**SITE OR AREA P**

**ITH NORTH ARROW AND SHAPE OF STRUCTURE:**

**CONTINUATION:**

**HYDRAULIC CONDITION:**

**TREATMENT:**

**ERIAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The boundaries of the nominated property are the dimensions of the mill building: 50 feet by 100 feet, and the brick ell, which measures 40 feet square.

**CREASE:** Less than one

**ERIAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The boundaries of the nominated property are the dimensions of the mill building: 50 feet by 100 feet, and the brick ell.

**TREATMENT:** Good

**HYDRAULIC CONDITION:**

**DATE**

January, 1979

**PREPARED BY:**

Jack A. Gold

**ZONE EASTING NORTHING**

A | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

B | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |

C | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 |

D | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 |

**ZONE EASTING NORTHING**

A | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

B | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |

C | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 |

D | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two-story seven-bay brick industrial building with segmental-arch windows and parapet banded by a sawtooth cornice. Two-story ell on the west side of the rear (northwest) facade. The interior of the mill contains a variety of electric-motor-driven cottonseed refining equipment.

ALTERATIONS: Wood-fired Corliss steam engine for cottonseed cleaning, delinting, and hulling was replaced in 1930 by electric motors and one gas-fired steam engine. A hydraulic press used to extract cottonseed oil was replaced in 1955 by a chemical extraction method. The Corliss engine and press were sold for scrap to a company in South America.

OUTBUILDINGS:

SCENE FEATURES:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Port Gibson Oil Works is one of the earliest cottonseed crushing mills in the U.S., operating continuously from 1882. While the products of the milling operation remain the same, the process has undergone major changes. Formerly, cottonseed arrived at the mill by train. It was unloaded into seed houses, and fed into the cleaning room of the mill for removal of bolls and sand. Delinting and hulling of the cottonseed produced two by-products: lint (textile product) and hulls (cattle feed). Seed meats were steam-cooked and placed under a hydraulic press with 5000 p.s.i. Cottonseed oil was extracted, and the remaining "cake" was ground into meal for cattle feed.

Cottonseed now arrives at the mill by truck. A chemical solvent, hexane, is used to extract oil from the seeds. The hexane is recovered in a steam still and a desolventizer located in another building.
Port Gibson Multiple Resource Area

PORT GIBSON OIL WORKS MILL BUILDING
Port Gibson, Mississippi
Jack A. Gold
January, 1979
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
View to northwest
Photo 9(A) 125-125
PORT GIBSON OIL WORKS MILL BUILDING
Port Gibson, Mississippi
Jack A. Gold
January, 1979
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
First floor interior; view to west
Photo 9(B) 120° MAY 30 1979

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