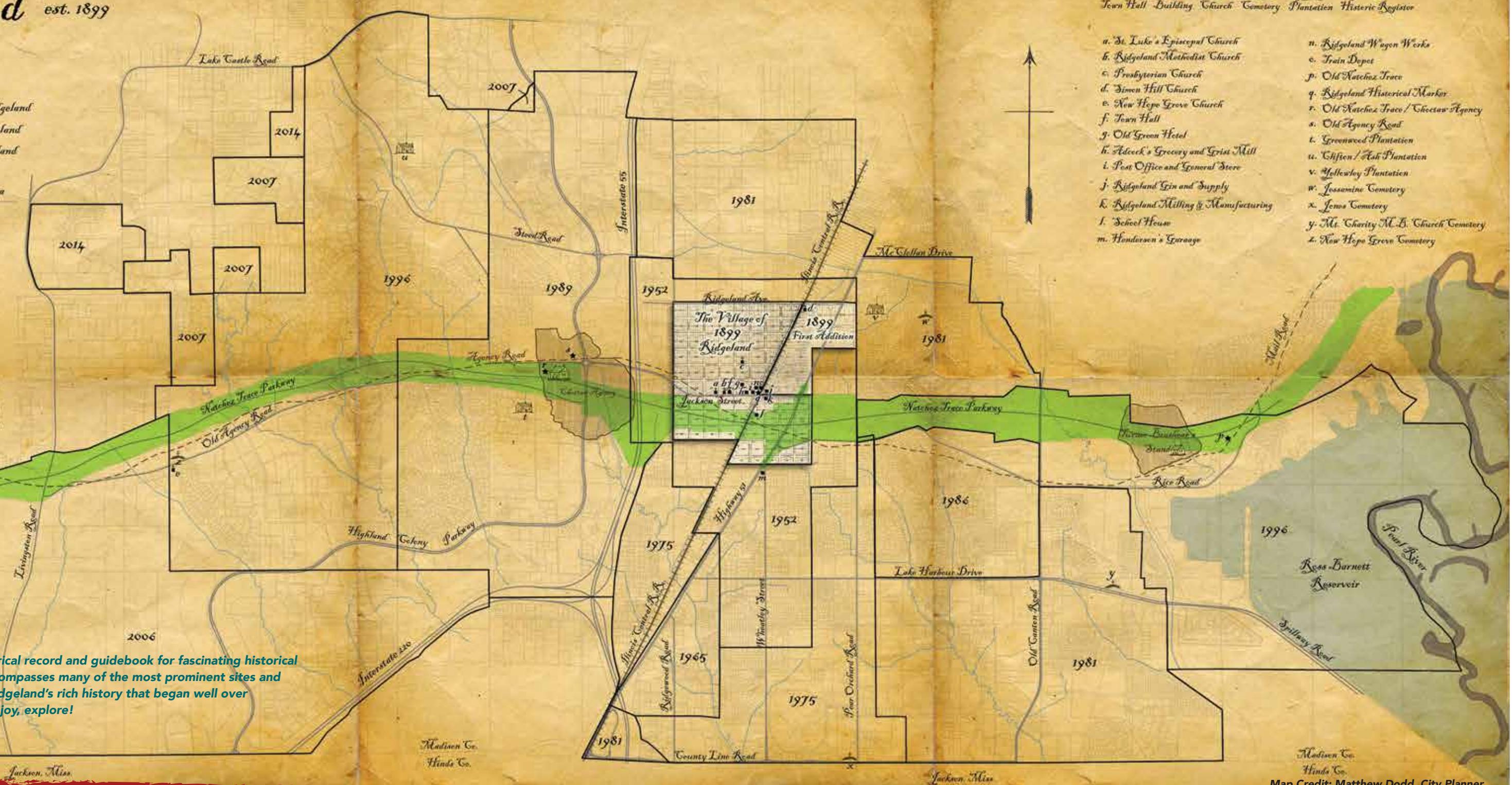


Ridgeland Miss.

December 29, 1899 — Village of Ridgeland
March 7, 1947 — Town of Ridgeland
June 17, 1975 — City of Ridgeland

Year	Population	Land Area
1899	150	0.7 sq.mi.
1910	156	0.7 sq.mi.
1920	164	0.7 sq.mi.
1930	217	0.7 sq.mi.
1940	233	0.7 sq.mi.
1950	526	0.7 sq.mi.
1960	875	1.8 sq.mi.
1970	1,650	2.2 sq.mi.
1980	5,461	3.6 sq.mi.
1990	11,714	10.8 sq.mi.
2000	20,173	16.8 sq.mi.
2010	24,047	21.4 sq.mi.



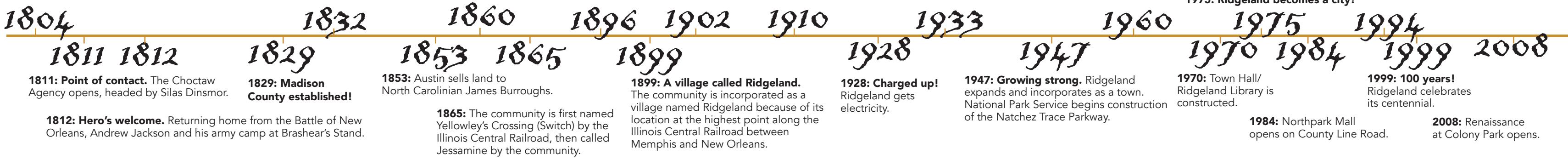
Designed as both historical record and guidebook for fascinating historical discovery, this map encompasses many of the most prominent sites and properties reflecting Ridgeland's rich history that began well over a century ago. Read, enjoy, explore!

1804: Open for business. Turner Brashear's Stand opens on the Natchez Trace. Once a footpath for the Choctaws and now a road for commerce, the Trace stretches from Natchez to Nashville.

1832: U.S. grants land to William J. Austin.

- 1811: Point of contact.** The Choctaw Agency opens, headed by Silas Dinsmor.
- 1829: Madison County established!**
- 1853: Austin sells land to North Carolinian James Burroughs.**
- 1865: The community is first named Yellowley's Crossing (Switch) by the Illinois Central Railroad, then called Jessamine by the community.**
- 1899: A village called Ridgeland.** The community is incorporated as a village named Ridgeland because of its location at the highest point along the Illinois Central Railroad between Memphis and New Orleans.
- 1902: Fire!** Most of the village is destroyed.
- 1910: School Expansion.** A two-room schoolhouse is constructed.
- 1928: Charged up!** Ridgeland gets electricity.
- 1933: Paving the way.** Highway 51 is paved in its present day location; Henderson's Garage is built in 1936.
- 1947: Growing strong.** Ridgeland expands and incorporates as a town. National Park Service begins construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway.
- 1960: Construction Begins.** Ross Barnett Reservoir.
- 1970: Ridgeland becomes a city!**
- 1975: Town Hall/ Ridgeland Library is constructed.**
- 1984: Northpark Mall opens on County Line Road.**
- 1994: Highland Colony Parkway opens.**
- 1999: 100 years!** Ridgeland celebrates its centennial.
- 2008: Renaissance at Colony Park opens.**

THE Timeline OF RIDGELAND'S HISTORY



Designed as both historical record and guidebook for fascinating historical discovery, this map encompasses many of the most prominent sites and properties reflecting Ridgeland's rich history that began well over a century ago. Read, enjoy, explore!

CHURCHES

A tradition of faith: For well over a century, Ridgeland residents have flocked to beloved houses of worship, and several historic structures still live on and serve in various forms.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church: A legacy to learning.

Organized in 1900, the church later disbanded. The property was purchased by First Ridgeland Baptist Church, and salvaged materials from the sanctuary were used in the construction of FRBC's first buildings.

Ridgeland Methodist Church: Moving experiences.

Originally built in 1896 in Hinds County, Wesley Chapel Methodist Church building was rebuilt on Jackson Street before it was later moved to its current location. Wesley Chapel of First Methodist Church of Ridgeland is still standing, located at the corner of Perkins Street and W. Porter Street.

Presbyterian Church:

Turn of the century site. Organized in 1899, the church erected its sanctuary in 1903 on Washington Street. It disbanded in the early 1940s and the sanctuary was later demolished.

Simon Hill Church: Living history.

The oldest chartered church in Ridgeland was originally built in 1874. Its present location is at the corner of Ridgeland Avenue and N.E. Madison Drive.

New Birth Church: Hope and faith in the future.

Organized in 1908 as New Hope Grove Church, New Birth Church continues at its location on Old Agency Parkway near Livingston Road, where it maintains the adjacent New Hope Grove cemetery.

CITY STRUCTURES

Building character: From hosting fiery characters like Andrew Jackson to facing the flames that destroyed much of the city in 1902, Ridgeland has always risen to the challenge, and our buildings have shown that unique character and grace.

Town Hall. Originally a wood structure near the intersection of Jackson and Maple Streets, Town Hall was also used as the first school starting in 1900 and for church services as well.

Old Green Hotel. Part of the kitchen of the Old Green Hotel, built in 1896, is still standing on its site at Central Street between Porter and Jackson Streets.

Adcock's Grocery and Grist Mill. Built in 1925 at the corner of W. Jackson Street and Central Avenue, the grocery and general store also served as a post office (1960s-1980s), gas station and *Madison County Journal* office (1992-1995). A grist mill, run by the Adcock family, was located behind the building.

Ridgeland Gin and Supply. Constructed in 1904 by owners that included former Mayor J.B. Yellowley.

Ridgeland Milling & Manufacturing Co. Established in 1899 by one of the founders of Ridgeland, Gaston W. Nichols.

Ridgeland Wagon Works. Established in 1901, the Wagon Works supplied farmers all over the central Mississippi region with equipment and materials.

Ridgeland Schoolhouse. While Ridgeland children were first schooled in Town Hall beginning in 1900. In 1910 a school was built on the present site of Ridgeland's water tower in the historic district. That school was moved in 1914 near the current site of Ann Smith Elementary School, 306 S. Pear Orchard Road. It was rebuilt in 1962.

Henderson's Garage. Built in 1936, and long known as travelers' last stop for gas before entry to the Natchez Trace Parkway, Henderson's Garage is still standing at 424 Highway 51.

Train Depot. The Illinois Central depot was located along W. Jackson St. near the railroad tracks.

MARKERS

Signs of the times: Explore more history from Ridgeland's multiple historical markers.

Old Natchez Trace. Located near milepost 104.5 of the Natchez Trace Parkway, this marker shares some of the colorful and exciting history of the old Natchez Trace, two portions of which were preserved and listed on the National Register in 1976. The ancient trading and hunting path of Native Americans, the Trace became a premier road for commerce and travel during the 19th century, when robbers roamed and boatmen marched up from the Mississippi River. Turner Brashear opened Brashear's Stand in 1805 to serve wayfarers, and advertised his establishment in the *Natchez Gazette* as a "House of Entertainment." The King's Inn was later built on the site, followed by Hawthorne Vale which served as headquarters for General Stephen D. Lee during the Civil War.

Ridgeland Historical Marker. Developed for the City of Ridgeland by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Historical Society of Ridgeland, the marker has been placed adjacent to the railroad and W. Jackson Street, to commemorate the spot where the first families disembarked from the train to discover their new home.

Choctaw Agency and Old Natchez Trace. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1995, the site encompasses a 3.3-mile segment of the old Natchez Trace and an archaeological site where the government agency for the Choctaw was housed from 1811 to 1823. While the site is located between I-55 and Livingston Road, the marker is located at Natchez Trace Parkway milepost 100.7. The marker was dedicated in 2014.

Old Agency Road. Also known as the Natchez Trace, Old Agency Road was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The road runs between I-55 and Livingston Road in Ridgeland. It was recorded as a Mississippi Landmark on January 22, 1988. Two markers are placed, one near either end of the road.

PLANTATIONS

Rich historical roots: A staple of the local economy, cotton was grown on several plantations around the city.

Greenwood Plantation. Built in 1854 by the cotton planter Col. William Fenil Battley, Sr., the home was spared during the Civil War because the Union general, a Mason, noticed the Mason emblem above the home's door. The Battley family owned the home until 1925; the Redmont family then owned it until the Mark S. Jordan company purchased it in 2000. Privately owned, the property is not open for tours.

Clifton/Ash Plantation. The original home was owned by the Cliftons. A second home was built by Dr. Matthew Ash in 1883 after a tornado destroyed his larger home in 1878. Privately owned, the property is not open for tours.

Yellowley Plantation. Originally located west of Jessamine Cemetery and east of Highway 51 near Moore Street. This property was developed into Trace Ridge subdivision.

CEMETERIES

Scenic rest: Ridgeland's historic cemeteries are great places to learn history at the personal level.

Jessamine Cemetery. Originally a family cemetery named Jessamine after Mrs. Jessie Perkins Yellowley, the two-acre cemetery was deeded to the City of Ridgeland in 1927 by the Yellowley and Perkins families. All monuments of these families face west toward the original location of the Yellowley Plantation home and the Perkins' home. All other monuments face east. Many of Ridgeland's founders and civic leaders are buried here.

Jones Cemetery. Located on County Line Road at Pear Orchard Road, this historic African-American cemetery is still in use today, owned and managed by Simon Hill Church.

Mt. Charity M.B. Church Cemetery. 954 Lake Harbour Drive.

New Hope Grove Cemetery. Located on Old Agency Road and managed by New Birth Church across the street.

Open for Discovery

From fire to fiery personalities. A headquarters in war, a haven in peace.

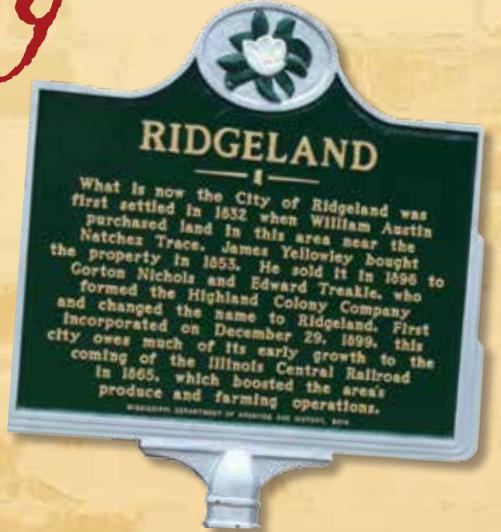
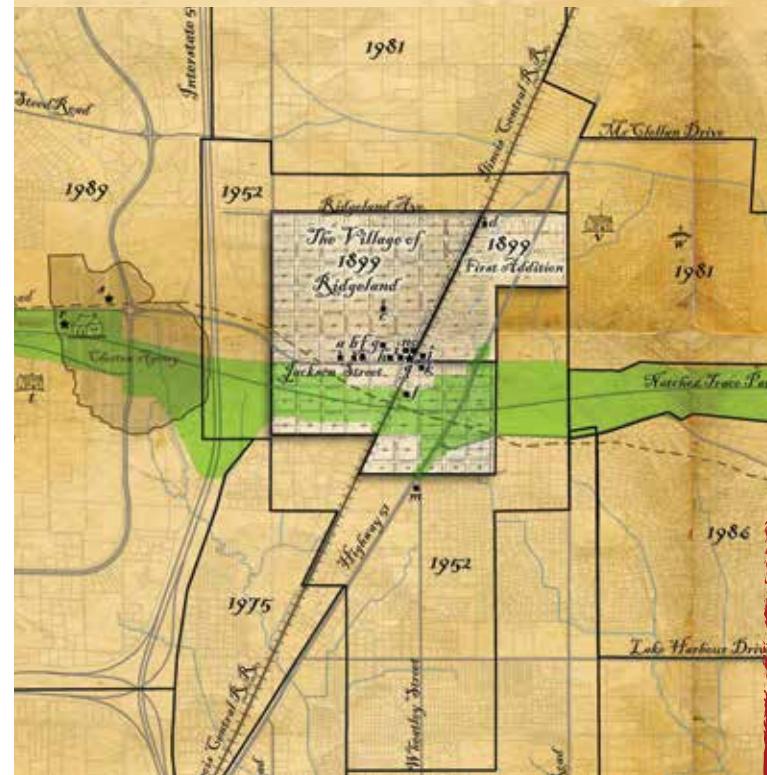
A center for trade and travel: Ridgeland, Mississippi offers vibrant, inviting history at every turn. So open your mind, open your heart –

open this map to discover more!

est. 1899



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Travels in Time
Ridgeland

The History of
Ridgeland, Mississippi

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