

Chapter 1 : History of banking in Mississippi (edition) | Open Library

History of banking in Mississippi by Charles Hillman Brough, , Mississippi Historical Society edition, Microform in English.

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Map shows locations of industrial subsidy locations throughout Mississippi. Located in the Piney Woods region, Columbia had depended on the cutting and milling of longleaf yellow pine as the principal source of employment for its 4, residents. Up until this time, community efforts deviated little from past southern industrial development: What White and Columbia did next changed the way Mississippi and the South thought about industrialization. The people build a factory Rather than asking a few prominent businessmen to pledge the necessary funds for building the factory, Mayor White declared a two-hour holiday to hold a community meeting and decide the matter. After discussing the proposition, businessmen, secretaries, clerks, schoolteachers, and farmers signed promissory notes, payable over several months, to guarantee the funding. With the pledges in hand, White obtained a loan from New Orleans bankers for the full amount needed to start construction of the factory. The modern brick building Reliance Manufacturing soon occupied belonged to the people and represented their expectations for future prosperity. Reliance executives worried that Columbia and Marion County could not provide sufficient skilled labor to meet the demands of the company. But when factory representatives held a hiring fair to take applications for the first jobs, almost 1, women applied. Initially the student workers trained without pay until they reached an agreed-upon level of skill. White claimed immediate success for his plan. The Reliance plant opened in July and within four years, the factory met the employment and wage promises it expected to fulfill over a decade. The wages paid by Reliance benefited farm families and local merchants. The Columbia Plan was all the more impressive because it succeeded during a period of national economic failure. Mississippi enters the Depression By any measure, Mississippi entered the Great Depression far behind the rest of the nation. The mere 52, industrial jobs the state claimed in fell to 28, by Farm income was reduced by 64 percent. Mississippi families struggled to survive in a state that had no money to aid the impoverished and no social service agencies to distribute aid if money had been available. The desperation of the situation forced Mississippi to re-evaluate its relationship to the federal government and formulate an economic plan of action at home. The Tennessee Valley Authority and Rural Electrification Administration brought modernity to rural families in a state where few families had access to electricity. The man with a plan was Hugh White, who successfully ran for governor in on the promise to balance agriculture with industry. White recognized that the Columbia Plan could not be applied statewide â€” enthusiastic local support could work wonders, but chambers of commerce were the exception in Mississippi towns, and the lack of surplus capital and expertise limited the potential for success and raised legitimate concerns that small town industrial delegations would be victimized by unscrupulous con men. The Mississippi Constitution clearly prohibited the use of the credit of the state to support industrial development and likewise enjoined municipalities and counties from becoming subscribers to capital stock in corporations â€” the very thing BAWI proposed. To evade the legal barriers, White appointed six Jackson attorneys to draft a bill that would meet the constitutional test. Mississippi Industrial Act Seizing on a recent U. Supreme Court decision *Greene v. The act empowered the commission to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity that allowed cities and counties to hold bond elections to finance land purchases and plant construction. The certificates also validated the existence of surplus labor of at least one-and-one-half workers for every prospective job. In addition, the commission screened proposals from firms interested in the BAWI program. Prospective businesses learned about BAWI through advertisements placed in magazines and trade journals by the Mississippi Advertising Commission. As hopeful participants submitted their proposals, the Industrial Commission sifted through them to evaluate their potential for success. The commission quickly narrowed the initial 3, inquiries from interested firms to a more manageable A second culling narrowed the number to sixty. From these, the commission issued 21 certificates, and twelve firms actually established plants in Mississippi. The manufacturing plants were scattered across the state: The newly established*

Southern Governors Conference gave its stamp of approval to the Mississippi program and encouraged other states to introduce similar plans. Hopkins, the chief economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, published an analysis of BAWI in which he demonstrated the positive impact of industrial wages on the Mississippi economy and anticipated a revival of the scheme as a model for post-World War II economic development. He praised the Columbia experiment for capturing the surplus labor of farm women, an initiative that allowed the factory to support the farm. After voters in Winona narrowly supported a bond issue to construct a plant, W. Albritton, a local citizen and railroad employee, filed a suit charging that BAWI was unconstitutional. Defeated in chancery court, he took his case to the Mississippi Supreme Court where the justices ruled 5 to 1 that the measure met constitutional tests under the general welfare clause. Supreme Court was rejected on grounds that the issue was a state matter. A mixed legacy Economists argued, with some justification, that BAWI provided incentives to firms that least needed support. The only plants approved by the commission were expansions of older, well-established firms. The strict criteria established by the commission effectively eliminated a number of innovative, but riskier, firms from consideration. Evidence of fiscal stability protected the public investment of tax dollars and assured immediate jobs, and critics claimed that such firms might expand into Mississippi without subsidies. Even the economist E. Clearly black Mississippians, still largely employed in agricultural work, need not apply. Advertisements claimed that workers were, or could be, well-trained. Historians of southern industrialization view the legacy of BAWI as mixed. Nevertheless, the unwillingness to protect workers and invest in new innovative industries perpetuated low-wage, unskilled, no-benefits employment. While acknowledging the importance of this transition from farm to factory, these historians note that Mississippi remains at the bottom of the economic ladder. Posted May Connie Lester, Ph. *The Selling of the South: The Southern Crusade for Industrial Development*, Louisiana State University Press, , p. *An Experiment in Industrial Subsidization*. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta p. *Mississippi Senate Journal, Extraordinary Session* p. D dissertation, University of Tennessee, , p.

Chapter 2 : Formats and Editions of History of banking in Mississippi. [www.nxgvision.com]

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That is a pretty standard output. However, some types of currency from this bank could still be rare. This national bank opened in and stopped printing money in , which equals a 22 year printing period. That is a fairly normal lifespan for a national bank. We have examples of the types listed below. Your bank note should look similar. Just the bank name will be different. It was assigned charter number We buy all national currency. Please call or email us for a quote. Many small national banks could be in business for years and only print between 2, and 5, sheets of blue seals. This happens to be the smallest denomination issued for the series. Each note is complete with a blue seal and blue charter number. Despite saying series of , these were actually issued by national banks between and There are two different types of blue seals. The other type is called a plain back; it does not have the date stamps on the back of the bill. The values for these notes range widely based on condition and the bank of issue. There really is no trick to know what is rare and what is common by just doing an internet search. You really need to work with an expert like us in order to determine the value of your specific bank note. We know exactly what to look for and we would be happy to provide a free appraisal and our best offer. Hugh McCulloch is pictured on the front of each bill. Contact us if you need pricing help.

Chapter 3 : City of Olive Branch History - Olive Branch MS Chamber of Commerce

BancorpSouth History. About years ago, in the back of a hardware store in Verona, Mississippi, a new approach to banking was born - an approach built on longevity and the principle that neighbors should help neighbors.

Seek a home in the west 6,, acres 25, Men with money brought slaves and purchased the best cotton lands in the Delta region along the Mississippi River. Poor men took up poor lands in the rest of the state, but the vast majority of the state was still undeveloped at the time of the Civil War. Cotton[edit] By the s Mississippi was a leading cotton producer, increasing its demand for enslaved labor. Some planters considered slavery a "necessary evil" to make cotton production profitable, for the survival of the cotton economy, and were brought in from the border states and the tobacco states where slavery was declining. As planters increased their holdings of land and slaves, the price of land rose, and small farmers were driven into less fertile areas. An elite slave-owning class arose that wielded disproportionate political and economic power. By , of the , whites, only 31, owned slaves and two thirds of these held fewer than Fewer than 5, slaveholders had more than 20 slaves; possessed more than These 5, planters, especially the elite among them, controlled the state. In addition a middle element of farmers owned land but no slaves. A small number of businessmen and professionals lived in the villages and small towns. The lower class, or "poor whites", occupied marginal farm lands remote from the rich cotton lands and grew food for their families, not cotton. Whether they owned slaves or not, however, most white Mississippians supported the slave society; all whites were considered above blacks in social status. They were both defensive and emotional on the subject of slavery. A slave insurrection scare in resulted in the hanging of a number of slaves, as was common in the South after such incidents. Several white northerners were suspected of being secret abolitionists. The severe wealth imbalances and the necessity of large-scale slave populations to sustain such income played a strong role in state politics and political support for secession. Cotton production grew from 43, bales in to more than one million bales in , as Mississippi became the leading cotton-producing state. With international demand high, Mississippi and other Deep South cotton was exported to the textile factories of Britain and France, as well as those in New York and New England. The Deep South was the major supplier and had strong economic ties with the Northeast. By , half of the exports from New York City were related to cotton. Southern businessmen traveled so frequently to the city that they had favorite hotels and restaurants. In Mississippi some modernizers encouraged crop diversification , and production of vegetables and livestock increased, but King Cotton prevailed. They were concerned by inflation of the price of slaves but were in no real distress. The major planters made very large profits, but they invested it on buying more cotton lands and more slaves, which pushed up prices even higher. They educated their children privately, and the state government made little investment in infrastructure. Railroad construction lagged behind that of other states, even in the South. The threat of abolition troubled planters, but they believed that if needed, the cotton states could secede from the Union, form their own country, and expand to the south in Mexico and Cuba. Until late they never expected a war. These areas were not cleared and developed until after the war. During and after Reconstruction, most of the new owners in the Delta were freedmen , who bought the land by clearing it and selling off timber. While some had been born in Mississippi, many had been transported to the Deep South in a forcible migration through the domestic slave trade from the Upper South. Some were shipped from the Upper South in the coastwise slave trade, while others were taken overland or forced to make the entire journey on foot. The typical division of labor on a large plantation included an elite of house slaves , a middle group of overseers, drivers gang leaders and skilled craftsmen, and a "lower class" of unskilled field workers whose main job was hoeing and picking cotton. The owners hired white overseers to direct the work. Some slaves resisted by work slowdowns and by breaking tools and equipment. Others left for a while, hiding out for a couple of weeks in woods or nearby plantations. There were no slave revolts of any size, although whites often circulated fearful rumors that one was about to happen. Most slaves who tried to escape were captured and returned, though a handful made it to northern states and eventual freedom. Most slaves endured the harsh routine of plantation life. Because of their concentration on large plantations, within these constraints they built their own culture,

often developing leaders through religion, and others who acquired particular skills. They created their own religious practices and worshipped sometimes in private, developing their own style of Christianity and deciding which stories, such as the Exodus , spoke most to them. While slave marriages were not legally recognized, many families formed unions that lasted, and they struggled to maintain their stability. Some slaves with special skills attained a quasi-free status, being leased out to work on riverboats or in the port cities. Those on the riverboats got to travel to other cities; they were part of a wide information network among slaves. By , former slaves had been freed in the state. The legislature restricted their lives, requiring free blacks to carry identification and forbidding them from carrying weapons or voting. In planters decided it was too awkward to have free blacks living near slaves and passed a state law forbidding emancipation except by special act of the legislature for each manumission. Corruption and land speculation caused a severe blow to state credit in the years preceding the Civil War. Federally allocated funds were misused, tax collections embezzled, and finally, in , two state-supported banks collapsed when their debts were repudiated. In the Second Party System s to s , Mississippi moved politically from a divided Whig and Democratic state to a one-party Democratic state bent on secession. Criticism from Northern abolitionists escalated after the Mexican War ended in Mississippi and other southern planters expected the war to gain new territory where slavery could flourish. The South resisted attacks by abolitionists, and white Mississippians were among those who became outspoken defenders of the slave system. An abortive secession attempt in was followed by a decade of political agitation during which the protection and expansion of slavery became their major goal. When Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president in with the goal seeking an eventual end of slavery, Mississippi followed South Carolina and seceded from the Union on January 9, . Fear that white supremacy might be lost was among the reasons that men joined the Confederate Army. Men who owned more property, including slaves, were more likely to volunteer. River-county residents were especially vulnerable and apparently left their communities for safer areas and sometimes moved out of the Confederacy rather than face invasion. Union forces mounted major military operations to take over Vicksburg , with General Ulysses S. Grant launching the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns and the siege of Vicksburg , from the spring of to the summer of . The fall of the city to General Grant on July 4, , gave the Union control of the Mississippi River, cut off the western states, and made the Confederate cause in the west hopeless. As Union troops advanced, many slaves escaped and joined their lines to gain freedom. After the Emancipation Proclamation of January , more slaves left the plantations. Thousands of ex-slaves in Mississippi enlisted in the Union Army in and the following years. Union forces advanced on the Rodney Road and a plantation road at dawn, and were met by Confederates. Grant forced the Confederates to fall back to new defensive positions several times during the day; they could not stop the Union onslaught and left the field in the early evening. This defeat demonstrated that the Confederates were unable to defend the Mississippi River line; the Federals secured their needed beachhead. The Confederates had no better luck at the Battle of Raymond. Gregg had an over-strength brigade, but they had endured a grueling march from Port Hudson, Louisiana , arriving in Raymond late on May . The next day he tried to ambush a small Union raiding party. The party was Maj. Gregg tried to hold Fourteen Mile Creek, and a sharp battle ensued for six hours, but the overwhelming Union force prevailed and the Confederates retreated. This left the Southern Railroad of Mississippi vulnerable to Union forces, severing the lifeline of Vicksburg. Grierson led a major cavalry raid that raced through Mississippi and Louisiana, destroying railroads, telegraph lines, and Confederate weapons and supplies. Sturgis , was opposed by Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest. Homefront[edit] After each battle, there was increased economic chaos and local societal breakdown. State government during the course of the war transferred around the state. It moved from Jackson to Enterprise , to Meridian and back to Jackson, to Meridian and then to Columbus and Macon, Georgia , and finally back to what was left of Jackson. The first of the two wartime governors was the Fire-Eater John J. Pettus , who carried the state into secession, whipped up the war spirit, began military and domestic mobilization, and prepared to finance the war. The war presented both men with enormous challenges in providing an orderly, stable government for Mississippi. Numerous plantations turned to food production. The Confederates considered this a sort of treason but were unable to stop the lucrative trading on the black market. The two most vehemently anti-Confederate areas were Jones County in the

southeastern corner of the state, where the "Knight Company" originated, and Tishomingo County in the northeastern corner. Among the most influential Mississippi Unionists was Presbyterian minister John Aughey , whose sermons and book *The Iron Furnace or Slavery and Secession* became hallmarks of the anti-secessionist cause in the state. Upper-class ladies replaced balls and parties with bandage-rolling sessions and fund-raising efforts. But soon enough they were losing brothers, sons and husbands to battlefield deaths and disease, lost their incomes and luxuries, and had to deal with chronic shortages and poor ersatz substitutes for common items. They took on unexpected responsibilities, including the chores previously left to slaves when the latter struck out for freedom. The women coped by focusing on survival. They maintained their family honor by upholding Confederate patriotism to the bitter end. They were freed after the Emancipation Proclamation but suffered from widespread diseases that flourished in the crowded camps. Disease was also common in the troop camps; during the war, more men on both sides died of disease than of wounds or direct warfare. It repealed the Ordinance of Secession and wrote new "Black Codes" , defining and limiting the civil rights of freedmen, the former slaves. The whites tried to restrict the African Americans to a second-class status without citizenship or voting rights. Johnson was following the previously expressed policies of his predecessor, 16th President Abraham Lincoln. He had planned a generous and tolerating Reconstruction policy towards the former Confederates and southerners. He intended to grant citizenship and voting rights first to Black veterans, while slowly integrating the remainder of the freedmen into the political and economic life in the nation and the "new South".

Chapter 4 : Mississippi History Timeline Â»

Mississippi History Timeline. People, places, and events that shaped Mississippi history The goal was to require sound banking practices in the state and to.

Natchez Convention Center is across from the Grand Hotel. The cash crop was still cotton, but gang agricultural slave labor came to be largely replaced by sharecropping , in which freedmen felt they had some independence. In many families, women left field labor to care for their own people. During hard times, they might work for their family and later had to take up domestic service. In return, Natchez saw an influx of manufactured goods from northern markets such as Cincinnati , Pittsburgh , and St. Many were built for and commanded by the famous Captain Thomas P. Leathers, whom Jefferson Davis had wanted to head the Confederate defense fleet on the Mississippi River. This appointment never was concluded. In , the Anchor Line , known for its luxury steamboats operating between St. Louis and New Orleans, launched its "brag boat", the City of Natchez. This ship operated for a year before being lost to a fire at Cairo, Illinois , on 28 December Since , an excursion steamboat at New Orleans has borne the name Natchez. Tourism has helped to compensate for the decline. After the war and during Reconstruction , the world of domestic servants in Natchez changed somewhat in response to emancipation and freedom. After the Civil War, most domestic servants continued to be black women. Often, the women were supporting children; although they were poorly paid, their domestic work produced important income for family maintenance. White employers often continued the paternalism that had characterized relations between slaveholders and slaves. They often preferred black workers to white servants. White men and women who worked as domestics generally held positions such as gardener or governess, while black servants worked as cooks, maids, and laundresses. It was located in Stanton Hall , built as a private mansion in During the early 20th century, the college was a site of negotiation, as daughters of the traditional planter class encountered those of the new commercial elite. Other interplay took place between traditional parents and their more modern daughters. The young women joined social clubs and literary societies, which helped to maintain relations among cousins and family friends. The coursework included classes in proper behavior and letter writing, as well as skills that might enable those suffering from genteel poverty to make a living. Stanton Hall was designated as a National Historic Landmark in the late 20th century. On April 23, , people died in a fire at the Rhythm Night Club , a black dance hall in Natchez. Among them was Armstrong Tire and Rubber company. Such companies tended to repeat the pattern of segregation, keeping African Americans confined to lower level jobs. Civil Rights Era[edit] Natchez City Hall on South Pearl Street In the early s, as the civil rights movement gained some successes and James Meredith was admitted as the first black to the University of Mississippi , Natchez was the center of Ku Klux Klan activity opposing integration and the movement. Despite the violence, Forrest A. From through , he published an alternative newspaper called the Miss-Lou Observer, in which he weekly took on the Klan. Klansmen and their supporters conducted an economic boycott against his law practice, nearly ruining him financially. Hopkins, an investigator for the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission , a tax-supported organization that sponsored surveillance of residents, wrote that the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI was in Adams County in force because of the alleged burning of several churches in that area as well as several bombings and the whipping of several Negroes; also, because of the murder of two Negroes from Meadville whose bodies were recovered from the Mississippi river while the murders of three civil rights workers from Philadelphia was being investigated by Federal, State and local officials. The FBI was also trying to keep racial violence under control. As Klan violence rose in the s, African Americans organized an armed paramilitary group called the Deacons for Defense and Justice, borrowing from a Louisiana group. George Metcalf and Wharlest Jackson, Sr. Metcalf as president and Jackson as treasurer. On February 27, , Wharlest Jackson Sr. He had recently received a raise and promotion to a position previously "reserved" for whites. A Korean War veteran, he was married with five children. His murder was never solved, and no one has been charged in the crime. The Supreme Court had ruled segregated public schools as unconstitutional in He asked the board not to publish the names of signatories to the petition, but they released the list. Little more than a

week later, Metcalf was seriously injured in a car bombing. It was never solved. They maintained secrecy about the group, evading investigation by the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission and others. This group was important in the community; its members and numbers were kept secret, but they created a defense and warning against violent attacks of blacks. In addition to protecting activists, the Deacons helped enforce initiatives of the civil rights movement, such as a commercial boycott of white-owned stores in a successful effort to win concessions in integration from retailers and the city. Chapters of the Deacons were organized in other Mississippi areas. The MWC distributed flyers anonymously around the city, threatening "crooks and mongrelizers. Martin Luther King to Natchez in order to assassinate him. The three Klansmen were arrested and charged by the state with the murder. By the Voting Rights Act had been passed, but courts used other means to exclude them from juries; while many blacks were still registering to vote. Prosecution of civil rights cold cases[edit] James Ford Seale , one of two men arrested in November as a suspect in the kidnapping and murders of Henry Hezekiah Dee and Charles Henry Moore , was released when the state district attorney decided evidence was insufficient. Interest in the case was revived after , when FBI files from were recovered by journalists. The FBI re-opened the investigation. Seale was arrested and charged by the US Attorney. He was tried and convicted in federal court in He died in federal prison in at the age of As a result they could establish federal jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute this case. In , the case was reopened. He was convicted in and sentenced to life in prison; he died the following year at the age of seventy-two. The first episode was devoted to the story of Wharlest Jackson, Sr. This was part of a collaboration with the FBI, which had started an initiative in to investigate and prosecute civil rights cases. The tornado killed persons in all, making it the second-deadliest tornado in United States history. In August , in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina , Natchez served as a refuge for coastal Mississippi and Louisiana residents, providing shelters, hotel rooms, rentals, Federal Emergency Management Agency disbursements and animal shelters. Natchez was able to keep fuel supplies open for the duration of the disaster, provide essential power to the most affected areas, receive food deliveries, and maintain law and order while assisting visitors from other areas. Many churches, including Parkway Baptist Church, were used as emergency shelters. Flooding in drove the Mississippi River to crest at Images and memory[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Prominent families in Natchez have used the Natchez Pilgrimage, an annual tour of the antebellum mansions, to portray a nostalgic vision of its antebellum slaveholding society. The William Johnson House in the city was added a few years later. The tours given by the N. The historic district has been used by Hollywood as the backdrop for feature films set in the antebellum period. The television movie Rascals and Robbers: Parts of the television mini-series North and South were filmed in Natchez and neighboring Washington. In , a United States Courthouse was opened, after renovating a historic hall for changed use. The monument was the subject of several stories in the Natchez Democrat, as reporters noted it lacked representation of black Army troops who had served in the war. A article suggested updating the monument to reflect all the local troops, and retiring the old monument. The film highlights organizing of the black community in A black leader has been car-bombed and a struggle ensues in the black community for control. A group of black men organize a chapter of the Deacons for Defense. The community splits between more conservative and activist elements. In Rees, Mark A. University of Alabama Press. Archived from the original on University Press of Mississippi.

Chapter 5 : BancorpSouth History, Heritage

In order to promote the general welfare and usefulness of Banks and Banking Institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the State of Mississippi, and especially in order.

Chapter 6 : Greenwood, Mississippi .. OUR History

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On banks and banking in early Mississippi, also see Bentley, "The State Bank of Mississippi: Monopoly Bank on the Frontier ()," Journal of Mississippi History 40, no. 4 (November.

Chapter 7 : History of Mississippi - Wikipedia

History. On March 6, , a young Mississippi legislature granted a "handwritten" charter to a group of businessmen and farmers who would raise \$50, to open Citizens Savings Bank.

Chapter 8 : Antique Money â€“ Old Money from The Jackson -State National Bank Of Jackson |

Our History BancPlus Corporation is the parent company of BankPlus, which was founded in as Citizens Bank & Trust Company (CB&T), in Belzoni, Mississippi. CB&T grew to include locations in central Mississippi and the Delta.

Chapter 9 : Mississippi - HISTORY

History. BACKGROUND. United Mississippi Bank - formerly known as First Natchez Bank - was chartered on February 23, and opened its first office on May 14, , in Natchez, Adams County Mississippi.