillie's, Daughter Anne was the first bride of the mansion when she married Dr. Mitchel in 1858 and her daughter, Mary Turner, was the first child born in the Mansion. (1)

The Mansion is interesting as seen from all four sides. It is terraced and has two main entrances, one on Congress and the other on Capitol. The grounds were formerly enclosed with an iron fence built on a brick foundation. When there is a parade these grounds are always covered with sightseers, principally negroes who take advantage of the elevation. There seems to be no restriction in the matter.

New Modern fireproof
The hotels are all on the south side of Capitol. The first is the Walthall with 200 rooms named for Senator E.C. Walthall, the second named the Heidelberg with 200 rooms and the Edwards with 400 rooms, is Jackson's oldest hotel.

Elevating the railroad tracks has done more to promote the growth of Jackson than any other thing. There are eight viaducts. Of these the one most used is the one under which West Capitol passes, for through this passage tourists from the West come from Vicksburg going north and east. The distance from the viaduct to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge which is also called the "Over-head Bridge" is approximately 4 miles. This is one of the prominent residential, school and religious districts. On this street are the following churches: The Capitol Street Methodist, The Central Presbyterian, Calvary Baptist, and the Parkview Baptist Church, named in the order in which they are located. They have all been built within the last twenty-five years.

(1) Mrs. Robert Henry, Jackson, Miss. Granddaughter of Gov. M. Willie (1857-1859)

In the first block beyond the viaduct is located small fruit stores and the residences to the 800 block are principally made up of rooming houses, in some of which conditions are too crowded to be healthful.

On the left of Capitol in the 700 and 800 blocks is Foindexter Park which is in front of Foindexter School and is used by the children of this school for a playground. There are some very nice shade trees, none very big, a grand stand from which the state politicians, often speak but there is little grass and no shrubbery. As a playground for small children it is impossible to landscape it.

At the corner of Rose which becomes monument as it crosses Capitol Street is the Masonic Temple. No effort was made at ornamental decoration in building this Temple. It is a plain, straight-four sided structure, with board front steps and what beauty it possesses is due to its perfect proportions.

The next object of interest is the Home for the Deaf. The present structure was erect in 1904. There had been two other locations but lack of room made it necessary to locate elsewhere. 69 negroes and 204 white children are trained here and perhaps no where else are so many romances started. Deaf girls and deaf boys meet here and perhaps for the first time in their life meet someone of their type. Very often they marry after school is out in the summer months. (1)

Beyond the School for the Deaf on the opposite side of the street is the Barr Grammar School, a one story modern building which is one of the best kept in the city.

Published speech of Dr. J.H. Stone present head of the School for the Deaf,
Jackson, Mississippi

From Livingston Park to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, there are few interesting streets. The only important one is the Road of Remembrance which is named in honor of the World War Veterans. This street is semi-circular in shape and comes back to Capitol Street a few blocks north of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge.

The Woodrow Wilson Bridge has made a very considerable contribution to the development of Jackson, Miss. It crosses a railroad and a long nearby stretch of land. The bridge is 1008 feet long, consists of one main span and twenty-three approach spans, all of reinforced concrete construction. The piers of the main span are 191 feet center to center. The span itself is of concrete arch design. Incidentally, this is the only bridge of its type in the state. The arch itself is 174 feet across and approximately 34 feet high.

On November 11, 1925 at one P. M. the entire city of Jackson stopped its various activities in order to join in the large double celebration of the day. The weather had cleared during the morning, permitting the outdoor ceremonies planned for the commemoration of Armistice Day and the dedication of the \$ 200,00 bridge. (1)

(1) Account of bridge given by Mississippi State Highway Department.



Early in 1861, Albert D. Richardson, Correspondent for the New York "Tribune" decides to take a look at the secession movement in the southern states, to see by "personal observation whether it sprang from the people, and just what the Revolutionists hoped for and what they feared."

In order to escape recognition, it would be necessary to go incognito, as he had made himself quite conspicuous as a political speaker, and the "southern climate ever dangerous to Abolitionists was now most unfavorable to the longevity of any Northerner." He secures a commission as "roving correspondent" to represent the "Tribune" in the Southwest. A very large and interesting volume is filled with reports made to his paper of the many incidents, personalities encountered while on this secret mission. Concerning Mississippi and Missisippians he writes:-

On April 1, 1861 he arrives at Jackson where the State Convention is in session; an illustration of this convention accompanies his report. Amazed and indignant Jacksonians later learn through a stray copy of the "Tribune" that their correspondent has walked and talked with them, and less scrupulous than Hylock, has been ready to eat, drink and pray with them."

Later he reports "The Battle of Shiloh" "where no other field gave indication of such deadly conflict as Shiloh ridges and ravines" and attributes the success of the Federals to the superiority of their muskets.

On Dec. 28, 1862 Sherman fought the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou "one of the first fruitless attempts to capture Vicksburg."

On May 3, 1863 he is taken prisoner during the Siege of Vicksburg, and under parole sent to Jackson, which he visits with more

pleasure than on the first occasion as " he was not sailing under false colors. He reports that he visits the news paper office of the " Memphis Appeal " then being published in Jackson. " This Journal", he says , " originally published at Memphis, Tennessee was removed to Grenada on the approach of our forces; Grenada being captured it was tranferred to Jackson, thence to Atlanta, and finally to Montgomery, Alabama. It was emphatically - a moving appeal."

Mr. Richardson is in Memphis when the city falls into the hands of the Federals and registers himself at the Gayoso Hotel immediate under the name of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, teh " Swamp Fox" the " Mrion of the Southern Rebellion". While there he sees Gen. Lew Wallace enter and establish headquarters in the same apartments that had quartered Pillow, Polk, Van Dorn and Price. He goes to the " deserted offices of the Memphis Appeal" and on the floor finds a manuscript a copy of which follows. It was written April 27, 1861 by a very indignant Mississippi woman- Victoria Goodwin* - who at the time was residing in Spring Dale, Miss., Lafayette county. The family to which this patriotic woman belongs were pioneers of Lafayette county; they settled in the community of Springdale and bought land from the U.S. government in 1842. (Lafayette county records)

" A CHALLENGE "

" Whereas, the wicked policy of the President- making war upon the South for refusing to submit to wrong too palpable for southerners to do- and whereas, it has now become necessary for young men of our country- my brother in the number- to enlist to do the dirty work of driving the mercenaries from our Sunny Southland, whose soil is too holy for such wretches to trample, and whose atmosphere is too pure

for them to breathe: for such an indignity offered civilization I merely challenge any Abolitionist, or Black Republican lady of character- if there be such a one found among the negro-equality tribe- TO MEET ME AT MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE WITH A PAIR OF COLT'S REPEATERS : OR ANY OTHER WEAPON THEY MAY CHOOSE- that I may receive satisfaction for the insult.

Signed : Victoria Goodwin,
Spring Dale , Miss., Apr. 27, 1861¹

A possible sequel to this " Challenge" :- On Dec. 3, 1862 the little community fell before an attack of Federal troops led by Col. Albert L. Lee, 7th. Kansas Cavalry. On Nov. 13, 1862 he sends the following report to Union army headquarters: - " I have just entered this city (Holly Springs) and my pickets are " polluting the sacred soil" some two and one-half miles below. I found a considerable force of cavalry, but they skedaddled."²

Springdale is more than two and one-half miles below Holly Springs , but the rather unusual wording of a military report, the similarity of expression, and the fact that quotation marks are used leads one to believe that Col Albert L. Lee, 7th. Kansas Cavalry , who as an officer must have known that Spring Dale, was a strategic point lying along the route of the Miss. Central , and in the line of march of his expedition , had knowledge of the " Challenge" and his report a reference to the same.

1. Richardson, Albert B.-The Secret Service, the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape .. (Hartford, Conn.: American Pub. Co. Philadelphia & Cincinnati, Ohio: Jones Bros. & Co. Chicago, Ill.: R.C.Treat 1863) Excerpts from the Journal of Albert Richardson, War Cor. New York "Tri
2. Scott, Robert M. The War of the Rebellions.. (Washington: Gov't Printing Press 1886) A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. 69 vols. Reference taken from Vol. 17, p. 488.

7c²
Jackson, Hinds, Co.
300-City Write-ups for Chamber of Commerce Tours, Federal Writers' Project.
Abbott Ferris Corrector
Eulalia Patterson-Writer

JACKSON, MISS.--Twelve city descriptions, published in local papers to promote Jackson Chamber of Commerce sight-seeing tours, were contributed by the Federal Writers' Project, W.P. A., Eri Douglass, State Director.

Synopses of the cities, Meridian, Macon, Starkville, Columbus, West Point, Louisville, Philadelphia, Union, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Fayette, and Natchez, were intended to inform and direct the delegations to the cities' history and points of interest. The Project furnished similar descriptives for the 1937 tour.

Jackson is treated in a 17-page chapter illustrated with five city views in the first volume issued by the Federal Writers' Project. "MISSISSIPPI - A Guide to the Magnolia State" will be published in May by Viking Press, N.Y.,

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Page 1
700---
Mrs. C. E. Fite

POINTS OF INTEREST IN JACKSON

WJDX, whose studio is located on the 11th floor of the Lamar Life Insurance Company Building and transmitter building is on U. S. Highway 51 three and one half miles from Jackson, Mississippi, began operation in December, 1929.

It operates on a frequency of 1270 kilocycles or 236.1 meters with a power of 1000 watts night and 2500 daytime.

The station is owned and operated by the Lamar Life Insurance Company as an advertising medium and goodwill builder. It also operates in public interest, convenience and necessity. The Lamar Life Insurance Company has given freely of the station's time to local civic and state organizations. Hardly a day goes by that a program of local and state affairs is not broadcasted.

RM

----- Town of Jackson, Mississippi

FEC

Mrs. C.F.Fite

There are seventy-eight buildings, the handsomest and best equipped of any of Mississippi state owned institutions, and ranks with the best in the United States. The architect N.W. Overstreet visited institutions in Canada and other states of the Union for inspiration. An artificial lake has been constructed and many acres of fruit trees planted. There are 2682 patents mostly negroes and no employee is permitted to mistreat them.

Roads leading two and from the New Asylum pass through a truck farm area. The attraction homes, well kept lawns, flocks of chickens and herds of dairy cattle impress the tourist with the prosperity of Jackson hinterland.

Returning to Jackson at the intersection of East Silas Brown Street and south State one sees the N & W Overall Factory which gives employment to 500 men and women. The company claims the yardage used by them each year would stretch from New York City to San Francisco and from Canada to Miami, Florida.

At the intersection of East Silas Brown Street, South State becomes a graveled street and is practically undeveloped until at the curve where town creek crosses it, it become Rankin Street.

Rankin Street is the southern limit of Duddevillie or Cheap Side as this section of Jackson is called. Here is Jackson's slums. The wide spacing of the houses and Oakdale Park well sodded with grass and possessing Jackson's handsomest oak trees it is a blessing to the underprivileged children whose parents have been driven from the farms on account of the depression.

At the junction of Rankin and Gallatin the Y & M. V. R.R. Company's tracks are on the west side of Gallatin but in one blocks space the street passes under a viaduct and the tracks are on the east side.

At the viaduct are one of the Faust Companies Lumber Plants, the George Grammar School and the casket Factory which produces 5000 caskets annually. The plant was located here in 1907 and has sixty employees. It is a three story buildings with lovely grounds.

----- Town of Jackson, Mississippi

FEC

Mrs. C.F.Fite

In this neighborhood the Y & M. V. R.R. Company ices the refrigerator cars, filled with vegetables from the South Mississippi vegetables growing section.

From Gallatin to Poindexter down Hooker street one passes many small inexpensively constructed houses Poindexter street from Hooker to Rose Street passes through a factory section, the residences along this route are principally occupied by negroes. Along Poindexter Street are located the Forest Lumber Company plant, The Union Fork and Hoe Manufacturing Company, and Rathborn, Hair & Ridgeway box factory owned by Armour & Company.

West on Lynch Street which crosses Poindexter Street are Jackson College and Campbell College, negro schools.

At the corner of Rose and Poindexter is located St. Andrews Episcopal Church (colored). Here two days a week a free clinic is held for negroes by physician and nurse of their own race.

From Rose to Gallatin Pearl street is occupied by negro churches and residences after passing under the viaduct it is made up principally by small eating houses for negroes, filling stations and parking lots. The exceptions to this are the Tower Building, The Lampton Building and the city Auditorium. On the northeast corner of Pearl and South state are the grounds of the Old Capital and in summer the crepe myrtles blooming on these grounds remind one that Jackson is called "The crepe myrtle city."

E. Jackson, Hand Co

The Daily Clarion Ledger Published at Jackson, Miss. In the year 1909, Edited by R. H. Henry.

Mrs. D. W. Liles

Jan. 2, 1909

"During the past summer the board of mayor and aldermen expended some \$2,500 making improvements on the city jail, and the work was done under the direct supervision of city engineer---The first work undertaken was to build a new wall. The old wall was of timbers, and it was very little trouble for ~~prisoners~~ ^{prisoners} to get over the wall---the new wall was built of brick, about twelve feet high, a foot thick, and the top covered with broken bottles. No prisoner would make the second attempt to jump up to the top of this wall---his hands would be cut to pieces.

The next step was to build a two-story brick addition to the jail, thus adding four more rooms or cells, and one of which is used as a kitchen---

The new rooms are provided with nice new bath tubs, hot and cold water---

Jan. 2, 1909

"Jackson, the capital of a great and growing State, is the foremost town within the borders of the commonwealth, because of its many State institutions, its population, wealth and refinement.

The fame of Jackson has gone abroad in the land, and there is no city or town in the South that is better known and more talked about today than is this.

There are many reasons for the reputation that Jackson enjoys. It is one of the railroad centers of the South, and is becoming more so every year; Another railroad is ~~now~~ now preparing to run its trains into the city, and in a few days there will be another direct line from the capitol of Mississippi to the greatest metropolis of the South, New Orleans---

It has come to pass that the people of Jackson have the greatest confidence in their own city. The time was when the pessimist was stalking the streets by day and by night.---

It took a good many years to put Jackson to growing--- Jackson is now a city of at least 35,000---One of the greatest of the causes of the growth of Jackson is her railroad connection with seven or eight points of the compass---Another great advantage---Jackson is the headquarters of the State Government---The price and the value of real estate are higher in Jackson than in any other city in the State---There are some matters of which Jackson should turn her attention and secure before the end of the year---One of the most important is the improvement of her parks---Another is that more paved streets are needed; better water must be had and more of it---A hall capable of accommodating the largest of gatherings is another of the necessities; the belt line railroad must be secured on advantageous terms; another hotel for the eastern side of the city---the blind tiger must be gotten rid of and a better moral tone should prevail---

"The first big gathering of the year 1909 for Jackson will be the Farmers' Union on the 11th. The officers of the organization whose head-quarters are in this city, and who claim a membership of nearly 75,000 in the State---

On the same day that the Farmers' Union meets the Presidential electors will also be in Jackson to cast the vote of the State for Bryan Kern---

Jan. 3, 1909

"Material is being placed in Smith Park for the concrete walks that are to intersect that breathing space."

Jan. 5, 1909

"Twenty thousand dollars worth of city property went up in smoke early yesterday morning when Jackson's colored school house was burned to the ground---The city carried \$7,000 insurance on the building and furniture, which was not half the cost---

This leaves Jackson with out any negro school house whatever, but Superintendent Bailey says that he will try to lease a building or two so as to keep the higher classes going till the end of the session.

It has been the intention of the city authorities to build another school for the colored youths of Jackson, but the funds have been low for the past year or two, and nothing has ever been done---

Jan. 6, 1909

"The new city council met for the first time yesterday---The council was called to order by Mayor Crowder---

WATER WORKS

The tax payers and voters expect us to give them a water commission---

The next question---is that of the streets. Jackson has the smallest---proportion of its streets paved than probably of any city of my acquaintance---with more than one hundred and twenty-five miles of streets, we have less than two miles of paving.

LIGHTS

Lights are a necessity and convenience to the public and an aid to the police force, and a preventive of crime---there-fore we should have all the lights in all parts of the city that we can afford.

POLICE

The cities reputation can be made or marred by the appearance and conduct of its police---I recommend a civil service system of the force---eliminating politics, and placing each individual on his merits."

CITY CONVICTS

I recommend a classification of convicts as provided in chapter 109, acts of 1906---The law in regard to the separation of races and sexes and ages should be strictly obeyed. There should be a readjustment on a more economical basis of the system by which the city pays its

jailer.

FINANCE

The issuance of the Water Works bonds increases the amount of revenue to be raised in the sum of ninety-five hundred dollars (\$9,500.00). The tax levy reduces the amount of the income ^{ninety}~~nine~~-five hundred dollars (\$9,500.00)---this with the additional amount needed to pay the interest on the Water Works bonds makes a sum of nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000.00), which makes our available funds to operate upon just nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000.00) short of what it should be---

SEWERAGE

The additional ten miles of sewers now under contract should be completed by May 1, 1909---The first sewers were completed in March, 1901---

SANITATION

Sanitation becomes of more importance as our population increases.

FIRE

The Fire Department is under the control of the commission, which has shown itself capable. This system should be continued. The mayor and Board of Aldermen should supervise the commission and see that ~~the~~ ^{it does not} exceed the authority granted by ordinance, now the amount of funds required and provided to properly maintain it---At the creation of the commission, one commissioner was elected from each of the four wards and one from the city at large. The change to six wards will require a change in the membership of the commission.

CEMETERIES AND PARKS

---All the lots in Greenwood Cemetery having been sold, the expense of keeping it properly must be borne by the general fund. Cedar Lawn Cemetery is partly self-sustaining with both of these sacred charges the city should be generous.

The city has two parks to which little attention has been given, and although funds for such purposes are very limited and extensive improve-

ments can not be made at once, we can afford to keep them better than they have been kept in the past.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 3401, code of 1906, reads: "All expenditures of money for any purpose what ever shall be in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by order and in no other manner." To comply with this section we should determine what amounts are needed by the various departments, and pass an ordinance specifically appropriating money for these purposes for the ensuing year.

REVISION OF ORDINANCE

There has been no revision of the city ordinance since 1903---
There should be a revision made of the ordinance down to the present date---

CITY HALL

As early as possible and when the city's finances will permit, something should be done to improve the appearance of the city hall building, both exterior and interior.

Public Schools

Our public school system is a source of pride to every citizen---

A. C. Crowder, *Major Mayor*

Superintendent Bailey of the public schools notified the council of the destruction of the colored school, and explained that something must be done. He has more than 1,000 children there and could find no building to accommodate more than 250.---

RANKIN BRIDGE

McWillie and Thompson, replying to a request to bring about a settlement of the of the contention between Rankin County and the city as to Farish Bridge matter, stated that it was not in shape to go to Supreme Court, but even if the land on which the bridge is located

belonged to the city of Jackson, the county of Rankin was just as much obligated and bound to maintain the bridge as if it was on the property of a private individual---

Jan. 6, 1909

"Jackson is organized and Prepared to solicit for Earthquake victims. The most appalling calamity in the history of the world has occurred in beautiful Italy, where 200,000 people from an earth-quake. Over a million living ones are today without food and shelter---The citizens of Jackson have begun to take in the desperate situation in Italy and have appointed committees to canvas the town for subscriptions---

Jan. 8, 1909

"The Southern Directory are highly recommended and will give Jackson a directory that is absolutely correct, and to do this work is being gone over twice, so that there will be no chance errors, or of any-one being left out, or of numbers and streets being wrong. The new directory will be in leather binding---and will contain a new city map with all the late additions. These features make it more of a decided improvement than anything of the kind ever attempted in Jackson---

"The Southern Directory Company will make Jackson their home."---

Jan. 10, 1909

"One of the contractors on the New Orleans Great Northern railroad who was in Jackson Friday nite stated that he expected passenger trains to be running between New Orleans and Jackson by the first of February.

The business men of Jackson are fully alive to the importance of the new railroad connection and outlet to the southwest---

Jan. 13, 1909

"The several banks of the city of Jackson held their annual meetings yesterday elected same officers for ensuing year, in better shape than ever before."

Jan. 15, 1909

"The city has awarded the contract for paving Gallatin street from Capitol to Pearl with vitrified brick to E. F. Anderson, the paving contractor. The price is something like \$2,500---

Jan. 19, 1909

(Fernwood)
"The Fernwood Lumber Company has determined to break up the blind tigers and the "dope fiends" on its premises, and has offered a reward of \$100 cash for the conviction of any person doing such unlawful business in any of its houses, or cars on its lands, and \$25 reward for conviction of any agent or sub-agent for the sale of liquors. The Fernwood Lumber company is one of the biggest concerns in the State of Mississippi, owned and operated by the Enochs Bros., of this city."

Jan. 23, 1909

"By unanimous and enthusiastic vote the Board of Trade has determined to go after the State encampment of the National Guard, and the idea was that it should be gotten---that the Board would entertain no such word as fail in this connection---It will cost some three thousand dollars---to get the encampment....

There is no meeting, no gathering like the National Guard. It is the biggest, the most unique and entertaining of them all---It brings two thousand young men to town for ten days and some of them for much longer.-- It is estimated by those in a condition to know that these young men spend at least \$20 each, on the average, and that means \$60,000 to be distributed among those engaged in every branch of business. The hotels, the boarding houses, the hack lines, the street cars, the grocery and the dry goods merchants and all other lines of business will reap a rich reward that was the history of the last encampment that was held here---

Jan. 25, 1909

"The average citizen of Jackson has seen many wonderful things in his day. There are some who have girdled the earth and visited the whow places of christian lands, but not one of them has ever seen anything as mysterious or

marvelous as is to be seen in the Spengler building right now. This wonderful object is a picture, the "Shadow of the Cross," and is being exhibited here for the benefit of the School Library---

"Dr Julius Crisler is now the owner of the Jackson Sanatorium, having been the purchaser at a meeting of the stockholders held last night--- A plain, flat offer of \$14,000 for the establishment was made, and by a very decided vote it was determined to accept the proposition---

Dr. Crisler is one of the leading physicians in the State. As a surgeon he stands right at the ^{head} ~~tail~~ of the list---

The property is a very ^{desirable} one, centrally located, enjoys a wide patronage, and has accomplished wonders in the past, which assures a bright future."

Jan. 28, 1909

"Fellow citizens: I feel impelled as a citizen of historic Jackson, the flourishing capitol city of the Magnolia State---to address you again on the subject of "Civic Righteousness."---First, I want to commend heartily the police forces and all who have aided in the blind tiger crusade ^{for} ~~the~~ the past few months. If such efforts had been put forth during the past three years as have been during the past three months, there would not be found a vestage of the trail of the cursed serpent today. Why permit in a civilized country, in the capitol city, the pride of both the North and the South, business houses, officers, ships, clubs,---dweling houses---to run in open violation of the law---

Why tolerate for a moment hotels and private dwellings to run saloons and assignation houses---

The May, board of aldermen and the citizenship of Jackson are determined that such a state of things shall not be---I refer to what is commonly known as the "red light district."

"I called at the 'Dutteville Mass Meeting,' on May 4, 1908, and made the first speech to 300 men on "'Civic Righteousness," in the moral crusade against the "'redlight'" evils, and to be in every police court

for six weeks.

By the first of July the nuisance was declared by the officials abated and the houses vacated, 100 having been reported as leaving the city in a single day---

There stands on the police docket this order:

"Whereas, a petition from a large and respectable part of the citizens of Jackson has been presented and referred to as by the board of mayor and Aldermen.

"After full investigation we find that there are houses of prostitution in Jackson as complained of. Therefore be it resolved by this committee, that the chief of police be and is hereby instructed to suppress such houses; arrest all inmates, and notify the owners of such houses of prostitution and to enforce all laws and ordinances in regard to such rental or ownership. Signed by L. F. Chiles, Charman; H. C. Sharkey, W. M. Clancy, police committee---

C. W. Riley

Jan. 28, 1909

"The Mississippi Club, Jackson's youngest social organization and one of the very strongest that was ever organized in this city, threw open its broad doors last night to the elite of Jackson and neighboring towns. This club is composed of about one hundred and fifty of the most prominent business men of the community---

The Mississippi Club rooms, located over Bowers' Bros. store in the Spengler building at the corner of President and Pearl streets, are very conveniently located,---They are elegantly furnished---making an ideal home and resting place for the members."

Jan. 29, 1909

"There has been some discussion---as to the organization of a Shrine in Jackson, and several Shriners have expressed themselves as more than favorable to the proposition. There is only one Temple and one

lodge of Shriners in the State----

"The Jackson Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday and unanimously determined to have the State encampment of the National Guard held in this city. The date for the encampment has been fixed for the 24th of July----

The town that secures it must raise some three or four thousand dollars, but the investment is a great one in a business way, as it brings fifty to sixty thousand dollars in the way of cash business----

Jan. 31, 1909

"According to the dealers in realty there was never a time in the history of the city of Jackson when the demand for choice lots was any stronger than right now. Inquiries are very numerous, especially for suburban residence lots, and good prices are being paid both by the speculator and the man who wants to build a home..."

Feb. 2, 1909

"The board of directors of the Citizens Saving Bank have held their annual meeting and re-elected all the old officers, viz: R. W. Millsaps, president; Z. D. Davis, vice president; W. M. Buie, cashier. These gentlemen have been at the head of this institution since its organization, and have piloted it to success in every particular. They have built up a savings business that is well worthy the confidence that is reposed in it--- With a capital of \$25,000 the citizens Saving Bank has been enabled to ~~construct~~ ^{construct} (?) a surplus of \$18,500, of which sum \$7,500 was added at this meeting, and in addition a dividend of 10 per cent was declared."

"Mr. Pinson says there are fully five hundred blind ~~lunatics~~ ^{tiger-lunatics} in Jackson."

"That was a large and representative meeting held in the House of Representatives last night---A meeting of citizens who want the laws

enforced in this city,---

The meeting was called by the Law Enforcement League of this city,
ex Governor Longino, Chairman---

All the speeches showed earnestness and interest in favor of the
enforcement of law and the suppression of crime, and presage a better day
for Jackson---

Feb. 3, 1909

"---Sec. 1, Be it ordained by the mayor and board of Aldermen of the
City of Jackson, Mississippi that there is hereby created a water commission
whose duty it shall be to manage and control the Jackson waterworks, or
the public supply of water of the city of Jackson---Sec. 2. For the
purpose of electing the commissioners, the city is hereby divided into
three (3) districts; District No. 1 shall consist of all that part of the
city of Jackson bounded on the South by Capitol street, and on the
North and East by the corporate limits of the city of Jackson. District
no. 2 shall consist of all that part of the city of Jackson bounded
on the North by Capitol street, on the West by the Illinois Central
railroad tracks, and on the South and East by the corporate limits of the
city of Jackson. District no. 3 shall consist of all that part of
the city of Jackson bounded on the East by the Illinois Central railroad track
and on the North, West and South by the corporate limits of the city
of Jackson---

"At the meeting of the city council to-day it was determined, and an
ordinance was adopted placing the management of the city waterworks
plant and business under a commission of three men, yet to be named,
and who are to serve without pay---

In fact the commissioners are given absolute power and authority in the
management of this, the city's largest enterprise, and which was purchased a
year ago at a cost of \$216,000. Since that time bonds for nearly
\$100,000 have been issued for extensions and repairs, which are now under
way."

Feb. 10, 1909

"The city crematory on South Jefferson street, on the bluff over-
looking the Pearl river marshes, is a place of real interest to those
of an investigating mind or those who care for scientific advancement.
The crematory has been established some two years, and has done a good work
along sanitary lines.---

The crematory is supposed to be fire-proof, and has a furnace 12 by
40 feet, with four large openings on top, each large enough to
receive the whole carcass of a horse or oxen. It is fired from the end,
much as a mill furnace is fed,---

The building, which is only a sheet iron shed---but is safe and
substantial----

All kinds of garbage is burned and destroyed, whereas in former times
it was dumped down in Pearl river bottom, in view of the traveling public,
with its offensive odors---

The following is the record of garbage and stock received and des-
troyed at the crematory for the month of January:

Cart and wagon loads-----	1,009
Cows -----	16
mules -----	4
yearlings-----	8
Horses-----	14

There total weight was over 39,000 pounds, which does not include
hundreds of chickens, pigs, geese, dogs, cats, etc., cremated during
January.

During the month over 400 sacks of ashes were sold to fertilizer
plants, and for the same time some 2,500 pounds scrap iron were accumulated,
which belongs to the city, and can be disposed of at a fair price with
tons of other materials on hand---

Fruit and vegetables cane, gathered up from hotels, restaurants, and private residences, are cast into the firey furnace, and all the offensive matter burned up, but as the tin will not burn, it is thrown down the dump, with cinders and ashes not suitable for fertilizers, and new land is made, over an acre having been reclaimed from the quagmire within the last two years. The city owns ten acres along the bluff and it is intended to fill in and reclaim it.

Mr. Davidson runs the crematory with the aid of one faithful old time darkey, Martin Earl---

Feb. 10, 1909

"-----The capitol stock of the Capital National is \$200,000 with 60,000 surplus, and its outstanding notes amount to \$150,000. But the deposit of other people's money is what shows the confidence of the public,---They foot up to the enormous sum of \$860,000, two thirds of which is subject to immediate check,---"

Feb. 11, 1909

"The Western Union Company is now installed in its new and commodious quarters in the building formerly occupied by the Clarion Ledger on Capitol street.

Mr. A. G. Wood---Manager of the company in this city, states that this is the largest office in the State of Mississippi---In fitting up the new quarter for Western Union here eight new keys have been placed in position, which makes a total of sixteen now in this office, and that is more than a great many towns of twice the size of Jackson have ever had.

Jackson is headquarters for telegraphic news. There is a world of press business done here that is not found in any other town of the size in the United States. All of the large papers of the country have special telegraphic correspondents here----

In addition to the newspaper stuff that is wired out of Jackson, there is a lot of official business that is not heard of in other

cities of the State.

The commercial business of the community is growing all the time, and has quadrupled during the past year or two---

Feb. 12, 1909

"Law enforcement League held enthusiastic meeting. The Blind tigers caught fits from half a dozen speakers, and officers of the city came in for considerable critism."

"Official---City of Jackson. By Alderman Kimball:

A resolution touching the matter of broadening West Capitol street, and directing condemnation proceedings to that end.

Whereas, it is necessary to broaden West Capital street by making the lands herinafter described parts of it, therefore be it.

Resolved by the mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Jackson that the City Attorney shall, and he is hereby ordered so to do, condemn by proper suit in eminent domain proceedings to condemn the lands of the following, Mrs. J. Argyle Smith, that the same shall become and be made parts of West Capitol street in said City, to wit:---

The Weekly Clarion
Published in Jackson, Miss.
Editor Mr. Barksdale & Barksdale
Date 1881
Mrs. D. W. Giles
Sept. 8, 1881

"The subject of lighting Capitol street, from the Capitol to the Depot, was favorably discussed at the meeting at the Board of Alderman last night."

"Mr. Isadore Strauss is having a handsome two story, brick addition built to his store on State street. The building is to be used as a wagon and carriage depot."

"We note with pleasure the decided improvements in the condition of some of our streets and side-walks. ~~A large force is working hard to put them in good condition of some of our streets and side-walks.~~ A large force is working hard to put them in good order."

Sept. 15, 1881

"The turnpike is soon to be repaired; A subscription list was circulated among our merchants and business men yesterday, and near \$500.00 was contributed for the purpose."

"The Greenbackers and Republicans of Jackson held meetings Saturday and selected twelve delegates (six of each) to represent them in the County Convention at Raymond today. They were unanimous for fusion."

"The city Assessor has just completed the Assessment Roll of the City of Jackson for the year 1881. The following is a recapitulation of the same. Real Estate, \$968, 215; Polls, 280; Carriages and Buggies, 27; Saddle Horses, 10; Bowie Knives and Pistols, 17; Pianos, 65, Gold and silver watches, 166; amount of money loaned at interest, etc., \$14,020; money employed in merchandising and manufacturing, \$170,335."

Sept. 22, 1881

"A nest containing thirty-seven young alligators was found last week on a sand-bar in Pearl river by a party of boys who were in bathing. The nest was broken up, and the young ones captured and brought away."

"As compared with last fall our streets are in good condition, and much better prepared to resist the rains and bad weather of winter. A great

Page 2

deal has been done to better their condition, but there is still room for improvement in some quarters."

"-----The people of Yazoo City enter into and share the sentiment of those of Jackson. We are anxious to become near connections of yours. We want you for neighbors, and we trust and believe that the day is at hand when the two places will be only a few hours ride from each other, and able to contribute to each other's support and advantage. The scheme will assist both places. In a few years, with railroad-connection, Yazoo City will be sure to double its population, and Jackson can be made, as sure likely, the great railroad center of the state,---"

Oct. 6, 1881

"Twenty-three hundred bales of cotton have been received at the ware house of Mr. Henry F. Bailey up to date."

"The value of real estate in the city of Jackson will increase wonderfully as soon as the railroad boom grows a little stronger."

"Glorious news for Jackson! We are to have the Railroad from Jackson to Yazoo City, and that, too, without cost to either place."

"When all the projected railroads to Jackson are built, rumor says we are to have a grand central depot, where all the trains on all the roads are to come in."

"The citizens of Jackson are contributing liberally to the Garfield Monumental Fund."

"The Board of Mayor and Aldermen last nite entered into a contract with the Gas Company to place lights on Capitol street from the depot to the Capitol. The terms of the contract require that the lights be ready by November 1st. They are to be lit at 5:30 o'clock in the evening and extinguished at 6 a. m."

Oct. 13, 1881

"Pearl River Bridge and Turnpike are now in excellent repair, so that our friends in the Free State can bring their cotton and other products to

this market where they will find ready purchasers and good prices."

"The Street Committee of the Board of Alderman is entitled to every body's thanks for the improved condition of Capitol street. The foundation will be of brick and gravel, from one end to the other, and will make a solid, compact street that will withstand the worst kind of weather and years of constant use."

"Jackson has had quite a distinguished visitor for the past week in the person of Mr. Evers of London, a member of the great English corporation, the Cabin Banking Association. Mr. Evers is here for the purpose of purchasing land, and he has already negotiated for the purchase for several hundred thousand acres---some swamp land and some timber---

"Prof Harris, of Shreveport, La., will give one of his magnificent balloon exhibitions next Monday evening at 7 o'clock in front of the Capitol. Prof. Harris, it will be remembered, sent up one of his balloons three weeks ago, and those of our citizens who witnessed it will not soon forget the grand display of fire-works, shooting stars, meteors, etc. The Professor is the inventor and patentee of the plan by which the fire works are arranged---

Oct. 20, 1881

"Lawrence's new West End Hotel will be ready for the reception of guest in a short while."

"The capitol City Tramps" is the name of a semi-military company recently organized by some of the young men of our city. It is composed of eleven officers and one private. Meetings and parades every night."

"Green's Bank has recently been fitted up and furnished in the latest style. All the fixtures are new and attractive. The Bank is now one of the handsomest and most complete establishments in the State."

"The Opera House was packed and crowded Saturday night with by far the

largest audience.

largest audience, we have ever seen assembled in Jackson, the attraction being Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West Minstrels. More than a hundred people were turned away from the door on account of the crowd inside---

"Col. W. L. Nugent addresses the citizens of Jackson at the City Hall last night, on the political issues of the day. The court-room was crowded to its fullest extent by the most attentive audience we have seen assembled in many a day. Two thirds of those present were colored men, many of whom were from the country surrounding, and all seemed to be in accord with the sentiments expressed by the speaker. He showed them that their true interest lay with the Democratic party and the white people, and not with a set of men whose object was to array the two races against each other. At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Mr. Williams (Col'd) made an effective, telling appeal to his race to unite their fortunes to the intelligent white people and not to be led by designing men---

Oct 27, 1881

"George Masters' Cigar Manufactory has become one of the institutions of Jackson. His establishment on Capitol street is furnished with all necessary machinery, and we are glad to know that his enterprise is being liberally patronized by our citizens---

"Friday night last the room at the depot in which the mails are deposited for safe keeping over night, was entered during the temporary absence of the local transfer agent, Isaiah Mitchell, and the iron safe containing registers and other valuable letters, was broken open, and twenty registered letters, containing it is thought about \$900, stolen---

Nov. 3, 1881

"The Capital building is receiving some needed repairs."

"The cylinder made by the Livermore Foundry and Machine Company, of Memphis, for the Jackson Compress Company, is the largest casting ever made in Memphis, its total weight being 18,000 pounds."

"The meeting in the Westward Saturday night was a forcible reminder of the turbulent days of Radicalism and the black line. The fife and drum, the crowd, the speakers and the speakers, all combined to make the occasion worthy the palmeist days of Radical rule and negro supremacy."

-----"John Robinsons great and glorious combined circus, fair, exposition, stock farm, menagerie, aquarium, and zoological, botanical and horticultural exhibition, etc., etc., will honor Jackson on Thursday next, 10th inst. This is the only original, highly moral and deply intellectual world of wonders on wheels---"

"The question of the day is: 'where shall the Government building be located?'" The commissioner will soon be here, and it would be well for the advocates of the different locations proposed to get together the arguments in support of their favorite sites."

"Two special detectives of the Post Office department have been in our city for the past ten days quietly investigating the recent mail robbery---"
Nov. 3, 1881

"To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jackson, Hinds County, Miss.: We, the undersigned legal voters of Jackson, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant a license to George Lemon to retail vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, on Capital street, West Jackson, in the city of Jackson, he keeping an orderly house and complying with the law---"

(Four hundred and forty-five signed) Giles.

Nov. 10, 1881

"Our streets are daily crowded from morning till night with wagons loaded with cotton, hay marketing and all the products of the farm and garden."

Nov. 16, 1881

"Lawrence's new West End Hotel is finished, and a handsome piece of

workmanship it is. Lawrence is a rushing man, and has built up a first-class hotel in Jackson."

"All the fixtures are being put in readiness for lighting Capitol street with gas; the pipes are being laid and posts placed in position. In a week or two all will be ready, and the much needed gas-lights will be ready."

"Seven hundred and thirteen voters have registered for the city election. The north ward has 186, the South 288; and West 239. The registration books will be opened again on 19th and 20th December, and an opportunity afforded all who have neglected this matter."

Nov. 23, 1881

"Jackson has two large ware houses, and both are doing an immense business."

"The survey of the proposed railroad from Jackson to Yazoo City has been completed, and the route is pronounced a splendid one."

"We are pleased to learn that our young townsman Dr. C. C. Barrows, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States army, after passing a successful examination before the U. S. Army Board, in New York."

Nov. 30, 1881

"Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton were brought in Jackson yesterday; 12 1/4 cents was the highest price."

"A burglar-proof building is being built at the depot for the use of the U. S. mail agent, where the mails are to be placed while transferring from the post-office to trains or from one train to another---"

Dec. 7, 1881

"The Edwards House and belongings were sold at auction yesterday. Mr. Robt. L. Saunders, administrator of the estate of the late Jno. Robinson, was the purchaser."

"We heard a well-informed citizen of Jackson say, a few days since, that the Federal Building would certainly be placed on the old Bowman House lot. He said his reasons for the assertion were conclusive."

"It is expected that work will be commenced during the month on the new truckshouse of Pearl Hook and Ladder Company no. 1. The house is to be two stories high, and is to cover the entire lot owned by the company."

Dec. 14, 1881

"Up to date Jackson has shipped 10,000 bales of cotton, as much as the business of the entire season last year amounted to."

Jan. 3, 1883

"We note an improvement being made on some of our city pavement and streets."

"The Telegraph Office is in its new and in more convenient quarters in the Kells building, Capitol Street."

"An uptown Express office became a positive necessity. It would be a great public convenience, and but little, if any, additional expense to the company."

"We are pleased to state that several teachers of note have been personally prospecting in Jackson of late with a view to the establishment of a first-class High School for boys. "It is a long felt want," that we hope will be supplied---"

Jan. 17, 1883

"The High School grounds, West of the Penitentiary, have been fenced off into building lots. The property includes about twenty acres."

Jan. 24, 1883

"Editors Clarion: On the 25th there will assemble in Jackson an important convention---the meeting of Horticulturists and fruit growers, from different portions of our State. By the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, it should be welcomed with open hearts. With a climate and soil unsurpassed for the growing of fruits and vegetables, we seem to be lagging behind all other sections---In the vicinity of Jackson, where the strawberry grows to perfection, land can be bought at \$5. per acre,

and where the profits from each acre, will bring an annual return of \$100-----

When the 25th arrives, let the citizens of Jackson feel that a body of intelligent men have assembled in their midst to encourage a new departure, which if it succeeds will cause the country around Jackson and all of those locations near the railroads, to bloom again---"

Feb. 21, 1883

"The new Institute for the Blind, a handsome and commodious building, has been completed and the Institution is now in successful operation and ready for the reception of pupils. It is most delightfully located on an eminence overlooking the city of Jackson, and the surrounding country, the site having been selected for its healthfulness and beauty. The institution is under the immediate superintendence of the well known Dr. U. S. Langley and his accomplished wife and daughters, who have successfully managed it for the past several years. It is a State Institution for the education of Blind children between the ages of nine and twelve years---"

March 14, 1883

"Work on the Jackson and Yazoo City Railroad is being pushed forward at both ends of the line, and we may expect to hear the locomotive whistle of the first through train about September 1st."

"The City Fathers, in response to a petition from numerous tax-payers, have appointed a committee to consider the matter of more generally lighting the city with gas next winter. Capitol street should not have a monopoly of such a good thing. West Jackson and the principal thoroughfares, thence to State street, as well as to the streets leading to the several churches, should be so

lighted that people can get about in comfort and safety."

"The improvements being made by Steadmen & Co., appeared to have stimulated a general cleaning up on the State street side of that square. Lemly's drugstore is a model of elegance. E. & S. Virden and Lemly & Son are brightening up their fronts: the Capital State Bank will soon be remodelled so as to secure better light; and the new store erected by Mrs. Zhender will soon be ready for occupancy. The Kells and Lemly building will also be treated to a fresh coat of paint."

March 14, 1883

"A preliminary meeting was held at the Senate chamber Monday afternoon, to consider the matter of holding a state Fair next Fall. Several gentlemen made remarks as to the advantage of holding annual fairs at the State Capital, when a committee of five--- was appointed to solicit subscriptions, to report at adjourned meeting on Monday next, the 19th,---Col. C. Brougher presided over the meeting---the opportunity is now offered the people of Jackson to have a Fair next fall, if they will respond liberally as the committee calls upon them."

March 24, 1883

"The Natchez Telegraph line reached Raymond Saturday, and is expected to be at Jackson next Saturday."

March 28, 1883

"500 men and 100 Teams, to work on the Jackson and Yazoo City Railroad; \$3.75 to \$4.00 per day for Team; \$1.50 per day for men. Pay day when you want it. Apply to Fitzpatrick, Rouse & co., Jackson, Miss."

April 25, 1883

"The Mayor is doing some good work with his street force in North Jackson, cleaning out gutters, and felling streets."

"The first on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad left Jackson on Wednesday evening last for the half mile station. His honor Mayor McGill was one of the passengers."

May 2, 1883

Fireman's Annual Parade. At an early hour yesterday morning the red shirt boys could be seen passing and repassing each other on the way to their several places of rendezvous. At the different engine houses were a number of ladies and gentlemen all busily engaged in the pleasant occupation of trying to make the company of their choice appear to the best advantage by decorating the engine with flowers, ribbons, evergreens, etc.---as soon as the music struck up, men, women and children were."

May 23, 1883

"J. T. Poindexter

Portrait Painter! Has opened a studio in the Hilzheim, adjoining, the Telephone exchange. Portraits of citizens and others on exhibition---

May 23, 1883

"The new Illinois Central Railroad Freight Depot, now in course of construction, located south of the old depot will be 200 x 400 feet, one story in height built of brick with iron finish and slate roof. It will be a freight depot exclusively, tracts running on either side. The foundation is laid and the walls are steadily going up. The building when finished will be an ornament to that portion of our city. The plan was furnished by Mr. Noquet, the architect of the I. C. R. R. Co., and the work is being done by the company."

June 6, 1883

"Seventeen thousand dollars of the general government appropriation are available for the improvement of Pearl river, north of Jackson, and we have the authority of Maj. Amos Stickney, U. S. army, to whose direction the appropriation is confided, that the work for that part of the river will be commended this season."

"The indications are that there will be no State Fair in Jackson next fall. There are difficulties in the way of the use of the grounds of the defunct Association, which can be remedied only by additional legislation."

June 13, 1883

"THE IMPROVEMENT OF UPPER PEARL RIVER. CORRESPONDENCE WITH
MAJ. STICKNEY, U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE

Maj. Amos Stickney, U. S. Engineer. Sir---I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th, making inquiries in reference to the improvement of the navigation of upper Pearl river. In reply I will state that large benefits would result from the improvement of the stream as a money consideration alone, to say nothing of the convenience to shippers, it could not be more than \$40,000 a year. For cotton freight would approximate \$10,000. Large quantities of merchandise would be transported by the river as most of the regi penetrated by its remote from railroad and any other convenience for transportation. The lands contiguous to the river have large quantities of valuable timber consisting of white oak, sypress for staves and shingles which are in active demand in New Orleans and other principal cities of this country and abroad. The stream if cleared of obstructions, would be navigable above Jackson, for small steamers, eight months in the year. A company at Edinburg has a boat ready for the trade when the season opens, and will if necessary put another on the

river when it rises. There is also a boat at the river when it rises. There is also a boat at the wharf of this city which was constructed expressly for trade---

"Pearl River Navigation. (Aberdeen Examiner)

We learn from the Gulf Coast Advertiser that Capt. Poitevent has commenced the building of a steamer for the Pearl river trade that will have freight capacity for the storage and transportation of twelve hundred bales of cotton. Now if Pearl river receives the attention it merits in future river and harbor bills, this steamer and those already there and the others that will be tempted to embark in the trade, will build up such a competition for freights between the river and the rail-roads as will enable Jackson to *ship her cotton to port at the lowest figures* ~~ship her cotton to port at the lowest figures~~ compatible with paying running expenses and a decent profit."

June 13, 1883

"The Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad having made a freight schedule acceptable to the merchants of this city, a very considerable portion of the freights to and from this place come and go by way of the Mississippi river at Natchez."

"Where railroad trains are continuously passing and switching across the streets where are constantly traveled, would it not be proper for the management to keep a watchman on guard for the protection of life and property. We will be understood as referring especially to the crossing on Capitol and Pearl streets, West Jackson, where trains and switching are frequent, and there is a constant stream of travel."

June 27, 1883

"There is nothing so pleasing to the average citizen as low taxes, and as that has been a favorite theme of the Clarion--- we concur in the wish that the city taxes may be reduced still further if possible---

Fire Tax-----1 1/4
 School House--2 1/2
 School Tax,
 collected by Co.---4 1/2

Total 23 1/4 mills

1883

General purposes -----	5 mills
Bond debt -----	5
School -----	2 1/2
Fire -----	1 1/4
Total	<u>13 3/4</u>

The bonded debt out of the way, the total tax levy will be reduced to 8 3/4 mills,---

It may be said further, that during the last four or five years, all warrents issued on account of the city have been promptly cashed, then enabling the city to employ labor and purchase material without being subjected to heavy discounts and increasing debt."

June 27, 1883

"A State Fair fall is the next thing on docket. The buildings will soon be erected and programme published."

Editors Clarion: A petition is being circulated to have the government building above the foundation constructed of stone from Kentucky or somewhere else. The foundation is of brick. It is as solid as stone and more fire-proof because it never crumbles. As to appearance nothing can be made more beautiful than brick ornamented with stone facings---Besides to construct with stone will be to deprive our home workmen of benefits to which they are entitled in preference to outsiders."

The orig plan is to have it constructed of pressed brick



In looking up records at the Court House I found the following facts regarding the City of Jackson which may be of interest:

1822 In 1822, High Street was the northern boundary line, South Street the Southern, West Street the Western, Jefferson Street (in reality, the East Capitol Grounds), the Eastern boundary line.

1822 The Nugent Home at the corner of North State and High Streets was outside the city limits.

Peter A. Vandom first laid out the city.

1833 In 1833, Sam Neill took in the area South of Fortification and North of Silas Brown, also East of Farish.

1838 Gideon Pitts laid out more property: East of Madison Street, South of Fortification and North of Silas Brown.

1875 Henry C. Daniel laid the only official map of the city of Jackson which was adopted. "Entered according to Acts of Congress 1874 in office of Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Consultant: Collins, W. H.Secretary and Treasurer....
Abstracts Title and Guarantee Company, Jackson, Miss-
issippi....Court House.....

Page 1

632 - Tomato Packing Industry, Hinds County

FEC

Lynn Redding

Crystal Springs
Fifty years ago marked the beginning of the tomato packing business in Crystal Springs, Mississippi. In 1931, the new platform packing system was established in Terry. Simpson Mercantile Company being the first firm to build a shed.

The chief varieties of tomatoes grown around Terry are Gulf State Market, Livingston Globe, and Market Globe. The seeds are planted in the latter part of December or the first of January, in a hot bed, where they stay for six weeks.

A day on a packing shed is a novel one. A long shed is built - two stories. The bottom hot being walled up, is raised about four feet from the ground.

The hours of a worker under these sheds are long and hard. The classes of workers are packers, graders, inspectors, mailers, craters, toppers, loaders, checkers, counters, and strippers.

Each grader has two bins in which to grade; one for first class and one for six-sevens (very small first class tomatoes). The tomatoes are graded from field carriers into the bins. Both men and women are employed as grader; their pay is 1¢ for each lug his packer packs.

Next to the packers is the mailer's bench. The packers put the lugs on this bench and a topper comes by and takes off the ticket and puts on a top. The ticket go to the office checker who counts them. The nailer comes along and nails on the tops. Mailers get 30¢ per hundred lugs.

Page 2

632 - Tomato Packing Industry, Hinds County

FEC

Lynn Redding

At a packing shed everyone is friendly and everyone feels that he is a part of some big family. The workers are mostly from in town and their ages range from 8 years to 40 years. Whenever, there is a lull in the receiving of tomatoes the workers (packers and graders) go to town, do just anything for relaxation. Packing season lasts from June 1 to June 28

History
700

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HISTORY OF JACKSON
By the
Federal Writers' Project
of the
Works Progress Administration for Mississippi.

Jackson had a romantic if undistinguished birth quite some time after the French had settled on the Gulf Coast but more than a quarter of a century before Mississippi was admitted to the Union in 1817. Operating from a rude log cabin thrown up approximately at what is now the intersection of South State and Giles Brown Streets, Louis LeFleur, adventurous French trader, began bartering with the Indians of the surrounding Choctaw Nation. He continued it with white men hurrying to Natchez during the Spanish regime, and to Washington later, when Mississippi became a Territory. Jackson was then known as LeFleur's Bluff, an obvious name for the little trading post that overlooked the muddy Pearl River.

In 1821 a three-member commission looking for a site for the new capital of Mississippi arrived here after an arduous trek from Columbia, the temporary capital, and found a thriving trading station at LeFleur's Bluff. These commissioners, General Thomas Hinds, hero of Andrew Jackson's coast campaign of 1813-15 against the British, and William Lattimore and James Patton, lingered a while at the Bluff before continuing on their journey. The legislature had decided, after the Choctaw Session of 1820, that the center of the State lay to the north in what is now Madison county and the commissioners had been instructed to locate the capital there if possible. After they agreed upon the inadvisability of establishing it at the point they inspected there, the commissioners returned to LeFleur's. They were impressed by the easy transportation afforded by the Pearl and by the beautiful eminence north of and

continuous with the Bluff. An extensive and fertile flat lay to the east and a rolling, rich prairie stretched to the west. The men selected this spot the site for the future capital. On a crisp November day, three days after Thanksgiving, the Legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to aid Hinds and Lattimore in laying out the city, and early in 1822 Abraham DeFrance of Washington, D.C., Superintendent of Public Buildings, came to help them in their task.

Within two months after contracted for by B.M. Hines in November, 1821, the first state house was completed, with outside dimensions of 30 by 40 feet, a two-storied building built of brick, clay, and limestone found in the vicinity. Shutters on each window added the Nineteenth Century "modern" touch, and large friendly chimneys flanked either end. The first Jackson session of the Legislature met in it in January, 1822.

Thus LeFleur's Bluff became Jackson, named for the popular, public idol who later became President. The area around it was formed into Hinds County, in honor of Old Hickory's campaigning hero.

The state house, in this new capital city, was built at the approximate center of the town. Made up of two adjoining half sections of land deeded for the purpose, Jackson was laid out on the "checkerboard" plan, which had been suggested to Governor Claiborne by Thomas Jefferson 17 years before. Each square designated for building purposes was alternated with a square reserved as a park of "greens". Evidence of this plan is still seen in downtown Jackson, and College Green extends east of the New Capitol. A tablet on the northeast corner of Capitol and President streets marks the site of the first state house. The original boundaries were the bluff on the east, and South, West, and High Streets, the town including College Green, Court Green, Capitol Green, and ten lots offered for sale. Among the first settlers was Lieutenant-Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster

V. Hemingway

INDIRECT CAUSE OF NAMING CAPITOL JACKSON

During the Creek War of 1813-1814 Andrew Jackson was stationed in Mississippi. After war with Creeks in January, 1814 the Mississippi legislature adopted a resolution of thanks and voted a sword to General Jackson, who had settled disputes. In 1820, after two failures to make a treaty with the Choctaws, the Mississippi delegation in Congress asked President Monroe to entrust the task with General Jackson and the delegation sent him a letter begging his acceptance. Jackson replied thus, "I had determined to never have anything to do again in Indian treaties," but, "I never can withhold my services when required by Mr. Monroe. I owe a debt of gratitude to the people of Mississippi and their late Governor for their support in our late struggle with Great Britain; by him and them I was well supported. I feel it a duty, therefore, to endeavor to serve them, when they, by their representatives, believe that I have the power." Consequently the general attended the council of Choctaws at Doak's station on the Natchez Road October, 1820, and was successful in adding a large area of land to the available domain. Within this was located the state capitol, which was named in his honor.

Encyclopedia of Miss. History; Vol I, Dunbar Rowland; Southern Historical Association; 1916. (Andrew Jackson)

Page 1
533-- Service Clubs
FEC
Ada Gray Merchant

File with 700-Jackson

Name: Kiwanis Club

Headquarters: Edwards Hotel

President: S.P. McRae

Memberships: 73

Motto: "We build"

Special objectives:

1. Maintenance of adequate educational facilities, especially those making for character development
2. Active participation by all Kiwanians in securing simple, economical and efficient local government.
3. Directive education for the proper use of new leisure.

The Kiwanis Club of Jackson is a civic organization, meeting once a week. There were 52 members at the beginning of 1935 and 73 at its close. The club sponsored the free-will book offering of 165 volumes, which they presented to the school library. This vocational guidance work made it possible to advise pupils in regard to their careers and helped them to know high school ratings. It made possible two weeks' camp for Y.M.C.A. vacation. The International Club Relations Committee has charge of the "Get-to-gether" meetings of clubs in the district.

Name: Lion's Club

Headquarters: Edwards Hotel

Tele Phone: 5332

President : Dr. Walter Capers, Rector of Episcopal church

Membership: 68

Motto: "Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety".

Page 1
700-Jackson
FEC

Submitted by Ada Gray Merchant
Contributed by Lois Nicholson, Jackson Commercial College.

CITY OF JACKSON

Jackson, the Capital of the "Magnolia State", although comparatively small, is not without its points of interest. There is one particular place in this swiftly growing little city that does not escape the eye of a single tourist and visitor. Jackson's zoo, to which I now refer, is one of the most interesting and up to date factions of its kind in the United States. It is not only a credit to this city and state, but also to the whole South as well. It is excelled only by the larger and more expensive zoos of the North. Surrounded by beautiful lakes and dense, green woods, it is truly a magnificent place of beauty.

L.B.

Page 1

632 - N&W Overall Factory, Jackson, Mississippi, Florida Co.

FEC

Mrs. Callie Shalts

Betty Edwards

The Jackson Branch of the N&W Overall Company, located at 736 South President Street, and on the Corner of East Silas Brown Street, according to M.B. Longino, sales Manager, was established in 1929.

It is a four-story brick and fire-proof building, exceptionally well lighted, ventilated, and heated. The factory operates 418 machines, giving employment to approximately five hundred persons. The factory cuts on an average of 375,000 yards of cotton materials per month, to go into the manufacture of these garments. The pay-roll will average around \$325,000.00 per year. The factory has 22 salesmen working the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida complete and parts of Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

This factory has increased its sales and production each year, even during the depression.

Page 1
700--Industrial Heights, Hinds County
FEC
Willie B. Simmons

Industrial Heights, Jackson, Mississippi, is located two and one fourth miles from the old capitol, east of the Illinois Central railroad, north of Lorenzo Street and northwest of North View Addition. It is a subdivision opened up twenty five years ago by Mr. R. M. Taylor.

HISTORY

This subdivision was an old field owned by Mr. Dave Brown and contained about twenty-five acres. The first business was a store established in 1892 by Mr. Dave Fondren, and then gradually homes were built. A post office was established at Asylum, Mississippi in 1898, but was soon changed to Fondren, Mississippi, in honor of Mr. Dave Fondren. This post office was discontinued in 1930.

It was called Industrial Heights because the owner hoped to sell much of this subdivision to many industrial companies. It is thickly populated. This subdivision was taken into the city about eight years ago.

INDUSTRIES

Today there are many industries located here, including a pressing shop, four filling stations, one drug store, a beauty shop, a bakery, a grocery store, an ice cream parlor, cafe, a hardwood plant, Pan American oil company and concrete block factory. There are no churches here, but the people attend church in the city.

Page 1.

S- 692.. Points of Interest - Jackson

Ada Gray Merchant

The Tower Building, Roach and Pearl Streets and the New Merchants' Bank Building. From the top stories of these buildings one may see- get a good view of the city.

The LaMar Life Building is important because of its height, width and housing capacity, and for the town clock telling the time of day.

Personal Observation

Page 1

700-Jackson

FEC

Submitted by Ada Gray Merchant

Contributed by Lois Nicholson, Jackson Commercial College.

CITY OF JACKSON

Jackson, the Capital of the "Magnolia State", although comparatively small, is not without its points of interest. There is one particular place in this swiftly growing little city that does not escape the eye of a single tourist and visitor. Jackson's zoo, to which I now refer, is one of the most interesting and up to date factions of its kind in the United States. It is not only a credit to this city and state, but also to the whole South as well. It is excelled only by the larger and more expensive zoos of the North. Surrounded by beautiful lakes and dense, green woods, it is truly a magnificent place of beauty.

L.B.

Page 1

632-N. & W. Overall, *Hinds County*

F E C

Erna Lee Burns

Erna Lee Burns

The N & W Overall Factory, a four story brick structure, in Jackson, Mississippi, is located at the corner of South President and Silas Brown Streets.

The Jackson Factory was completed in October, 1928. It is the only overall factory in Mississippi, and the only garment factory in the state which sells retail goods.

There are about five hundred employees, mostly women. Negro labor is used only in the pressing department.

L.B.

The lawns are supplied with abundant shade trees and are well kept. The buildings are old and lack of architectural uniformity makes them unsightly. The orphanage owns its own cows and an abundance of canned goods is contributed each year. The children are well dressed, clean and seem happy.

Bailey Avenue is a short, wide and perfectly straight paved street so looking down Bailey from the Baptist Orphanage, the Buckeye Oil Mill, established 1904, a branch Proctor & Gamble which is among the nations largest, is in plain view. This mill gives employment to 150. Because of the fact that Bailey Avenue is in an industrial center it has many home owners among its dwellers but a tragic aspect is given to this street because of the many sudden deaths that have taken place here, from automobile accidents and family infelicity.

Between the Baptist Orphanage on Bailey Avenue and the Methodist Orphanage on the corner North West Street, Woodrow Wilson Avenue crosses the I.C. R.R. tracks. Here is located the coal chute and the water tank and down Mill Street which bisects Woodrow Wilson Avenue at this point is located West of the R. R. tracks the Jackson Fertilizer Company (150 employees) and beyond that on the same side of the R. R. is the Virginia Carolina Fertilizer Company (150 employees) and the F. C. Royster Guano Company all in operation. On the east side of the tracks are the Lehman Mill Works and the Pan-American Oil Company's distributing plant.

South on Mill Street are the United Gas Public Service Company's plant and beyond that are The Southland Cotton Oil Company established 1914 and employs 75 men.

After crossing Mill Street Woodrow Wilson Avenue seems to remember for the first time that it is an avenue and not just a dusty gravelled road for here the street broadens and becomes divided with right and left drives with a wide space between planted shrubbery and flowers.

The Methodist Orphanage has attractive buildings and a farm about four miles from Jackson.

Millsaps College named for Major Millsaps, its chief benefactor is under the control of the Methodist Church and offers a most thorough course in the subjects in its curricula. There are about one hundred acres in the campus and it extends several blocks between North West and North State Streets. It is a beautiful natural woodland with very little landscaping. The school is co-educational. The school was established in 1892 and has buildings. Founders Hall is the oldest of these buildings and the gymnasium is nearing completion. The other buildings are The Administration Building, Sullivan - Harrell Science Building, The Library, Burton Hall, a boys dormitory and Galloway Hall, a girls dormitory and the Astronomy Building.

The Old Asylum grounds are separated from Millsaps campus on the south by Woodrow Wilson Avenue and on the east by North State Street. The patients were moved from the Old Asylum to the New Asylum at Whitfield about a year ago, and the buildings are falling into decay. The grounds are posted and visitors not permitted to enter. At the South East corner of the grounds is the superintendent's home which is one of the newest of the buildings and quite modern and handsome. The grounds about this house are lovely and well kept.

The question of remodelling and adding to this building and using it as a governor's mansion has been discussed.

On the driveway just beyond the superintendent's home is a four room brick house which is a monument to a man's affection and loving care of his wife who became hopelessly insane at the birth of her first child. This couple were from two of Jackson's wealthiest and most socially prominent families. They were a very handsome couple and spent several months in Europe on their honeymoon. After the birth of her child physicians pronounced her case hopeless so the young husband built this house, established a fund for her and although he has been dead many years she is well provided for (1)

Fondren is a small business center built up near the Asylum and now has three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist also a good grammar school. Beyond Fondren is Woodland Circle. The West End - North State bus serves this section. It has about a ten miles run and the fare is five cents.

(1) Mrs. Richard Griffith, Park Avenue, Jackson, Mississippi.

At the south east corner of North State and Woodrow Wilson Avenue, a building is being erected for Federated Women's Clubs of the State.

On Peachtree Street between Euclid and Pinehurst Streets three blocks from North State Street and Millsaps College, is Belhaven College a Presbyterian School for young women. The buildings, all white, five in number and classical in design are surrounded by lovely grounds. To the North is Belhaven Lake, for the exclusive use of the College. The school is small about 175 students but its rating is good and its training socially religiously and in the arts unsurpassed in the state.

North State Street from Millsaps College to the four hundredth block is one of the best residential streets of Jackson and around Belhaven College, Pinehurst, Euclid, Belhaven, Gillespie and St. Anne are Jackson's best. No business houses are built here for there are building restrictions.

On North State Street at the intersection of Pinehurst Street is Beth Israel Cemetery a Jewish burial ground since 1861. Prior to this date members of this race buried in Greenwood Cemetery

The intersection of North State and Manship Streets is an important spot in Jackson for here are located at the south west corner the State School for the Blind; at the north west corner the State Charity Hospital and at the south east corner the Mississippi Baptist Hospital.

The School for the Blind was located here in 1848 and was one institution that was maintained through the Civil War although it was moved to Monticello during the period of the Federal occupation of Jackson. There are five buildings. The blind of the colored race are kept at Piney Woods School in Rankin County.

The Mississippi Baptist is Jackson's largest hospital. An addition has practically doubled the capacity for caring for patients. It is housed by a handsome brick structure on a high well-drained lot.

The State Hospital building is compactly built but is too small for the number of patients seeking admittance.

Fortification street which intersects North State Street between the nine and ten hundred blocks is important historically for here the Confederates threw up breast works to defend the city against the Federals.

Down Fortification Streets two blocks in the North East corner of North West Street is the Manship home which is nearly one hundred years old. (1) This is one of the most engaging anti-bellum homes of Jackson. It has architectural interest and historic interest for the breastwork of the Confederates went through the yard. In this house are many lovely pieces of ante-bellum furniture. In the yard is the volunteer fireman's bell - the only one in Jackson which survived the molding pot others were made into bullets during the Civil War, but this bell, half silver was spared and given in 1886 to Mr. Manship, the last survivor of the original firemen. The Manship home was designed and supervised by Mr. M Laflin

- (1) History of Art in Mississippi by Sutton, Carey Venerable 1929. Published by Dixie Press. Gulfport, Mississippi.

Turning south on North West Street within one block of Fortification one comes to Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson's oldest burial ground. Here in 1833 about twelve years after the city was laid off Gov. Abram Scott (1832-1833) was buried. There might have been earlier interments but no record is made of it. Other governors buried in Greenwood are: George Poindexter, 1820-1822; Chas Lynch 1833-1833 Alex G. McNutt 1836-1842; Albert C. Brown 1844-1848; John L. Guilon 1851-1851; Wm. L. Sharkey 1865-1865.

The New Capitol which is located between North West and Congress Streets on the West and East and High Street and Mississippi Street on the North and South. There is a connection between these two sites.- the Capitol Building and Greenwood Cemetery for the Capitol is built on the site of the old State Penitentiary and Greenwood had its inception as a burial ground in the interment of prisoners here.

This is one of the few cemeteries in the South where whites and negroes are buried in the same burial grounds. The South West corner was used for the burial of slaves at first. A few negroes can show ownership of lots and are still permitted to bury here.

In the North West section of Greenwood among governors and prominent men of that time is buried John R. Lynch, a negro Secretary of State. The State erected a monument over him with his image, and a very complimentary inscription carved in stone. This was done by the Carpet Bag regime. His image is strikingly like that of the old Egyptians.

Scott
Poindexter
Lynch
McNutt
Alex G. Brown
Guilon
Sharkey

The New Capitol which cost about one million dollars when erected in _____ is a handsome four story building located on an eminence covering about four city blocks. The grounds are high, well-drained, beautifully landscaped, and landscaped. Great magnolias on the west side of the south entrance, fir trees on the east side. Two great flights of steps lead up to the front entrance and in front of these steps is a memorial to the women of the Confederacy.

Ample drive-ways and walks are provided and pedestrians are requested to keep off the grass.

No trees except the Magnolias have attained their full growth but many trees from all sections of the State have been planted on the grounds.

The New Capitol has three domes but only one is prominent and that is the one surmounted by the American eagle. It is fifteen feet from tip to tip of its wings but does not look so big on account of its elevation.

The New Capitol is too small for its present needs. Besides the usual government offices and library it houses the Department of Archives and History, the Hall of Fame and the State Museum. All three of which are on the ground floor below the main floor to which the steps lead.

The New Capitol has been redecorated with money expended for relief by the government. The three domes are very probably handsomer than when first built.

Entering North State Street again by Mississippi, one comes to the First Presbyterian Church, which is the oldest church of that denomination in the City. The Church has lovely old stained glass windows and to this church comes the talent of Belhaven College. This structure erected in 1891 replaces a former one built in 1842.

The block on North State Street and the Old Capitol grounds is a combination of business houses and dwellings used principally for boarding houses.

Tradition tells us the north west corner of Capitol and State Streets was the location of Jackson's first hotel.

1. Mr. J. E. Howell, Airport field Manager
2. Miss L. M. Hall, Office Secretary, Baptist Hospital
3. Secretary (Didn't want name used) Methodist Orphanage
4. Catalogue Millsaps College
5. Catalogue Belhaven College
6. Mrs. Richard Griffith, Park Avenue, Jackson
7. Dr. Hutton, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church
8. Superintendents (Southland Oil Company
 (Buckeye Oil Company
 (Jackson Fertilizer Company
 (V. C. Fertilizer Company
 (F.S. Royster Guano Company
9. Observation of writer, Mrs. C. F. Fite.

700

HISTORY OF JACKSON, *Miss.,* CO.
 By the

Federal Writers' Project
 of the

Works Progress Administration for Mississippi.

Jackson had a romantic if undistinguished birth quite some time after the French had settled on the Gulf Coast but more than a quarter of a century before Mississippi was admitted to the Union in 1817. Operating from a rude log cabin thrown up approximately at what is now the intersection of South State and Silas Brown Streets, Louis LeFleur, adventurous French trader, began bartering with the Indians of the surrounding Choctaw Nation. He continued it with white men hurrying to Natchez during the Spanish regime, and to Washington later, when Mississippi became a Territory. Jackson was then known as LeFleur's Bluff, an obvious name for the little trading post that overlooked the muddy Pearl River.

In 1821 a three-member commission looking for a site for the new capital of Mississippi arrived here after an arduous trek from Columbia, the temporary capital, and found a thriving trading station at LeFleur's Bluff. These commissioners, General Thomas Hinds, hero of Andrew Jackson's coast campaign of 1813-15 against the British, and William Lattimore and James Patton, lingered a while at the Bluff before continuing on their journey. The legislature had decided, after the Choctaw Session of 1820, that the center of the State lay to the north in what is now Madison county and the commissioners had been instructed to locate the capital there if possible. After they agreed upon the inadvisability of establishing it at the point they inspected there, the commissioners returned to LeFleur's. They were impressed by the easy transportation afforded by the Pearl and by the beautiful eminence north of and

continuous with the Bluff. An extensive and fertile flat lay to the east and a rolling, rich prairie stretched to the west. The men selected this spot the site for the future capital. On a crisp November day, three days after Thanksgiving, the Legislature appointed Peter Van Dorn to aid Hinds and Lattimore in laying out the city, and early in 1822 Abraham DeFrance of Washington, D.C., Superintendent of Public Buildings, came to help them in their task.

Within two months after contracted for by B.M. Hines in November, 1821, the first state house was completed, with outside dimensions of 30 by 40 feet, a two-storied building built of brick, clay, and limestone found in the vicinity. Shutters on each window added the Nineteenth Century "modern" touch, and large friendly chimneys flanked either end. The first Jackson session of the Legislature met in it in January, 1822.

Thus LeFleur's Bluff became Jackson, named for the popular, public idol who later became President. The area around it was formed into Hinds County, in honor of Old Hickory's campaigning hero.

The state house, in this new capital city, was built at the approximate center of the town. Made up of two adjoining half sections of land deeded for the purpose, Jackson was laid out on the "checkerboard" plan, which had been suggested to Governor Claiborne by Thomas Jefferson 17 years before. Each square designated for building purposes was alternated with a square reserved as a park of "greens". Evidence of this plan is still seen in downtown Jackson, and College Green extends east of the New Capitol. A tablet on the northwest corner of Capitol and President streets marks the site of the first state house. The original boundaries were the bluff on the east, and South, West, and High Streets, the town including College Green, Court Green, Capitol Green, and ten lots offered for sale. Among the first settlers was Lieutenant-Governor Dickson, who was appointed postmaster

Page 1
700-Ku Klux Klan, Jackson, Hinds County
FEC
Mrs. Callie Shults

Organized for the protection of society, the Ku Klux Klan was a silent but potent army and to it the South is indebted for the preservation of its social system during this tragic period of its history.

Clipping from Daily Clarion Ledger. Monday, September 7, 1936

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700

City of Jackson
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 aop

One of the most outstanding features of the city of Jackson is the new Capitol building. This building stands out for its magnificent structure, its form of architecture, its unusual landscaping, and its many kinds of shrubbery. Not only is the outside of this building striking, but the inside as well. One would see on the inside the busy life of our various representatives, governor, and state offices. The eagle, massive and important, denotes the significance of the building; it can be seen quite a distance and arouses the interests of tourists and people from nearby towns, who would be desirous of observing the structure it adorns. The Capitol is a building that every citizen is proud of, as they should be.

Hobson

Student Jackson
 Commercial College
 alm

Miss Os - Agriculture Assignment 17

LEADING TRADE ASSOCIATIONS JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

THE JACKSON PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

The Jackson Production Credit Association was organized in December 1933 under the rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Act. It serves the counties of Attala, Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Simpson, Smith, and Warren. Mr. P. F. Simpson of Flora, Mississippi is the president. The purpose of the Association is to make loans to farmers on crops, to cattle men on beef, cattle, and to dairymen on dairy cows. The Association is cooperative in that each borrower is required to become a stockholder by purchasing with each one hundred dollars or fraction thereof, one share of stock, which costs five dollars and called "B" stock. There is also a class "A" stock which amounts to two hundred and five sixty/dollars. This was subscribed to by the United States Government and is invested in the Association by the Government in guaranteed Government bonds. The interest from these bonds tends to take care of operating expenses.

CONSULTANT: Mr. P. B. Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jackson Production Credit Association, Jackson, Mississippi-- Old Merchants Bank Bldg.

Hattie B. Sturkey

10-21-42

SR-7741

CITIES, TOWNS, COMMUNITIES

Page 1.

NAME Utica, 30 mi. S of Jackson NAMED FOR Utica, N. Y. (a)
FORMERLY KNOWN AS Cane Ridge (a) POPULATION 652 ALT. 285 FIRST SETTLED 1863
FORMED FROM Cane Ridge Community MEANING OF NAME IF UNUSUAL x
INCORPORATED (yes or no) Yes WHEN 1880 UNINCORPORATED WHEN MAXIMUM IF EXTINCT
EXTINCT SINCE 1 COUNTY (indicate if county seat) Hinds County POP. WHEN
ON I. C. RAILROAD OR RAILROADS. ON x RIVER. ON x LAKE
ON State 18 (a) HIGHWAYS. ON Tri-State BUS LINE OR LINES
PERCENT OF POPULATION WHITE x NEGRO x FOREIGN ELEMENT (by name) x (a)
ACCOMMODATIONS (hotels, inns, tourist camps) one small hotel on highway

NEWSPAPERS (name, editor, daily or weekly) The Herald, published in 1897 by W. R. McCullough and Z. Wardlow, Jr., a weekly Democratic paper, now (1940) published at Raymond by Billy Keith. (a)

MANUFACTURES, PLANTS, FACTORIES (names and location) A state factory, three gins, and canning factory, operated in season. (a)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES (existing or extinct) Utica Consolidated School; Utica Normal and Industrial School for Negroes four and one-half miles south of town. (a)

PARKS (municipal or privately owned) x

MUSEUMS x

LIBRARIES x

Page 2. SR-7741

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (name and location) x

COMMUNITY HOUSES x

EXPERIMENT STATIONS (name and location) x

CHURCHES (by sect, name and location) Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian Churches, all modern buildings near business section. The Christian Church is the oldest organization and had a building there during the War between the states, which was used as a hospital by the Federal army. (a)

CEMETERIES (name and location) Old Utica Cemetery, south of town (a)

GRAVE YARDS McCullough family grave yard at Rocky Springs (a)

MONUMENTS (outstanding, whether in town or cemetery) x

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES (connected with history or development, by reason of of having been birthplace of, or because of burial here. State why important and give name and present address if available. Give this as briefly as possible.)

D. A. Owen, mayor of the town when it was incorporated in 1882
Henry Smith was the town shoemaker in the early days and operated a tan yard.
D. C. Simmons was instrumental in making the Utica section a trucking center. (b)

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OR WITHIN IMMEDIATE VICINITY (historic homes: name, location, why of particular interest. Indian mounds: If these have been excavated give findings. Parks, state or national, in vicinity. Make this as brief as possible.)

Old Beachem home on Highway 18 within the town limits.
D. A. Owen home, one mile north, built in 1854
Old home of Dr. E. P. Lowe, six miles east on a gravel road.
Old settlement of Rocky Springs eight miles south. (b)

BRIEF HISTORY

Utica is situated in the western cane ridge section of Mississippi, about thirty miles south of Jackson. It was founded in the midst of a cotton planting community. It was first called Cane Ridge but soon after its establishment it was given the name Utica by an early citizen, Osias Osborn, after a town of that name in his native state of New York. He also gave the name Cayuga to a little village six miles west of Utica, after another town in New York.

In 1870 Utica was a straggling little village scattered along the public road for a distance of a quarter of a mile. After the coming of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad (now the Illinois Central) it became a prosperous village and was a cotton selling district for more than fifty years.

The main street of Utica was originally known as the Grand Gulf Road. The first shoeshop was operated by Henry Smith, a saddle shop by J. R. Wallace and a woodwork shop by H. J. Sarrett. Other early settlers were B. H. Beaucamp, G. W. Mims, Peter Stubbs, S. E. Davis, and D. A. Owen, who assisted in building the railroad through Utica. Early doctors were Jacob Campbell and Robert White. The Rev. George Robinson was the first mayor and Seymore Brown the first town marshal.

With the coming of the boll weevil in 1912, those who had depended on cotton for a livelihood turned their attention to truck-growing. Small portions of the large farms were let out to share croppers and the section was turned into a truck-growing district, with the result that it now ranks third in the country in the shipping of vegetables. Utica being situated about four and one-half miles from the Copiah County line, serves as a vegetable shipping point for both counties. D. C. Simmons was largely responsible for the successful trucking and shipping industry.

This section of Hinds County is hilly with well-drained and fertile lands. When cotton raising was at its height as many as 10,000 bales were shipped from this point in one season. (a)

Eight miles south of Utica on the Utica-Crystal Springs road is an old store--deserted and fallen into decay--which once did a prosperous business. Turning to the

History

left on a gravel road, passing the store and beyond an old wooden gate and barn is the colonial home of Dr. E. P. Lowe. This home was built in 1850 and is now occupied by J. R. Fisher and family. (b)

Rocky Springs, eight miles west of Utica, was once a most wealthy and prosperous section of the county, with many wealthy families and large plantations. A college was located there in the early days, but all buildings are now gone and have fallen into decay, so that it is now only a memory to a few of the older citizens who live in the surrounding neighborhoods. It is said that Rocky Springs was a most picturesque section and was settled by many English families of wealth and prestige. (c)

References:

- (1) Rand McNally's Census, 1930-1940
- (2) Mississippi State Geological Survey, 1925
- (3) Index of Incorporated Towns of Mississippi, 1940
- (a) Office Ms. Rosa L. Watson
- (b) Hattie B. Sturkey, worker, 1940
- (c) Source Material, Hinds County, Compiled by Historical Research Project, WPA, Archives and History, Jackson
- (d) Mrs. R. D. Price, Utica, Miss.

SR*7741

Page 4.

GARDENS (unusual plantings, planted by whom, and when):

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, A T LIBRARIES, ANTIQUES (where located, owner, historical connections, if important):

In the old Owen home there is a marble top table which, according to family tradition, was brought to this country by Commodore Perry. P. L. Owen, who now occupies the home, has many old documents and papers. Among them are: a Masonic diploma, issued in the 1850's which belonged to Lodge No. 98, the same lodge in Utica today; a commission for Justice of the peace issued in 1858; and receipts from the land office at MtSelus, dated 1834. (d)

In the R. D. Price home there is an Indian grist mill which was found in an Indian mound in 1881. Mrs. Price has an old spinning wheel which belonged to her grandmother and is said to be 200 years old. (d)

JWC

Market Data and General Information About Jackson, Mississippi, Hinds County and the Trade Territory Compiled by Jackson Chamber of Commerce July 15, 1940

Retail Trade Area

Jackson's retail area constitutes a radius of fifty miles east and west and eight miles north and south and embraces a population of about 550,000. The larger incorporated towns and cities in this area, with their 1940 populations*, are as follows:

Belzoni	3785	Forest	2650
Lexington	2840	Raymond	641
Durant	2506	Clinton	914
Kosciusko	4303	Crystal Springs	2855
Yazoo City	7244	Magee	1220
Carthage	1760	Hazlehurst	3125
Canton	6010	Brookhaven	6219
Utica	818	Monticello	802
Prentiss	990	Collins	1100
Morton	933	Mendenhall	1280
Pelahatchie	934	Brandon	1177
Edwards	1110		

* All population figures in this bulletin are preliminary 1940 census figures.

Statistical Information - City and Hinds County

C i t y

Population - 62,136 (1940 Jackson proper)
 73,430 (1940 Metropolitan Jackson)
 Number of families - 17,260
 Manufacturing plants - 132
 Workers gainfully employed - 24,450
 Industrial workers - 4,650
 Dwelling units - 14,100
 Home owners - 7,650
 Individual income tax returns filed (Fed.) - (1939) - 3,421
 Bank Clearings - (1939) \$93,368,399.35
 Bank deposits (as of Dec. 31, 1939) - \$33,524,595.46
 Post Office receipts - (1939) - \$632,384.37
 Telephones - 14,658
 Water Meters - 10,336
 Gas connections - 11,444
 Electric connections - 12,411
 Wholesale outlets - 132
 Retail outlets - 775
 Automobile agencies - 12
 Filling stations - 107
 Grocery stores - 224
 Furniture - 21
 Restaurants and eating places - 136
 Drugs - 41
 Department stores - 11
 Lumber, building and hardware - 21

C o u n t y

Population - 107,222
 Number of families - 27,660
 Number of dwellings - 24,500
 Industrial plants - 140
 Number of industrial employees - 5,065
 Retail sales - (1939) - \$36,701,606
 Retail outlets - 1,185
 Wholesale outlets - 144
 Automobile registrations - (1939) - 14,245

Climate

Jackson's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico gives it a climate conducive to year-round operation of industries. The annual mean temperature covering a forty-five year period is 65 degrees. A comparison of records shows that in January the temperature in Jackson is 21.2 degrees warmer than the average of northern and western cities, while in July, Jackson averages only 8.6 degrees warmer than these cities. Jackson's average annual rainfall is 55 inches. The average humidity is 72.5 degrees. Jackson's elevation is 294 feet above sea level.

Parks and Playgrounds

Jackson's park and playground facilities constitute 230 acres established throughout the city and are valuable adjuncts to the city as well as contributing to the health and welfare of its citizens. Extensions and improvements to the park system are provided in plans for future development.

Schools

Jackson out ranks any city in the state in its school facilities due to the fact that it has four colleges within the city and three within a few miles of the city. There are eighteen schools in the public school system having an enrollment of 10,667. Facilities enable children to secure a complete education from local schools and colleges.

Labor

Jackson has an abundance of skilled and common labor available in large numbers for any class of enterprise. No labor disturbances of any consequence have ever been encountered. Labor can be found for manufacturing and industrial enterprises, clerical occupations, transportation, public service, agriculture, etc.

Historical

On February 12, 1821, four years after Mississippi was admitted to statehood, the legislature in session at Columbia, in Marion County, decided that Washington and Natchez were not centrally located enough to be suitable as state capitol sites and appointed a committee composed of Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Livermore to locate a site for the state capitol at a point centrally located with respect to the state's population.

On November 28 of the same year, upon recommendation of the committee, the legislature authorized the commission to lay out a town and name it Jackson in honor of Major-General Andrew Jackson and appointed a superintendent of public buildings with instructions to erect a building large enough to house the general assembly.

The building was erected at the northeast corner of what is now President and Capitol Streets at a cost of three thousand dollars, and the legislature held its first session in January, 1822.

The Old Capitol was erected in 1839 and served until 1903 when the present building erected on the site of the old state penitentiary was completed.

In the Old Capitol great historical events occurred, some of which were the public reception of Henry Clay, passage of the ordinance of secession, Black and Tan Legislature, expulsion of Governor Humphries from his office by force of arms, impeachment of Governor Ames, and the last public appearance of Jefferson Davis.

The New Capitol was erected at a cost of slightly over one million dollars, was completed on time, and paid for without the issuance of bonds.

Miscellaneous Information

Jackson has eighty-five churches, two national banks, two state banks, two building and loan associations and eight moving picture theatres.

Location and Transportation

The Mississippi State Capitol is located in Jackson, and the city is also the county seat for Hinds County. It is situated on Pearl River (not navigable) in the center of the state, forty-five miles east of Vicksburg and one hundred and five miles due west of the Alabama state line. It is served by the Illinois Central, the Alabama and Vicksburg, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Gulf & Ship Island and the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroads. Jackson has a first class airport, municipally owned, which is three and one-half miles from the Post Office. Four-way air transportation on night and day schedules is provided by Chicago and Southern and Delta Airlines.

Principal Industries

Products manufactured by the most important groups of industries include cotton oil and by-products, food products, beverages, lumber and lumber products, fertilizer, millwork, glass bottles, brick, boxes, iron and steel products, building materials, furniture, mattresses, ice, chemicals, agricultural implements, ice cream, garments, mechanical devices, concrete pipe, auto accessories, coffee and spices, leather goods, creosoted materials, caskets and sheet metal products. There are 122 manufacturing plants in Jackson paying out approximately \$3,850,000 annually in wages.

Transportation

Jackson is the center of a network of all modern types of transportation. Nine railroad lines, consolidated into two systems, provide 24 passenger schedules daily and 21 inbound and 23 outbound freight trains daily. Seven paved highways lead into Jackson. Freight truck facilities are supplied by 61 truck lines operating through the city. Two interstate bus systems operate 62 schedules into and out of Jackson. Two airlines have a total of 12 flights scheduled every 24 hours, offering day and night air transportation in all four directions. The city itself is served by buses operated by the National City Lines, having routes running to all principal sections of the city.

Trade Area Statistics

Counties	Population 1940	Retail Sales* 1939	No. Retail* Outlets 1939
Hinds	107,222	\$33,178,641	1,185
Madison	37,634	3,290,788	274
Yazoo	40,088	4,712,001	303
Humphreys	26,243	2,435,360	155
Holmes	39,703	3,853,650	312
Leake	24,576	1,671,909	174
Rankin	27,876	1,337,787	194
Simpson	21,998	1,460,724	172
Covington	17,025	979,027	126
Smith	19,450	752,750	150
Scott	23,137	2,509,000	190
Attala	30,502	2,884,399	205
Jefferson Davis	15,875	1,125,514	95
Lawrence	13,979	1,046,848	125
Lincoln	27,588	3,416,830	239
Copiah	34,017	3,282,215	300
T O T A L	506,913	\$66,937,443	4,199

* State Tax Commission figures. Retail sales figures are for taxable sales volume only, which is 97% of total retail sales. No. Retail Outlets indicates only the retail establishments which pay retail sales taxes.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

County, Hinds

Date, March 6, 1936

Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. Patton

Canvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille Stewart

I. Sources of Material

The history of Hinds County as to size, population, folk-lore of early Indians, organization, first white settlers, government, schools, churches, and industries--in fact, its place, as one of the eighty-two great counties that make up the State of Mississippi.

Sources of material for a compilation of this history are to be found as follows:

1. Library of Archives and History in the New Capitol Building, at Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (a) "Heart of the South", by Dr. Dunbar Rowland.
 - (b) "Encyclopedia of Mississippi History", Vol.1, by Dr. Rowland.
 - (c) "History of Hinds County, Mississippi", by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland.
 - (d) "Early Land Rolls", (Listing all early land-holders.)
 - (e) Original manuscript map of Jackson by P. A. Vandor, (on file in Dep't of Archives and History.)
2. State Library, located in the New Capitol Building.
 - (a) Book case of Mississippi Histories.
 - (b) "Heart of the South", by Dr. Rowland.
 - (c) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.
 - (d) Report of Survey on Organization and Administration of County Government of Mississippi.
 - (e) Handbook of State of Mississippi.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

pg. 2

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Sources of Material

3. County Court House, Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (a) County Library. (See Department Reports to State Legislature for 1890-91; also Report to State Legislature for 1901-03.)
 - (b) List of County Officials (See List.)
 - (c) Chancery Clerk's Office.
 - (1) Montgomery's Map compiled from Old Land Records.
 - (d) County Sup't of Education, Mr. Thomas Naylor.
 - (1) Robinson's map of Hinds County, 1930.
 - (2) Compton's Encyclopedia.
 - (3) History of Mississippi by Sydnor & Bennett.
 - (4) Pamphlets of Various Educational Projects.
4. Libraries in Jackson.
 - (a) Carnegie Library, Mrs. Annie Parker, Librarian.
 - (b) Millsaps Library, Mrs. Mary B. Clark, Librarian.
 - (c) Green Memorial Library at Central High School, Miss Lucile Eihlers, Librarian.
5. City Hall, Jackson.
 - (a) List of Officers.
 - (b) Booklets & Pamphlets.
6. Historical Societies, Jackson.
 - (a) Ralph Humphreys Chap. of D.A.R., Mrs. Robert Henry, Regent, 722 Carlisle Street.
 - (b) Magnolia Chapter, Mrs. John W. Patton, Jr., 512 North State St.
 - (c) U.D.C., Mrs. M. L. Batson, 1035 North State Street.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HINDS COUNTY, HISTORY SOURCES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, Hinds.Date, March 6, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. Patton.Canvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille Stewart
artSources of Material

7. State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. B. L. Coulter, Columbia, Mississippi.
 - (a) Hinds County Federation of Women's Clubs.
 - (1) Mrs. E. D. Kenna, Pres., Jackson, Mississippi.
8. Teachers of History.
 - (a) Millsaps College, Dr. Reese Lin, Jackson, Miss.
 - (b) Belhaven College, Miss Mary Agnes Anderson, Jackson, Miss.
 - (c) Central High School, Miss Mary Lee Boyd, Miss Courtney Clinigan, Jackson, Mississippi.
9. The Chamber of Commerce, Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (a) History of Hinds County, Mississippi, by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland.
 - (b) Soil Survey of Hinds County, Mississippi by A. E. Kochea and A. L. Goodman.
 - (c) Statistical Data as to:
 - (1) Area.
 - (2) Population.
 - (3) Elevation.
 - (4) Agriculture.
 - (5) Manufacturing.
 - (6) Wholesale & Retail Business.
10. Congressman McGeehee, Washington, D. C.
 - (a) Write for information.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, Hinds.Date, March 6, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartSources of Material

11. Old Capitol.
 - (a) Pictures. (c) Conner's exhibit to World Fair.
 - (b) Status. (d) State Dep't of education, J.S. Vandiver, Sup't.
12. Raymond, County Seat.
 - (a) Court House.
 - (1) Documents of Historical Value.
 - (2) Center of Hinds County marked by slab.
 - (b) Homes of Pioneers.
 - (1) Miss Mary Ratcliff, Raymond, Mississippi.
 - (2) Mrs. Hugh Gillespie, Raymond, Mississippi.
 - (3) Mr. O. V. Shearer, Raymond, Mississippi.
 - (c) History of Coopers Wells.
13. Utica, Mississippi.
 - (a) In 1891 Utica had the only High School in Hinds County.
 - (b) Colored College.
14. Other Towns in County.

Forrest Hill	Liberty Grove	Newman	Bank	Thompson
Greene	McDowell	Norrel	Rosemary	Thompsonville
Gowdy	McRaven	Nogan	Siwell	Tougaloo
Hubbart Town	Midway	Oakley	Smith	Van Winkle
✓ Jackson	Morgan	✓ Pocahontas	Terry	Wells
✓ Learned	Mosstown	Ratliff	Tinnin	✓ Edwards
				✓ Bolton
				✓ Clinton

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 6, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartSources of Material

15. Pioneers of Jackson, Mississippi.

Alfred Bourgeois, Sr., 520 North Street., Tel. #227.

Mrs. Sue S. Brame, 528 N. President St., Tel. #862.

Mr. J. C. Cavett, 851 Madison St., Tel. #3843.

Mrs. Annie B. Galloway, 748 Euclid Ave.,

Mrs. Robert Henry, 722 Carlisle St., Tel. #1086.

Mr. Laz Kahn, 953 Morningside, Tel. #2142.

Mr. Jim Langley, City Hall.

Miss Katie Porter, 515 Northwest St.

Misses Kate and Annabelle Power, 411 Amite St., Tel. #667.

Mr. Wm. Hemingway, 429, North St., Tel. #492.

Misses Hemingway, 429 North St., Tel. #492.

Dr. J. M. Sullivan, 4 Park Ave., Tel. #615.

Mr. Sam Virden, 901 North State St., Tel. #6661.

Mrs. Ruth R. White, Municipal Club House.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County SupervisorHISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille Stewart

II. Outstanding Points of Interest to Tourists.

1. Unusual Geological Formation.

(a) Moody's Branch, Poplar Blvd, Jackson, Mississippi.

(b) Natural Gas Wells, Jackson, Mississippi.

(c) Mississippi Springs, Raymond Road.

(d) Coopers Wells, Coopers Wells, Mississippi.

2. Indian Mounds; Caves.

(a) Two Indian Mounds in Pocahontas, one on Highway 49, and the other at rear of Baptist Church.

3. Recreational Facilities.

(a) Parks:

(1) Livingston Park, Jackson, Mississippi.

(2) Smith Park, Jackson, Mississippi.

(3) Poindexter Park, Jackson, Mississippi.

(4) Winters' Woods, Jackson, Mississippi.

(b) Clubs and club houses, Jackson, Mississippi.

(c) Cooper's Wells Health Resort, Coopers Wells, Mississippi.

(d) Swimming Pools, Jackson, Mississippi.

(e) Camp Kickapoo, 4½ miles Northeast of Clinton.

(f) Monuments:

(1) Jefferson Davis, on old Capitol grounds.

(2) Confederate Memorial Monument, New Capitol.

(3) Mississippi volunteers monument, old Capitol.

(4) City Auditorium, a memorial to the soldiers.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HINDS COUNTY, HISTORY SOURCES

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartOutstanding Points of Interest to Tourists.

- (g) Picture Shows.
- (h) Night Clubs.
- (i) Fraternal dances and entertainments.
- 4. Hunting and Fishing.
 - (a) Lakes for Fishing.
 - (1) Spring Lake, on Pearl River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Jackson.
 - (2) Sub-Rosa, near Pocahontas.
 - (3) Mule-Jail Lake, 9 miles northeast of Jackson.
 - (4) Cade's Lake, off Highway 51.
 - (5) Lake Dockery, Highway 51.
 - (6) Clinton Lake, Mississippi College grounds, Clinton, Miss.
 - (7) Blackman's Lake, Livingston Road, Jackson, Miss.
 - (8) Lake Kickapoo, 4 miles northeast of Clinton.
 - (9) Big Richmond Lake and Little Richmond Lake, Pearl River.
 - (b) Hunting Grounds:
 - (1) Three-Prong Hunting Club & Lake, forks of Pearl River.
 - (2) Timbered lands along Pearl River.
 - (3) Low timber land adjacent to Big Black River.
 - (c) Game Refuges:
 - (1) Camp Kickapoo, 4 miles northeast of Clinton.
 - (2) County Farm, near Raymond.
- 5. Scenic Beauties.
 - (a) Woodrow Wilson Bridge over Pearl River.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartOutstanding Points of Interest to Tourist

- (b) Riverside Drive, along Pearl River, Northeast of Jackson.
- (c) Livingston Park, West Capitol St., Jackson, Mississippi.
- (d) Lakewood Memorial Cemetery, Clinton Blvd., Jackson, Miss.
- (e) Sylvan Dell, near St. Ann Street, Jackson, Mississippi.
- 6. Periodic Festivals and Fairs.
 - (a) Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (b) Annual May Festival, by Public Schools of Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (c) Carnival Ball, Jackson, Mississippi.
 - (d) Christmas Carols, Millsaps and High School Music Dept.
 - (e) Flag Day, by Public Schools of Jackson, Mississippi.
- 7. Rare Old Homes.

Jackson, even though the most populous city in the county, and the capital of the state for more than a hundred years, is sadly lacking in rare old homes. This is due to the fact that Jackson was in the direct line of Sherman's march, and was the battle ground of Sherman, Grant, and Johnson, thereby having so many homes destroyed that Jackson was even, at one time, called "Chimneyville".

 - (a) Shands Home, 607 North State St., (True type of Colonial Architecture.)
 - (b) John W. Patton, Jr. Home, 512 North State St., Jackson, Miss. (Over a hundred years old; recently remodeled.)
 - (c) Manship Home, Corner of Fortification & Northwest Streets, Jackson, Mississippi. (Occupied by soldiers during Civil War.)

Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartAntebellum. HOMES.
Outstanding Points of Interest to Tourists

- (d) Fontaine Home, Pocahontas, Mississippi.
(Over one hundred (100) years old.)
- (e) Middlesex Manor, on Highway 49, Pocahontas, Miss.
(Contains beautiful ^{antique} period furniture.)
- (f) Mrs. Robert Henry Home, 722 Carlisle St., Jackson, Miss.
(Antique furniture.)
- (g) Boddy Home, Clinton, Mississippi.
(Oldest Colonial home in Clinton.)
- (h) Ratliff Home, Tinnin, Mississippi.
(Over one hundred (100) years old.)

8. Industries.

- (a) Overall Factory, South President St., Jackson, Mississippi.
- (b) Mississippi Bedding Co., 527 Commerce St., Jackson, Miss.
- (c) Coco Cola Plant, West Capitol St., Jackson, Mississippi.
- ^{TRANSPORTATION} (d) Municipal Airport, Davis Stock Farm Road, Jackson, Miss.

9. State Buildings.

- (a) Governors Mansion, 316 East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.
- (b) Old Capitol, State Street, Jackson, Mississippi.
- (c) New Capitol, Mississippi Street, Jackson, Mississippi.
- (d) Blind Institute, 1019 North State St., Jackson, Miss. ✓
- (e) Deaf & Dumb Institute, West Capitol St., Jackson, Mississippi.

10. Beautiful Office Buildings; Hotels.

- (a) Merchants Bank Bldg., Capitol & ~~Carroll~~ Sts., Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartOutstanding Points of Interest to Tourists

- (b) Lampton Bldg., Corner of Pearl and West Sts., Jackson, Miss.
- (c) Lamar Life Insurance Bldg., East Cap. st., Jackson, Miss.
- (d) Tower Bldg., 127 Roach St., Jackson, Miss.
- (e) Standard Life Bldg., Corner N. Congress & Amite Sts., Jackson, Miss.

11. Public Buildings.

- (a) City Hall, Corner of Pearl & N. Congress Sts., Jackson, Miss.
- (b) Post Office, Corner of Capitol & West Sts., Jackson, Miss.
- (c) City Auditorium, Corner of Pearl & N. Congress Sts., Jackson.
- (d) County Courthouse, East Pascagoula St., Jackson, Mississippi.
- (e) Municipal Art Gallery, 839 North State St., Jackson, Miss.
- (f) Courthouse, Raymond, Mississippi.

12. Schools and Colleges:

- (a) Millsaps College, North State St., Jackson, Miss.
- (b) Belhaven College, North State St., Jackson, Miss.
- (c) Hillman College, Clinton, Miss.
- (d) Hinds County Junior College, Raymond, Miss.
- (e) Utica College, Utica, Miss. (Colored)
- (f) Campbell College, 1500 W. Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. (Colored)
- (g) Jackson College, Washington Addn., Jackson, Miss. (Colored)

13. Churches: ^{2nd} Presbyterian Church - N. State St.
^{1st} Presbyterian Church - W. Capitol

- (a) Calvary Baptist Church, 1300 W. Cap., Jackson, Miss.
- (b) Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, N. Congress St., Jackson, Miss.
- (c) First Baptist Church, N. President St., Jackson, Miss.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartOutstanding Points of Interest to Tourists

- (d) St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, E. Capt. St., Jackson, Miss.
- (e) St. Peter's Catholic Church, Northwest St., Jackson, Miss.
- 14. Homes for Unfortunate:
 - (a) Baptist Orphanage, Bailey Ave., Jackson, Miss.
 - (b) Methodist Orphanage, Northwest St., Jackson, Miss.
 - (c) Mississippi Childrens' Home, Daniel Bldg., N. West St., Jackson.
 - (d) Old Ladies' Home, W. Cap. St., Jackson, Miss.
 - (e) Old Men's Home, Clinton Blvd, Jackson, Miss.
- 15. Citizens of Unusual Note.
 - (a) Dr. Felix Underwood, Old Cap. Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
(, State Health Officer)
 - (b) Mrs. Ellen Jane Hederman, Post Mistress, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Ellen Woodward, Washington D.C.
 - (c) Dr. J. M. Sullivan, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.
(Outstanding Archeologist)
 - (d) Fred Sullens, Editor Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
 - (e) Mrs. Lamar Easterling, 803 Arlington, Jackson, Miss.
(Author of "Broken Lights".)
 - (f) Mrs. Dawson Winter, 841 Pinehurst, Jackson, Miss., (poet)
 - (g) Mrs. Lucy Howorth, 412 E. Capt., ofc., Jackson, Miss. (lawyer)
 - (h) Mr. Karl Wolfe, North Congress St., Jackson, Miss. (artist)
 - (i) Mrs. M. A. Hull, Belhaven St., Jackson, Miss. (artist)
 - (j) Miss Bessie Lemly, North St., Jackson, Miss.
(Founder of Belhaven Art School)

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECTCounty, HindsDate, March 12, 1936Supervisor, Mrs. D. G. PattonCanvassers, Mrs. Marie McElroy
Miss Lucille StewartOutstanding Points of Interest to Tourists.

- (k) Governor and Ex-Governors who live in Jackson.
 - (1) Gov. Hugh V. White, Governor's Mansion, Jackson, Miss.
 - (2) Ex-Gov. A. H. Longino, 1024 N. Jefferson St., Jackson, Miss.
 - (3) Ex-Gov. Earl Brewer, 942 Bellevue St., Jackson, Miss.
 - (4) Ex-Gov. Lee M. Russell, Cor. Northwest and Yazoo Sts., Jackson
 - (5) Ex-Gov. Dennis Murphree, Robinson Road, Jackson, Miss.
- 16. Settings for Novel Fiction.
 - (a) Coopers Wells, Coopers Wells, Mississippi

Mrs. D. G. Patton
Mrs. D. G. Patton, County Supervisor

Reference

Calender, Dr. I. G.
Chambers, Moreau, Archives and History Dept.
Heitman, C. E.
Moore, Tom, Deputy Sheriff.
Morehead, M. E., Asst. to Supt. of Education
Price, F. R.
Rowland, Dr. Dunbar, Archives and History Dept.
Spencer, Tom
Taylor, J. M.
Young, Q. M.

Edwards, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Bolton, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Utica, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Clinton, Miss.
Raymond, Miss.
Terry, Miss.

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