

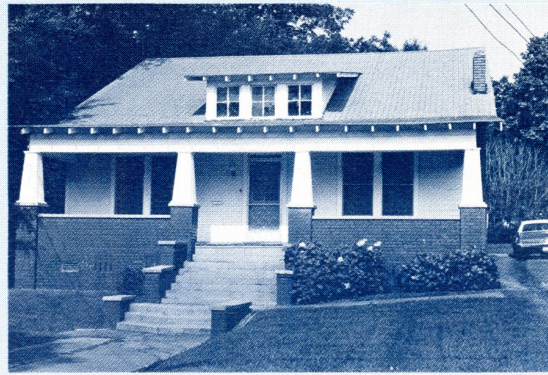
938 BLAIR STREET (Ca. 1925)—A 1925 bungalow-style house with characteristic bracketed eaves and exposed rafter-tails.



524 N. FARISH (Ca. 1928)—Birdland Lounge—commercial building with corbelled cornice. Soldier brick belt course above storefront and decorated frieze. Floral tie rod caps.



960 KANE (Ca. 1935)—The oldest church structure of the eight in the district. 3x6-bay concrete block structure with central gable and square tower which terminate crenelated battlements. Recessed entrance. Exposed rafter-tails.



835 N. LAMAR (Ca. 1930)—bungalow style, 3x3-bay gable-roofed house with projecting porch. Shed-roofed dormer; exposed rafter-tails. 9-over 1 sash; bungalow home of Charles Wilson, an author and ex-principal of Smith Robertson School.



158 E. MONUMENT (Ca. 1935)—concrete block store with tile covering. Central entrance with double leaf door.



226 E. OAKLEY (Ca. 1930)—bungalow style; 1-story 3x3 bay front-gabled house with exposed rafter-tails and bracketed front eaves. Two gabled porch on square posts. Triple and double windows.

FARISH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE:
A Self-guided Walking Tour



154 E. DAVIS (Ca. 1890)—Queen Anne style. 1-story, L-plan cottage with elaborate gable treatment; diagonal beaded board; cut-out vergeboards, round ornament with pinwheel design. Porch posts connected by latticed arches.



154 W. MONUMENT STREET (Ca. 1860)—A creole cottage style with undercut gallery and paneled Greek Revival posts 6-over-6 sash.

Photo Credits: Roland Freeman
Architectural Consultant: Richard Dozier
Project Director: A. Harrison

This project was funded in part by a grant from
The National Endowment for the Humanities

WALKING TOURS

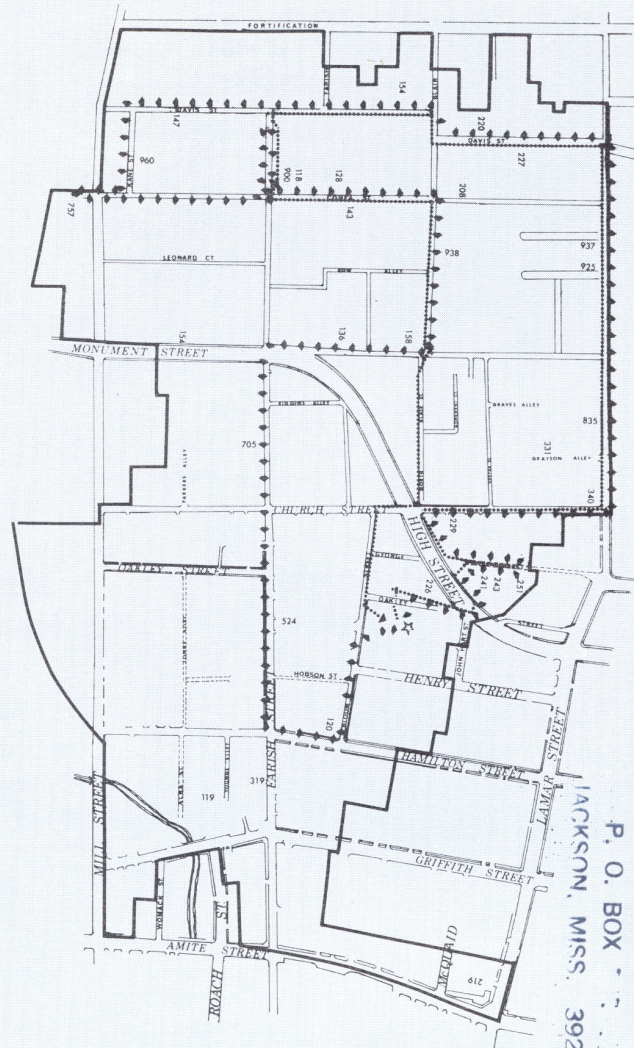
The Farish Street Historic District bears witness to a significant moment in the heartbeat of the black southern Jim Crow experience. The listing of its 152 acres and 913 structures on the National Register of Historic Places, March 1980, encourages us to capture and preserve the best of the neighborhood for our children and our children's children.

This district takes its name from the main business artery, Farish Street. The street is named for one of the earlier settlers in the area, Walter Farish from Brandon, Mississippi who settled on the corner of Davis and Short Farish streets before the Civil War. The three antebellum homes that remain in the district were probably lived in by other free Blacks. As with many other families, four generations of the Farishes have lived in the district and had businesses on Farish Street.

The district became segregated in the 1890s. Historically, a variety of successful businesses were conducted on Farish Street. In 1915 it was one of the most progressive, growing business streets in the capital city. Black businessmen owned their shops primarily along Farish Street; and black craftsmen constructed many of the buildings in the district.

Carpenters, brickmasons, plasters, and other craftsmen were well represented in the district; and in 1908 it was reported that Negro plasters had no white competitors. Self-taught contractor George Thomas, who lived at 232 East Cohea Street, is well known for his buildings in the district and throughout Jackson. Robert Rhodes, Sr. constructed the stucco bungalow-cottages which line Cohea and Blair streets near the family home at 938 Blair Street. He also built many of the Queen Anne style vernacular homes of the district.

This brochure shows the nature and quality of workmanship in vernacular architectural styles of the district from the antebellum period through the late 1940s. Many of these vernacular homes were lived in by prominent black professionals like doctor and lawyer S. D. Redmond at 229 East Church Street; Reverend W. A. Scott, owner of the Progressive Printing Company at 705 N. Farish Street who resided at 918 N. Farish Street; and Dr. L. A. Smith, builder of the first clinic for Blacks in Jackson, who lived at 857 North Farish Street.



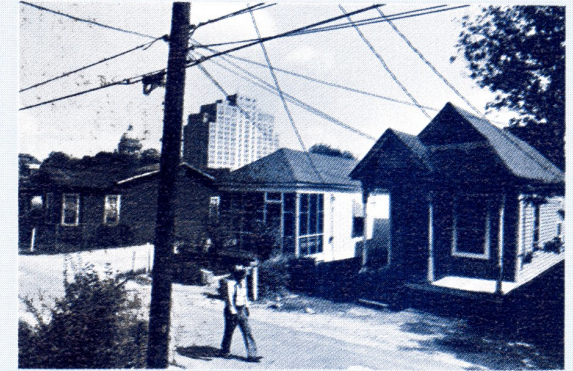
MAP GUIDE

The walking tours are the 45 minute tour and the two hour tour. Alterations in the tours can be made at the discretion of the tourist.

KEY: 45 Minute — (dots)
 2-Hours Tour — (arrows)
 *Starting Point (from the Smith Robertson School, 520 Bloom Street)

The map indicates the addresses of selected historic structures.

This brochure contains some of the prevalent types of homes and buildings: Creole-cottages, bungalows, shot-guns and Queen Anne L-plan cottages. The photographs and captions depict some architectural features of a few structures seen on the tour. It also suggests, for your convenience, two walking tours in the neighborhood.



241 GEORGE STREET (Ca. 1880) — 1-story Queen Anne style. Irregular-plan house with hip roof and gable-roofed sections, undercut gallery on turned and bracketed posts with gable projection from roof.

243 GEORGE STREET (Ca. 1880) — Hip-roofed shotgun undercut gallery, board and batten siding, square posts.

251 GEORGE STREET (Ca. 1890) — L-plan house with polygonal front bay and bungalow-style porch.

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 OF BLACK PEOPLE



937 LAMAR STREET — Greystone Hotel (Ca. 1912) — Colonial Revival, 2-story hip-roof house, probably built by George Thomas, a self-taught Black building contractor.