

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mt. Olive Cemetery

Other names/site number: Mount Olive Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 900 Block of John R. Lynch St.

City or town: Jackson State: MS County: Hinds

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☐
- Site ☒
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____Marble and Granite_____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Mt. Olive Cemetery is a 4-acre rectangular site located on the south side of John R. Lynch Street between Short St. and Rose St. near Jackson State University in Jackson, Hinds County Mississippi. The cemetery contains an array of traditional burial elements, which range from simple to more decorative markers, as well as vaults, slabs, and statuary. Although no formal landscape design is apparent, trees are spread across the site. A brick and iron fence stretches along the north side of the cemetery along John R. Lynch Street. A paved walkway on a north-south axis extends into the cemetery from a gate on the north side in the fence. Chain link fences stretch along the east and south sides of the site.

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Narrative Description

Mt. Olive Cemetery is in the 900 block of John R. Lynch Street in Jackson, Mississippi. The neighborhood around the cemetery was traditionally a mix of commercial, residential and institutional resources that traditionally served Jackson's African American residents. Over time the commercial district declined, but is memorialized by the National Register-listed Chambliss Building at 932 Lynch Street, the shoe repair business operated by Jackson business and social leader Jesse Chambliss, who is buried in Mt. Olive Cemetery. The cemetery is adjacent to Jackson State University, the only urban and largest historically black university in Mississippi. JSU has not always been adjacent to Mt. Olive, however over the years the University has expanded and now the College of Business building is directly west of the cemetery. Historically significant institutional neighbors include the M. W. Stringer Grand Lodge 1072 Lynch Street, the home of Medgar Evers' NAACP office. The Stringer Lodge was used for many Civil Rights era meetings, including the 1963 funeral for Evers. The office of the Committee of Federated Organizations (COFO) is east of the cemetery at 1017 Lynch Street. The COFO Building, now a museum, was the nerve center for the Mississippi Civil Rights movement, especially during Freedom Summer and the campaigns of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

The African American Mt. Olive cemetery has scattered markers, many of which are deteriorated or broken. Mature trees and other plants are located throughout the site and there is no pattern of planned landscape design visible. There are eleven large oak trees throughout the cemetery that appear to be at least 100 years old may have been there when the cemetery opened. There are six smaller trees in the cemetery. On the north side of the cemetery there is a brick and iron fence that spans 415 feet. A 10' x 15'0 foot iron gate provides entrance on the north side. Legend has it that Muhammad Ali paid for the construction of the fence in the early 1960s. The entrance is paved with a concrete pathway into the cemetery that is 6 feet wide and 200 feet long. On the east and south sides of the cemetery there is a chain link fence. The west side of the cemetery does not have a fence. The graves were developed in somewhat of an orderly fashion with the graves placed in rows and columns. The graves are aligned in an east-west direction with the feet of the interred to the east. Female spouses are buried to the left of the husband (Luckett 2005).

The cemetery contains an array of traditional burial elements, which range from simple to more decorative markers, as well as vaults, slabs, and statuary. There are thirty-four mausoleums: twenty-two single, six double-decker, three double (side-by-side) and three mausoleums, holding three to five entombments. There are several types of markers in the cemetery. They include rounded headstones, vertical markers, trapezoidal markers, flat markers, masonry vaults, concrete vaults, and statues. The markers are made of granite, marble, sandstone, and limestone. There are two statues in the cemetery that are made of granite and marble. They were hand-carved in the early 1900s. The mausoleums are scattered throughout the cemetery and most of them have red brick vaults surrounding the mausoleum. There are several family plots sectioned off by bricks or metal fencing.

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There are 268 known graves scattered across this grassy site, and of the 268 graves, there are names and dates associated with 184 graves, leaving 87 burial sites with missing information or no information at all. This information was obtained from a study done by architecture students from Mississippi State University in the spring of 1999. The study produced a map of all the burial plots, burial markers, trees, utility poles, gates, tree lines, iron fences, planters, concrete walls, and damaged headstones. The names identified from the markers were cross-referenced with the death certificates that are available. According to the study, the oldest burial marker is dated 1807, marking the grave of a one week old infant with the dates of June 19, 1807 to June 25, 1807 (Students 1999). Although this burial can be documented as the oldest marked grave, the majority of burials in the cemetery occurred between 1900 and 1965.

According to a study by Dr. Robert Walker, "Preliminary investigations prove that at least twenty-one ex-slaves were interred at Mt. Olive," (Walker 2000), evidence of the recorded burials of freed people buried in the cemetery include the tombstones of Susana Brown (December 25, 1812- September 7, 1904) and Primus Eubank (1814-April 10, 1892), both born before Mississippi acquired statehood in 1817.

Mt. Olive Cemetery suffers from years of deferred maintenance. Many of the markers and mausoleums are deteriorated or missing. However, the boundary lines of the cemetery remain clearly marked. Jackson State University assumed maintenance responsibility and keeps the grass cut and the site clean. Efforts at restoration of significant markers, including the statues on the graves of James (Jim) Hill and Ide Revels Redmond, are ongoing.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☒ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage/Black
Art

Period of Significance

1891-1966

Significant Dates

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Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Mt. Olive Cemetery in Jackson, Mississippi is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criteria A, within the theme of Ethnic Heritage: Black. The cemetery was used by the black community in Jackson from the early 1800s to the mid- 1900s and remains an important reminder of African American life in Jackson, Mississippi. Mt. Olive Cemetery is one of the oldest private cemeteries for African Americans in the State of Mississippi. Mt. Olive Cemetery is also eligible under Criteria A for association with Art. The long history of the use provides examples of the types and styles of markers used to memorialize the deceased. Of particular note are the statues marking the graves of James (Jim) Hill and Ida Revels Redmond.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The State of Mississippi was the home to a number of Native American cultures prior to European settlement. Beginning with the French settlement of the Mississippi Gulf Coast in the late 1600s, Europeans and Americans migrated into the region, displacing the Native Americans. Through a series of treaties the Choctaw and the Chickasaw ceded most of their territory in Mississippi to the United States. The federal government established the Mississippi Territory in 1798. The territory was divided in 1817 when then western portion entered the Union as the State of Mississippi, while the eastern area became the Alabama Territory. Since most of the early American immigrants settled in the Natchez region, Natchez became the first capital. With the Indian cessions opening large areas of land for settlement, the Legislature sought a more centralized site for the capital. In 1821, a three-man commission selected a site near Lefleur's Bluff on the Pearl River. The Legislature named the new city in honor of General Andrew Jackson. Peter Vandorn laid out a plat with a grid pattern with alternating greenspaces, which became known as the "Chequer Board" plan. (Jager 1-2.)

Although the Vandorn Plan allotted space for government buildings and churches, it omitted one important municipal function. There was no burial ground. The federal government ceded to the city some property on the northwest corner of High and West Street. Originally called City Cemetery, the name changed to Greenwood Cemetery in 1899.

Greenwood Cemetery became the city's first public cemetery. The National Register nomination for Greenwood Cemetery, written in 1984, noted

From the outset, Greenwood Cemetery served Jackson's white and black populations. As with many other public and private graveyards, slaves were buried in their master's plot ... The number of slave burials, undistinguished by markers or other identification, can only be estimated.

Even after Emancipation, Jackson's African American community continued to use Greenwood Cemetery. Perhaps the most famous African American buried at Greenwood Cemetery is James D. Lynch, who served as the state's Secretary of State from 1869 to 1872. Following his death from kidney disease, Lynch was buried at Greenwood Cemetery. The state legislature appropriated \$1000 to erect a monument in his honor. (Sewell, 1977)

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the idea of a private cemetery for African Americans was uncommon. Prior to that time, African Americans were generally buried on plantations, in churchyards, or in public-owned cemeteries, such as Greenwood Cemetery. Thus, the venture to start a private cemetery for African Americans by the Jackson Cemetery Association was a significant departure from the historical tradition of African Americans. The purchase of the four acre cemetery was negotiated in two separate transactions. The first was closed on April 3, 1891, when Thomas Darrington sold approximately two acres of land to the Jackson Cemetery Association for the sum of \$400.00 (Walker 2000). The second transaction,

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involving approximately two more acres of land, was negotiated between Thomas and Lawrence Darrington and the Jackson Cemetery Association on February 25, 1892, for the sum of \$500.00 (Walker 2000). According to Dr. Robert Walker, "There is a possibility that the cemetery was part of an old plantation graveyard because when the campus of Jackson College was moved to its present site in 1903, the first building occupied was an old farmhouse that had been built in 1880. The entire area may have been a large plantation" (Walker 2000). This would explain why there are graves that appear before the land purchase. Therefore, it is probable, that Mt. Olive was a plantation graveyard before the Jackson Cemetery Association purchased the site.

Mt. Olive is one of the most intact historic properties associated with the growth and development of the African American community and business district surrounding J.R. Lynch Street in Jackson, Mississippi. This cemetery represents a point of beginning for this community and serves as a final resting place for prominent African Americans, as well as ordinary citizens; therefore, it is eligible for listing under Criteria A for ethnic heritage. This is an important cemetery for African Americans in Jackson and it remains an intact and visible landmark for the community.

The Mt. Olive Cemetery provides information through the gravestones concerning the history of African Americans in Jackson. The African-American community constitutes a significant proportion of the City's population. However, there are few African American resources that survived or retained sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The rarity of properties associated with the African American community in Jackson increases the relative significance of the cemetery.

It overlooks J. R. Lynch Street that became a commercial strip during segregation and later, the center of black resistance in the mid-1960. This street grew into an important hub of social, commercial, and political importance to the black community. Mt. Olive Cemetery helped and supported the formation of this African American community. It is the final resting place for some of its most prominent citizens, that include the first African American doctors, lawyers, dentists, legislators, midwives, and teachers of Jackson, Mississippi.

Some of the locally prominent African Americans who are buried there are Dr. R. L. Johnson (born 12/25/1871 and died 7/20/1937), one of the leading medical doctors in the history of the city of Jackson; Dr. D. K. Johnson (born 1877 and died 11/22/1920), a dentist; and Jesse Chambliss (born 7/6/1885 and died 5/21/1983), who operated a shoe repair business across the street (NR, 2003).

Other notable individuals include Ida Revels Redmond. Ms. Revels Redmond was the daughter of Hiram Revels, the first black United States senator. She was also the wife of Dr. Sydney Dillion Redmond, a well-known entrepreneur, lawyer, and physician. She was the mother of Sydney Revels Redmond, a NAACP lawyer in one of the first major civil rights cases in the U.S. (Lloyd Gaines –v– Missouri) (Walker 2000). Her marble and granite statue has a flowing gown, bare feet- and is clutching a bouquet of flowers. The right arm is broken off. The statue is 4 feet tall and base is 5 feet tall. On the front it says, "Ida Revels Redmond, July 19, 1873 – May 21,

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1914. "Her many graces and Kind deeds form the greatest monument that could be erected to her memory."

Also buried in the Mt. Olive Cemetery is James (Jim) Hill. Mr. Jim Hill was born to a slave on the J. Hill Salem Road Plantation in Holly Springs, MS in 1846. After the Civil War he joined the Republican Party and in 1871 he was the first African American elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives. Mr. Hill held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue and hired a number of blacks. He also served as the Secretary of State in the Mississippi Governor Adelbert Ames administration. Jackson Public Schools named one of the best high schools in the city Jim Hill High School in his honor (Walker 2000).

The statue is a full figure of Hill, standing with right arm slightly bent and forward. Both arms are by side with left arm slightly bent and hand clutches a paper. Hill wears topcoat, unbuttoned, and has mustache and beard. Support at back of left leg is fashioned as tree trunk.

The sculpture stands 6 ½ feet tall, 17 inches wide, and 17 inches in depth and is made of granite and marble. Front of base inscription, "True to every trust." Index finger or relief hand points upward. Right side base inscription, "R.W. deputy Grand Master Stringer Grand Lodge of F. and Masons Miss. Grand Sovereign. Inspector General. 33 Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction U.S." On the front of base has name "Hill" below index finger. There are no dates on the sculpture. He died in 1901.

The Masonic Lodge has members buried in the Mt. Olive Cemetery. Other grave markers are those of U.S. Army Band Sgt. of World War I (George E. Jackson 1895-1964), and Dr. Mollison Freemont Atwood, First Sgt. World War I (1891-1958). Other prominent and ordinary citizen, who lived, worshiped, and worked and owned businesses in the area are buried there also.

The Mt. Olive Cemetery contains the records of the past and the eyes of the future of a people and place. It is surrounded by a business district that once produced wealthy black business owners. It is also surrounded by historic buildings such as the M. W. Stringer Grand Lodge Lynch Temple (directly across the street) that houses the state headquarters for the NAACP. Next to the cemetery is the Council of Federated Organizations Building, the headquarters of the coalition of Civil Rights organizations. Mt. Olive Cemetery represents the nucleus of this African American community, and the African American community would suffer a great loss if this piece of history were not preserved.

Other cemeteries in Jackson associated with the African American community include Willow Park Cemetery on Hattiesburg Street near Jim Hill High School. Willow Park was established as Dunbar Cemetery, probably in the 1890s. The Dunbar Cemetery Association, Inc., a for-profit corporation was organized in 1929. The City of Jackson took over the cemetery, probably in the 1950s, and that was likely when the name was changed to Willow Park. The Lincoln Cemetery is located on Hill Street about three blocks south of Jackson State University. The exact date the cemetery was established is not clear, but the Lincoln Cemetery Association was incorporated on August 15, 1905. The City of Jackson now maintains the cemetery.

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Greenwood Cemetery is the only National Register-listed cemetery in Jackson. Listed in 1984, Greenwood Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in the city. It was generally in use from the 1820s into late 1900s. Cedar Lawn Cemetery in west Jackson was established in 1899 and became one of the city's primary public burial grounds, with interments up to the present day. Jackson's Jewish community established Beth Israel Cemetery in 1860. Both Cedar Lawn and Beth Israel are eligible for National Register listing.

In Mississippi, there are three cemeteries associated with African American communities listed on the National Register. Two are in Starkville and include the Odd Fellows Cemetery, listed in 1999, and established in 1911 by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. The Starkville Colored Cemetery (NR, 2014) was established in the late-Reconstruction era and was used into the 1930s. The Mound Bayou Cemetery (NR, 2013) is a contributing resource in the Mound Bayou Historic District. Mound Bayou was established by freed people in 1887 and is the oldest chartered African American community in the state.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Collins Funeral Home. "Burial Records." *Burial Records*. Collins Funeral Home.

"Deed Record." Jackson, Hinds County Chancery Clerk's Office, 1889.

Luckett, Marilyn J. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form." Jackson, 2005.

Mt. Olive Legend and Map. Starvinkle: Mississippi State University, 1999.

Peoples Funeral Home. "Burial Records." Peoples Funeral Home, 1960.

"Personality of the South, Historical Perservation of America." *American Biographical Institute*, 1997: 40-53.

Ragland, Lee. *Mt. Olive Cemetery May Get New Lease On Life*. Jackson, MS: Jackson Daily News, 1988.

Sewall, George Alexander. *Mississippi Black History Makers*. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1977).

Walker, Robert Major. *A Request for a Certificate of Historical Significance for the Mt. Olive Cemetery NO.3*. Research, Jackson: Jackson State University, 2000.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency

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☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 049-JAC-3024 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.296667 Longitude: -90.202500

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The cemetery is located on lots 2 and 3 of the plot of land in NE1/4 Section 9, Township 5, Range 1E near Jackson State University in Jackson, Mississippi.

Hinds County – Parcel number 145-27

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

From its establishment, this cemetery has consisted of these four acres.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Wilcox/ Neighborhood Development Assistant
organization: Center for University-Based Development, Jackson State University
street & number: 1400 J.R. Lynch St., JSU Box 17240
city or town: Jackson state: MS zip
code: 39217
e-mail heather.a.wilcox@jsums.edu
telephone: 601-979-5828
date: 11/7/2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mt. Olive

City or Vicinity: Jackson

County: Hinds

State: MS

Photographer: Heather Wilcox

Date Photographed: 11/7/2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0001.	Front of cemetery looking south. This is the entrance from John R. Lynch Street.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0002.	Brick and Iron gate at the entrance of the cemetery looking east.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0003.	Brick and Iron gate at the entrance of the cemetery looking west.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0004.	Landscaping inside the entrance facing north.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0005.	Inside the cemetery looking west towards the College of Business at JSU.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0006.	Family markers facing southwest in the cemetery.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0007.	Landscaping facing southwest in the cemetery.
MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0008.	Concrete vaults facing east in the cemetery.

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MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_0009.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00010.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00011.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00012.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00013.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00014.

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00015

MS_Hinds County_Mt. Olive Cemetery_00016

Large oak tree facing west in the cemetery.

Landscaping facing east towards the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) building.

Landscaping and large oak trees facing the southeast corner of the cemetery.

Ida Revels Redmond statue facing east and the sculpture is of a young girl-woman.

James (Jim) Hill statue facing east in cemetery.

Beverly Robinson concrete mausoleum and Florence Robinson mausoleum facing east.

Landscaping facing west.

Palina Brown headstone facing east.

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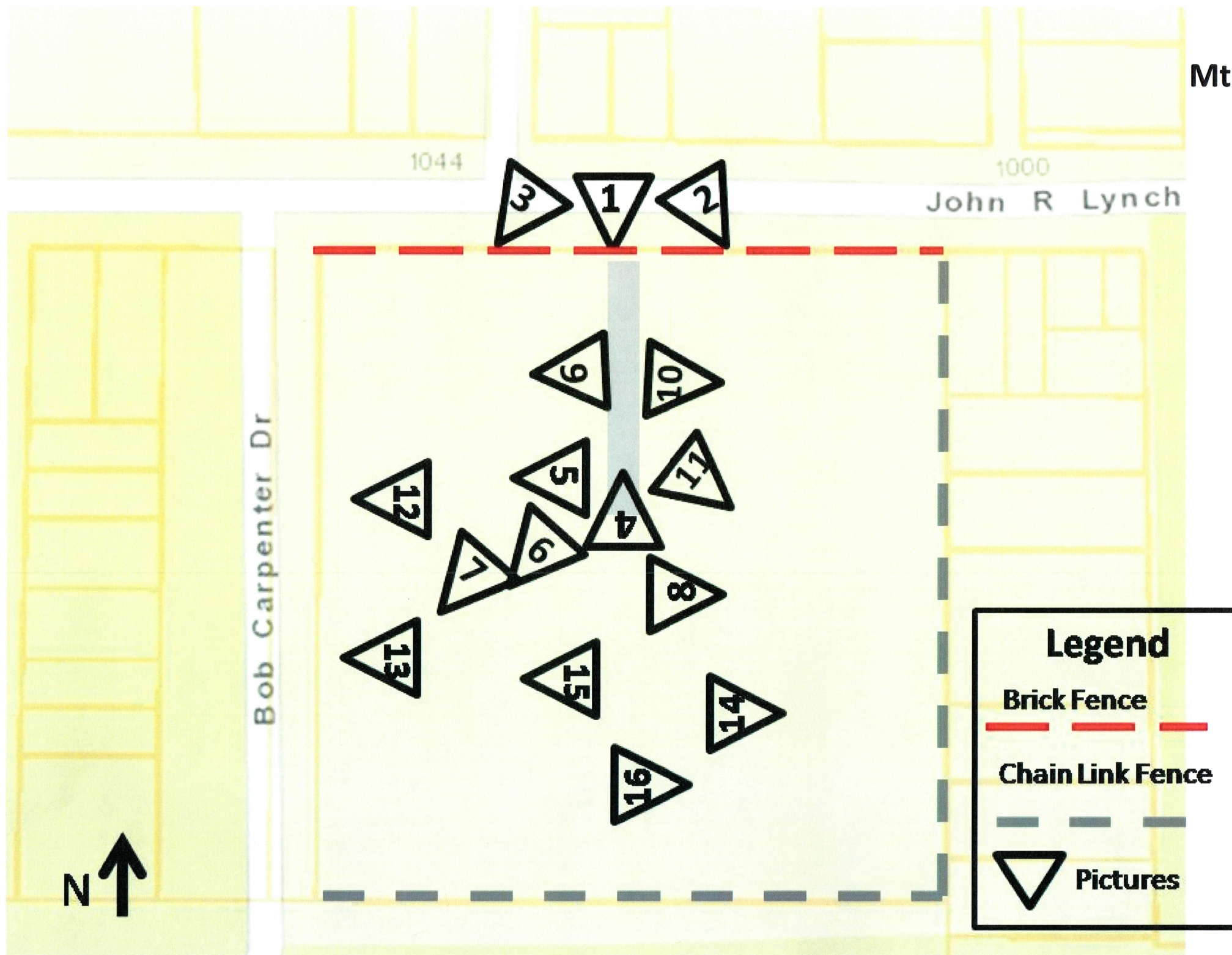
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Photo 16

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Sketch Map
Mt. Olive Cemetery



























IDA REVELS
REDMOND,
JULY 19, 1873
MAY 21, 1914.

Her young
mind never
gave up
could be of
service to
her race





BEVERLY I. ROBINSON
JULY 2, 1871
NOV. 30, 1945
ASLEEP IN
THE JESUS



FLORENCE G. ROBINSON
FEB. 23, 1871
AUG. 17, 1944
ASLEEP IN



BETTIE F. HARRIS
AUG. 9, 1873
FEB. 20, 1962

PALINA
BROWN
MAR. 17, 1887
JULY 26,
1941

GONE, BUT NOT
FORGOTTEN.