

# Clarksdale/Coahoma County

Coahoma, Jonestown, Lyon, Friars Point, and Lula, Mississippi

Located along the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, Coahoma County is one of the state of Mississippi's emerging communities. Without abandoning the best traditions of the past, Coahoma County—with its main municipality of Clarksdale—is proving that foresight and planning are powerful tools in molding a brighter future for all of the residents of this fertile Delta region.

With around 23,000 residents, Clarksdale is the county's focus for commerce, government, services, and recreation. Here you find all of the amenities of the big city—a first-rate medical center, excellent restaurants, parks, fire and police services, and an active network of social agencies providing services in everything from adult literacy to early childhood development.

Established in 1892, Clarksdale is a city where the past and present meet in a pleasant blend. Shady streets, old homes, bustling thoroughfares, and modern office buildings all seem to complement one another in Clarksdale, a city where neighbors are friends and where friends are a cherished asset, as twelve ethnic groups live and work together in harmony.

Coahoma County—located some 70 miles south of Memphis—is served by three banks with assets of around \$1.57 billion. The county has two public school systems and a number of private and parochial schools. Coahoma Junior College serves more than 1,700 students, and participates with local industries through its Vocational-Technical Training Division in a variety of skills-

training programs. Delta State University is just 37 miles away, Mississippi Valley State University is just 59 miles away, and the University of Mississippi is just 61 miles east of Clarksdale. All of these academic institutions ensure that Coahoma County's work force will remain well-educated, well-trained, and able to learn the new skills required by tomorrow's technology.

While agriculture remains a vital part of Coahoma County's economic mix, there are currently over 40 manufacturers in the county, providing jobs in a widely diversified blend of traditional industry and high tech manufacturing. While these industries are scattered throughout the county, a good many have found a home in either of two industrial parks—Pharr Industrial Park and the new Sunbelt Industrial Park. Testimony of the active partnership between business and government in the county is seen in the way in which those plants which move here tend not only to stay, but to expand as well.

For industries considering a move to Clarksdale, there are a number of incentives. As a designated Enterprise Zone, Coahoma County features a number of special programs which allow businesses many advantages on such cost-intensive items as utilities, training, office space, zoning, and taxes.

Yet we feel there's a lot more that's special about Clarksdale and Coahoma County. The lifestyle in these parts is second to none, combining time-honored traditions with the best in recreational pursuits to create a quality of life which is the envy of those living in larger communities. Clarksdale was the first city in Mississippi to have an organized baseball program for its



*A costumed dancing lion leads the parade in celebration of Chinese New Year in Clarksdale.*

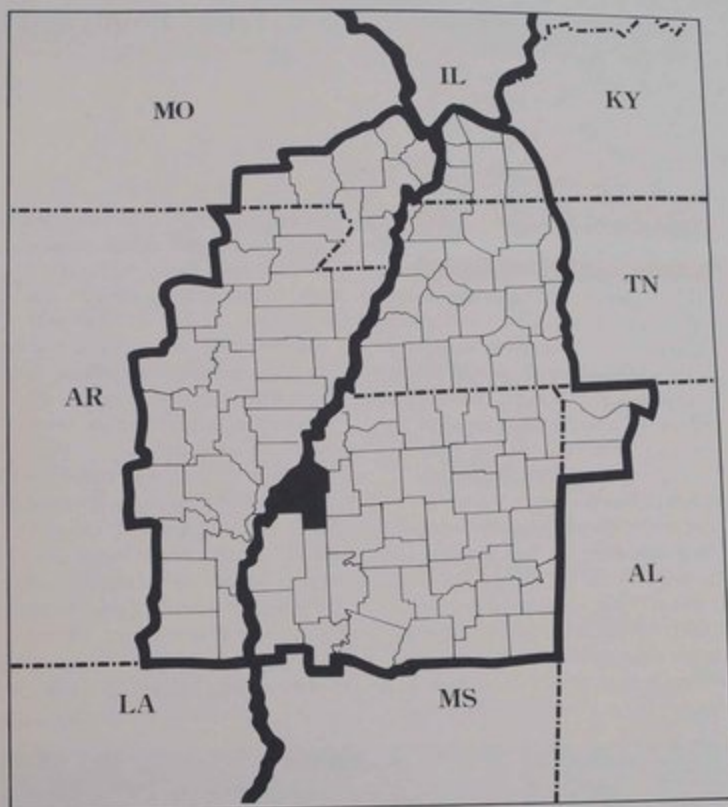


## Clarksdale, MS

youngsters, a program which today is one of the most vibrant in the South. The Mississippi Delta Arts Council sponsors a number of cultural programs each year, including major concerts, plays, and art exhibits. Each February, hundreds of people gather to enjoy a celebration of Chinese New Year in Clarksdale. Our spiritual life remains strong, adding a vital component to our community and family values.

Lately, considerable attention has been paid to one of Coahoma County's native sons, the late Muddy Waters, who was honored by the rock group ZZ Top with a special program to raise awareness of the many contributions of this blues legend. And for outdoorsmen, there is no end of pleasure to be found in Coahoma County, with such facilities as DeSoto Lake, Stovall Old River, Moon Lake, and nearby reservoirs such as Enid, Sardis, Grenada, and Arkabutla providing a world of opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and water sports.

We're confident that Clarksdale and Coahoma County are the right environment for any sort of business or industry. The people, the communities, the incentives, the lifestyle—all add up to a superior location for work, play, and family living.



Location within the Mid-South Common Market Area.

### Population

Year	Clarksdale	County
1988(est.)	23,510	N/A
1980	21,137	36,918
1970	21,673	40,447

### Labor Analysis

Coahoma County Statistics as of: 1988	
Civilian Labor Force:	12,100
Manufacturing:	1,700
Transportation, Communications, Utilities:	850
Wholesale & Retail Trade:	5,740
Service:	3,550
Income:	
Per Capita Income:	\$8,179
Weekly Wage in Mfg:	\$363
Weekly Wage in Service Ind:	\$319

### Government

Form of City Government:	
Commission	
Form of County Government:	
Board of Supervisors, County Unit System	
Police Department (Full-time):	
City:	34
County:	28
Fire Department (Full-time):	45
Services Available to Industry Beyond Corporate Limits: Ambulance, Emergency Management Response, Rescue Squads, Fire Protection	

### Utilities

**Water**  
Distributor  
City: City of  
Utility Depa  
County: City  
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### Electricity

Power Supp  
Municipal  
Mississipp  
Power Distr  
City of Cl  
Departme  
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and Coah

### Natural Gas

Gas Suppl  
Texas Ga  
Gas Distr  
Mississp

### Other Fuels

Fuel oil,

LANDSMAN SHAFTEEN

MARIAM POL- Family Tree

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### Utilities

**Water**  
 Distributor  
 City: City of Clarksdale  
 Utility Department  
 County: City of Clarksdale and various local water associations  
 Maximum Daily Capacity  
 (in thousands of gallons): 15,500

**Electricity**  
 Power Supplier(s):  
 Municipal Energy Agency of Mississippi  
 Power Distributor(s):  
 City of Clarksdale Utility Department, and in some areas the Mississippi Power and Light Company and Coahoma EPA

**Natural Gas**  
 Gas Supplier(s):  
 Texas Gas Transmission Corporation  
 Gas Distributor(s):  
 Mississippi Valley Gas Company

**Other Fuels:**  
 Fuel oil, LP gas

### Transportation

**Railroads**  
 Names: Mississippi Delta Railroad  
 Frequency of Switching Service:  
 Daily

**Highways**  
 State: 322, 6, 1  
 US: 61, 49  
 Nearest Interstate Interchange: I-55  
 Distance: 30 miles

**Motor Freight:**  
 Freeman, Merchants, Roadway Express,  
 ABF, Yellow Freight, Jones Truck Lines,  
 "PIE," Southern Grain, Thompson, Consolidated Freightways, and others  
 Bus Service Provided By: Greyhound  
 Parcel Services (number): 5

**Air**  
 Nearest Commercial Airport:  
 Memphis International Airport  
 Distance: 74 miles

**Airlines:**  
 8 Major airlines;  
 3 Commuter airlines  
 Number of Flights: 283  
 Air Freight Service: Yes  
 Local Airport: Yes  
 Paved Surface: Yes  
 Charter Service: Yes  
 Length of Longest Runway: 5,500 ft

**Navigable Waterway**  
 River: Mississippi  
 Nearest Port Facility:  
 Friars Point  
 Distance: 14 miles  
 Channel Depth: 9 feet

### Facilities

Number of Churches Available in the Area:  
 Protestant: 48  
 Catholic: 2  
 Jewish: 1  
 Local Motel/Hotels: 7  
 Number of Rooms: 380  
 Shopping Centers: Over 12  
 Recreation Program(s): Over 20  
 Swimming Pools:  
 5 Public, 3 Private  
 Tennis Courts:  
 10 Public, 9 Private  
 Golf Courses:  
 2 Private  
 Country Clubs: 2  
 Movie Theatres: 2  
 Parks: 12  
 Cultural Activities  
 (Auditoriums, Museums, etc):  
 Delta Blues Museum, Friars Point Museum, Clarksdale City Auditorium, Thompson Center Auditorium



## Medical

Medical Hospital(s):	1
Beds:	194
Physicians:	43
Dentists:	14

## Industrial Sites

Coahoma County has three industrial parks with 420 acres available, 300 acres of which is developed.

## Education

Type	Schools	Teachers	Students
Elementary	8	152	2,766
Junior High	2	62	1,024
High School	1	41	1,789
Private/Parochial	5	92	974
Vo-Tech	1	10	300

Colleges & Universities: Coahoma Junior College, Delta State University (45 miles), University of Mississippi (60 miles)

Number of High School Graduates (1988): 396

## Major Industries

Name	Products/Services	Employees	Union (Y/N)
Cooper Tire	Inner tubes	190	Y
Emhart Corp.	Door closers	180	Y
Porter-Ferguson	Cabinets, wood furniture	140	N
Red Panther Chemical	Agricultural chemicals	120	N
Southern Cotton Oil (ADM)	Cottonseed/Soybean processing	100	N
Delta Wire Corp.	Steel wire, bead wire	85	N
Imperial Packaging	Paper & burlap bags	80	N
Gator Mills	Athletic jerseys	60	N

### For More Information Contact:

William M. Stennett  
Coahoma County Chamber  
of Commerce  
& Industrial Foundation  
P.O. Box 160  
Clarksdale, MS 38614  
Phone: (601) 627-7337  
Fax: (601) 627-1313

THE CLARKS <sup>DALIE</sup> ~~CLARK~~ LANDSMANSHAFT: 38614 MS.

**The Promised Land:  
The Great Black Migration and  
How It Changed America**

by Nicholas Lemann.  
Knopf, 410 pp., \$24.95

During the 1950s, the black population of Chicago more than doubled, fed by a stream of Southerners, many of them from the Mississippi Delta, where sharecropping as a way of life was coming to an end. As many as two thousand a week passed through the Illinois Central train station, the Ellis Island of this immigration. Many were recognized by blacks hanging around the station, waiting for the arrival of friends or relatives, ready to show them the glories of this Promised Land.

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Social theories about optimum social arrangements count for little when a person is surviving from one crisis to another. One of the things that emerges from Lemann's narrative is the way an extended family of women must partly compensate for the loss of nuclear families, babies being cared for in a network of relatives and

friends stretching all the way back to Clarksdale.

It is a mark of the human desire for continuity that the Clarksdale immigrants to Chicago remember their roots, greet new arrivals from their home town even now, and have a club for others who come from their place of origin. In a turn of the story that is an ironic commentary on developments in the North, Ruby and her daughter begin to think of Clarksdale as the Promised Land they should be yearning for. Ruby, indeed, goes back, and finds a Clarksdale far more receptive to her than Chicago ever was.

RUBY LEE DANIELS  
HAYNES.

RANDOM HOUSE

201 E 50th

N.Y. N.Y. 10022



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Garry Wills, Under God  
Religion and American Politics  
Simon + Schuster

## In God We Trust

Under God:

Religion and American Politics

by Garry Wills.

Simon and Schuster, 445 pp., \$24.95

C. Vann Woodward

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Garry Wills is at pains at the outset of his book to demonstrate the persistence, not to say dominance, of religiosity in contemporary American life, "a marvel of religiosity, for good or ill." He is quite aware that this view places him at odds with opinion widely prevailing among his peers in and out of the academy. He frames his provocative challenge in the opening sentence of his introduction: "The learned have their superstitions, prominent among them a belief that superstition is evaporating." And in a later aside: "No ignorance is more securely lodged than the ignorance of the learned."

Rights movement. But because of the prominence given to 1988, some of his critics have wrongly assumed that election to be his real subject and unfairly accused him of wandering randomly to other matters and losing his way.<sup>2</sup>

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The singular importance of religion in the political history of America begs for some explanation. One theory stresses the absence of an established church. The nearest Wills comes to that view is probably in his chapters on Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, subjects on which he has already published authoritative books.<sup>4</sup> Jefferson did not propose religious freedom to hamper religion, as his enemies charged, but to free it from tyrannical control and misuse, and its believers (as well as nonbelievers) from hypocrisy and coercion. Madison was even more consistent and effective (though his words were less memorable than Jefferson's) on the separation of Church and state. Together Jefferson and Madison combined democratic and "free-market" arguments for removing religion from control of both state and priesthood. Purity of religion was served by "free argument, raillery, and even ridicule," while competition would "oblige its ministers to be industrious [and] exemplary." Madison would say, according to Wills, that our churches are still not too separate from political support: "They should be freer still, which would make them more powerful and, paradoxically, more political." And that, he thinks, is "one of the American paradoxes we can be most proud of." Disestablishment, "more than anything else, made the United States a new thing on the earth."

Jefferson + Madison  
between the theory and the pr

This freedom as  
like Jefferson and ~~Madison~~  
American community plu



Another moral upheaval of America history that was shaped and expressed by religious sentiment a century after the Civil War was the Civil Rights movement. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) consisted of black evangelist preachers and without them and their churches and the religious forces that possessed their race the movement is proposed to imagine. According to a Gallup poll of religious attitudes, American blacks are, by some measures, the most religious people in the



by  
American Politics  
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What Wills seems to be pointing out is the religious community that thrives outside of the government and the position of the government.

Given the nature of his subject, it was only natural for Wills to emphasize the presidential election of 1988 and to draw many of his illustrations from it. In the first place it was so thoroughly saturated with religious issues, conflicts, personalities, fanatics, candidates, scandals, and demagogues. Then, too, that it had just taken place serves his purpose of proving the persistence of religion in politics. And thirdly, he had covered the election as a full-time journalist, and knew it thoroughly. He turns also to other events and periods of American history for valuable evidence: to the Puritans, to Jefferson and Madison, to slavery, to Lincoln, to the Scopes trial, to the Civil Rights movement. But because of the prominence given to 1988, some of his critics have wrongly assumed that election to be his real subject and unfairly accused him of wandering randomly to other matters and losing his way.<sup>2</sup>

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Jefferson + Madison  
between the theory and the practice

This freedom as  
like Jefferson and Madison  
American community plus



him as a biblical scholar. Newman and Darrow departed England believing they had won a victory. What they had done instead, Willis points out, was to drive publishers to eliminate Darwinism from the textbooks for a generation and thus strengthen the hand of fundamentalists.

Religious and biblical imagery has often suffused great American historical events but sometimes with quite antithetical impulses and results. In the Civil War it was fiercely evident on the Union side in the accents of John Brown, but it took on contrasting tones in the rhetoric of Abraham Lincoln. Julia Ward Howe best expressed the apocalyptic militancy of Brown in her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was appropriately set to the tune of "John Brown's Body." She had "seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," the Second Coming, that is, and her ensuing imagery is right out of

black little pads. The cat Ivan is bornly stuck to his warm, soft, dreamy.

Old friends and old enemies are remembered, tributes are paid, scores are settled (the film director Andrzej are settled (the film director Andrzej

Wajda comes in yet again for a brief, tight-lipped drubbing). And so it rambles on. However, amid the seeming untidiness the clues that help to explain the fragmented form accumulate:

I don't write the truth. I write half-truths of a sort, curlicues, pectiphrases, concealments by silence, utterances of spurious candor, pretended openness. I produce all this fearful literary noise, foam whipped up on the river of facts, a vast fog in which we blunder with outstretched hands.

The point is that I invested considerable effort into making my [books]... uneven. I sweated bullets over the loosely tessellated, nonchalant, if you will, construction of these brochures. What I was looking for was farrago, turmoil, cacophony.

What I haven't produced for a long time is the kind of writing even

① Other governments recognize a particular church as segment of Christianity -

Lutheran in some Northern European countries, Roman Catholic in the central and south, Greek Orthodox in the central and east

② For the emigrants who came from either the Austrian or Russian empires there was an "official church" recognized by the crown. "Tolerance came late to Austria - that at all to Russia.

Jefferson + Madison the difference between the theory and the practice.

This freedom as envisaged by men like Jefferson and ~~Madison~~ would make the American community pluralistic and secular.



The history of the World Jewish Congress is closely identified with the most tragic period of contemporary Jewish life. The organization played a central role in the creation of Jewish policies with regard to the peace treaties following World War II, the prosecution and trial of Nazi war criminals, the adoption of a scheme of indemnification and reparations for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, and the rehabilitation of Jewish life in the years after the war.

Various departments within the World Jewish Congress coordinate action on behalf of Jewish communities exposed to particular dangers, handle relations with non-Jewish religious bodies, spur the fight against anti-Semitism, represent Jews before international organizations, and seek to preserve the identity of Jewish communities through the encouragement of creative Jewish social and cultural life. The World Jewish Congress maintains a branch of its executive in the United States.

## WARTIME ACTIVITIES

The intelligence services of the Allied Powers were well informed of the mass murder of the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe prior to and during World War II. Jewish sources, in turn, were active in disseminating this information to the public. Jews in the United States and other free countries tried to prod their governments to action, but the general attitude of the Allies was that only a general victory could save the Jews. Thus the extermination camps, for example, were never bombed, although Allied bombers were active in the immediate vicinity. Nor were restrictive immigration policies softened to admit refugees in any large numbers.

The efforts of American Jews toward saving the lives of their co-religionists in Europe were limited to the sphere of financial aid, whether directly to those in need, or in the form of bribes which would help them leave the countries of mass murder.

After the war, the activity of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee reached a peak. The sum of 342 million dollars was spent on the feeding, clothing, and rehabilitation of 250,000 displaced persons left in the concentration camps and in the remnants of the Jewish communities of Europe. The JDC also financed social welfare work in the Cyprus detention camps which held some 50,000 "illegal" im-



# **Clarksdale and Coahoma County, Mississippi**

Prepared by the  
Clarksdale - Coahoma County Chamber of Commerce

## **AGRICULTURE**

Coahoma County encompasses 357,760 acres or 559 square miles of land with agricultural enterprises utilizing approximately 76.5% of the land area. Principal crops of the County - cotton, rice, soybeans, sorghum, and wheat, comprised 250,800 planted acres in 1984, and their production was valued at \$67.7 million. Peanuts are also grown in Coahoma County and the County is the leading producer of spanish peanuts in Mississippi. In 1984 approximately 3,000 acres were planted with spanish peanuts and 3,700 tons produced. The gross revenue to farmers was \$1.7 million. The only peanut elevator in Mississippi, Jonestown Peanut Elevator, is located in Coahoma County. Cattle are raised in the County on a minor scale and contribute to the area's general economy.

## **AVIATION**

Clarksdale's Fletcher Field Airport is a general purpose aviation facility with a 4,000 foot asphalt, lighted runway. Charter service is available, as well as maintenance, fuel and flight instruction by the FBO.

## **BANKING**

Banks and branch banks are located in the majority of Coahoma County communities. First National Bank has a main office and two branches located in Clarksdale and one in Quitman County. United Southern has a main office and two branches in Clarksdale and one each in Friars Point, Jonestown, and Lula. Sunburst Bank is a branch of Grenada Bank, Grenada, with offices in Clarksdale, Jonestown, and Lula. The only Savings and Loan association in Clarksdale is Security Savings.

## **CHURCHES**

There are 48 Protestant churches, 2 Catholic churches and 1 synagogue.

## **CITY GOVERNMENT**

Clarksdale operates under a commission form of government in which 4 commissioners and a mayor are elected. The other five incorporated communities in Coahoma County have a mayor-alderman elected from wards and the mayor elected at large.

## **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Coahoma County is governed by a five-man Board of Supervisors. The supervisors are publicly elected but designate their own president.

## **CLIMATE**

The average normal temperature in January is 41 degrees and in July 83 degrees. Total normal rainfall is 51.19 inches. Estimated average annual snowfall is 2-3 inches. Prevailing wind is southwest. The average elevation is 175 feet.



## **EDUCATION**

Coahoma County has two public school districts: Coahoma County and Clarksdale Municipal Separate School Districts. Both districts provide elementary and secondary levels of education, and all schools are accredited by the Mississippi Commission of School Accreditation. Seven private and parochial schools serve Coahoma County, with all seven schools located in the Clarksdale area. Each school is accredited by the Mississippi State Department of Education and offers standard, traditional studies. Six of the schools are religiously affiliated and provide elementary levels of education. The seventh, Lee Academy, is non-denominational and college preparatory. Coahoma Community College, a 2-year community college, provides not only academic courses, but also industrial training, vocational-technical courses and adult education.

## **HISTORY**

Coahoma County was chartered February 9, 1836 following the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and constitutes one of numerous counties formed from the Choctaw Cession of 1830. The County derives its name from the Choctaw word "Co-i-humma" meaning red panther. This name was indicative of the large number of panthers then infesting the upper regions of the Delta.

Hernando DeSoto, the Portuguese Gentleman, was on a personal quest for gold in the New World when he met and massacred the proud Choctaws before moving north to discover the Mississippi River in 1541. That DeSoto first looked out over the "great river" at Sunflower Landing in what would become, three centuries later, Coahoma County was the oldest theory uncovered by the United States DeSoto Commission report of January, 1939.

Clarksdale, founded by John Clark in 1848, was incorporated in 1882, and is now the major city of the County. Located at the head of navigation on the Sunflower River, many of Clarksdale's businesses are built fronting this stream. The original site of Clarksdale was also the former intersection of two important Indian routes: The Chakchiuma Trade Trail which ran northeastward to old Pontotoc, and the Lower Creek Trade Paths which extended westward from Augusta, Georgia to New Mexico.

In 1892 Clarksdale became one of the seats of Coahoma County when a controversy of more than ten years was compromised by the passage of an act of the Legislature. This act divided the County into judicial districts with two seats of the justice: one at Friars Point, the other at Clarksdale. In 1930 the two judicial districts were abolished and Clarksdale became the county seat. Frequent floods, a fire in 1889, and very poor roads retarded the early growth of Clarksdale; but, since 1900 Clarksdale's growth has been consistent, and it is now one of the largest cities in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.

The first cotton crop commercially produced entirely by machinery, from planting to baling, was grown during the year 1944 on 28 acres owned by the Hopson Planting Company of Clarksdale, Mississippi. The soil was prepared, crop seeded and cultivated by machines, weeds eradicated by flame, and the crop harvested with a mechanical picker. Also, Clarksdale has the distinction of being the home of the first franchised Holiday Inn in the world. (Source: Linton Weeks, Clarksdale & Coahoma County: A History, Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale, Mississippi, 1982).

## **HIGHWAYS**

U. S. Highway 61 runs in a north-south direction through Coahoma County connecting it with Memphis, Tennessee to the north and Baton Rouge, Louisiana to the south. U. S. Highway 49, also a major southern artery, connects Coahoma County to Jackson, Mississippi, the state capital, and the Gulf Coast area. State Highways 1, 6, 316, and 322 traverse the County and connect with paved roads offering quick and convenient access to all points in the area.

## **LIBRARY**

The Carnegie Public Library/Delta Blues Museum at 114 Delta Avenue serves the Coahoma County area with a collection of 90,000 books, records, periodicals, and other library material. The library is the official Visitors Center of Clarksdale and Coahoma County.



### **MANUFACTURING**

Coahoma County is considered a prime industrial location due to its geographic, economic and political advantages. The six incorporated communities in Coahoma County are: Clarksdale, Coahoma, Friars Point, Jonestown, Lyon, and Lula. In 1984 Coahoma County gained status as an Enterprise Zone. Coahoma County has been certified as a Mississippi Key Community. Manufacturing plants in Coahoma County employ over 1,730 persons. Two industrial parks contain available sites in the county. The Sunbelt Industrial Park and the Pharr Industrial Park consist of over 400 acres.

### **MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Northwest Mississippi Regional Medical Center serves the Coahoma County area with a 194-bed capacity. There are 3 nursing homes with a total 306-bed capacity. The Coahoma County Health Department in Clarksdale provides personal and environmental services to all residents of the County.

### **MOTELS**

There are seven motels in Clarksdale with a total of 380 rooms.

### **POPULATION**

The official 1984 census estimate gave the population as 21,353 and the county population as 35,700.

### **RECREATION**

Hunting and fishing on DeSoto Lake, Stovall Old Road and Moon Lake are all within 30 minutes of Clarksdale. Numerous ball fields, swimming pools, tennis courts and parks are accessible to all residents of the county. Among other recreational facilities, there is a movie theater, one skating rink, a 16-lane bowling alley, and an auditorium. Two private clubs are located in Coahoma County. The Clarksdale Country Club is located on Friars Point Road with an 18-hole golf course and clubhouse. The Coahoma County Country Club is located on U. S. Highway 61 and operates a 9-hole golf course and clubhouse.

### **WATER**

Four major slack-water ports, within a 100-mile radius, are easily accessible to Coahoma County: Memphis, Helena, Greenville, and Rosedale. All four ports operate barge, warehouse, and harbor facilities and maintain a minimum nine-foot channel depth. Ports at Greenville and Memphis are U. S. Customs Ports of Entry. A privately-owned port facility is located in Friars Point and provides tug, fleeting, crane and off-loading services to the public.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Publications, information and demographic data relating to Clarksdale, Coahoma County, and other towns in the county can be obtained by calling the Chamber of Commerce at 627-7337. Technical information on industrial sites and incentives can be obtained by contacting the Industrial Foundation at 627-7337 or by writing to:

**P. O. Box 160  
Clarksdale, MS 38614**

***Mr. Ron Hudson, Executive Director  
Ms. Angela Abraham, Chamber Division Manager  
Ms. Tana L. Pittman, Economic Development Asst.  
Mrs. Jerry Ayles, Office Manager***