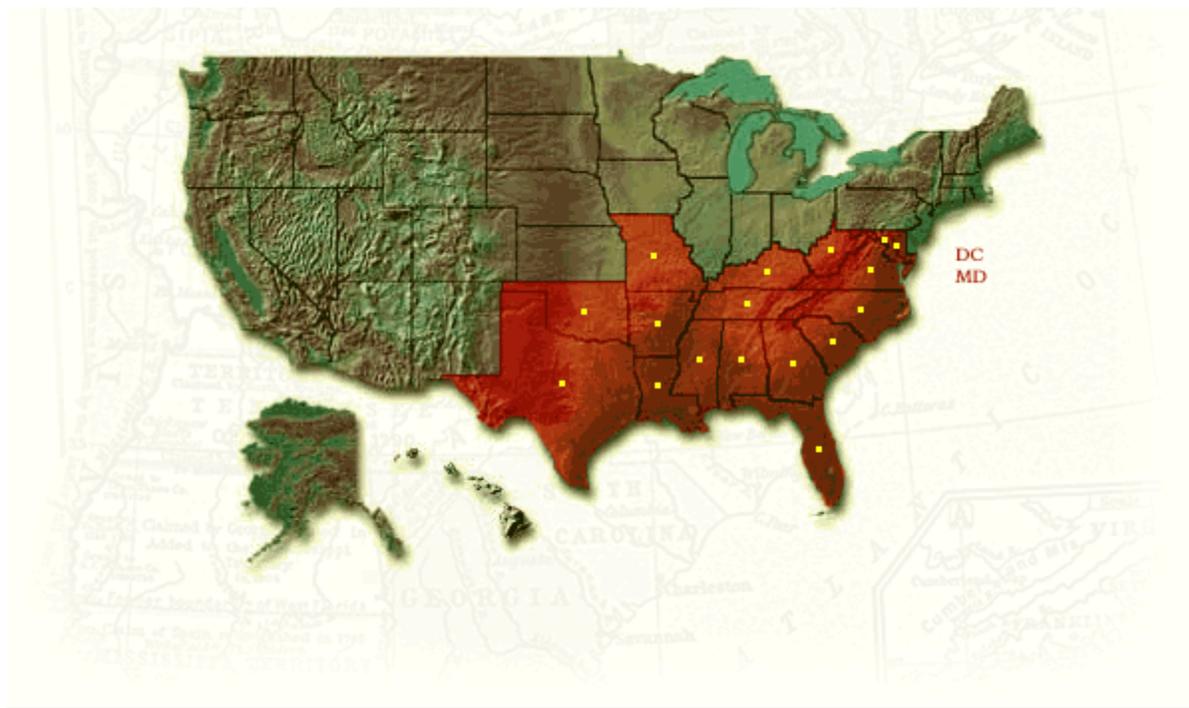


Map of Jim Crow America



Jim Crow Laws: Alabama

Enacted 27 Jim Crow segregation laws between 1865 and 1965: including six each against miscegenation and desegregated schools. A 1915 health care segregation law prevented white nurses from caring for black male patients. Unlike other former Confederacy states, no laws were enacted during the Reconstruction period barring segregation. Miscegenation violations carried the harshest penalties. Violators could be sentenced to the penitentiary for two to seven years of hard labor. After the Brown decision, six segregation laws were passed, including a Birmingham city ordinance requiring segregated public accommodations and recreational areas.

1865: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Stated that it was the duty of the general assembly to periodically enact laws prohibiting intermarriage between whites and blacks, or with persons of mixed blood, and to establish penalties.

1867: Miscegenation [State Code]

Set penalties for intermarriage and cohabitation between blacks and whites. Penalties: Confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor between two and seven years. Those who issued the license or performed such a ceremony could be fined from \$100 to \$1,000, or imprisoned for six months, or both.

1875: Education [Constitution]

Separate schools to be provided for the children of citizens of African descent

1878: Education [Statute]

Repeated separate school requirement of 1875 Constitution.

1891: Railroads [Statute]

Railroads to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, providing two or more passenger cars for each passenger train, or by dividing the passenger cars by partitions so as to create separate accommodations. Conductors were given authority to assign passengers to the proper car. Law did not apply to white or colored passengers entering the state upon railroads who purchased their tickets in another state where a similar law was not in force. Penalties: Persons who attempted to ride in the wrong railroad car would be fined \$100. Railroad companies that failed to enforce the law would be fined up to \$500; conductors could be fined as much as \$100.

1901: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Declared that the legislature could never pass any law authorizing or legalizing "any marriage between any white person and a Negro, or descendant of a Negro."

1901: Education [Constitution]

Separate schools to be provided for white and colored children. No child of either race to be permitted to attend a school of the other race.

1907: Miscegenation [State Code]

Restated 1867 constitutional provision prohibiting intermarriage and cohabitation between whites and blacks. Penalties remained the same. A political code adopted in the same year defined the term "Negro" to include "mulatto," which was noted as "persons of mixed blood descended from a father or mother from Negro ancestors, to the fifth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person." Note: This code added two additional generations to the original 1867 definition of what constituted a "Negro" person.

1911: Jails [Statute]

Unlawful for any sheriff or jailer "to confine in the same room or apartment of any jail or prison white and Negro prisoners."

1915: Health Care [Statute]

White female nurses were prohibited from caring for black male patients.

1927: Education [State Code]

All schools to be segregated by race.

1928: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony.

1928: Race classification [State Code]

Classified all persons with any Negro blood as colored.

1928: Public accommodations [State Code]

Forbid the use by members of either race of toilet facilities in hotels and restaurants which were furnished to accommodate persons of the other race.

1940: Miscegenation [State Code]

Prohibited intermarriage and cohabitation between whites and blacks or the descendant of any Negro. Penalty: Imprisonment in the penitentiary for two to seven years. Ministers and justices of the peace faced fines between \$100 and \$1,000 and could be imprisoned in the county jail for up to six months.

1940: Prisons [State Code]

Unlawful to chain together white and black convicts or allow them to sleep together.

1940: Railroads [State Code]

Code commanded that separate waiting rooms be provided for blacks and whites as well as equal but separate accommodations on railroad cars. Did not apply to passengers entering Alabama from another state that did not have similar laws.

1940: Education [State Code]

County Boards of Education to provide free separate schools for white and colored children.

1945: Public Carriers [Statute]

Required separate waiting rooms and ticket windows for the white and colored races as well as separate seating on buses. Penalty: Misdemeanor carrying a fine of \$500.

1945: Voting Rights [Constitution]

Established voting qualifications to included being able to read and write, understand and explain any article of the U.S. Constitution. Elector had to be employed for the greater part of the 12 months preceding registration.

1955: Public Carrier [Statute]

Called for segregation on public transportation.

1956: Public accommodation [City Ordinance]

The city of Huntsville, Ala., passed a municipal ordinance that set aside one day a week when Negroes could use the municipal golf course.

1956: Recreation [City Council Resolution]

The Huntsville, Ala., City Council passed a resolution that made it unlawful for white and blacks to play cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, football, golf, or track together. Also applied to swimming pools and beaches.

1956: Public Carriers [City Ordinance]

Birmingham, Ala., acted to "reaffirm, reenact and continue in full force and effect" ordinances which prescribed segregated seating on city buses to prevent "incidents, tensions and disorder."

1957: Education [State Code]

No child compelled to attend schools that are racially mixed.

1957: Public accommodations and recreation [State Code]

Political subdivisions may alienate recreational facilities if approved by referendum.

1963: Public accommodations and recreation [City Ordinance]

Repeated portions of Birmingham's city code which had prohibited interracial recreation and had required separation of the races in restaurants and places of entertainment, and separate bathrooms for black and white employees.

Jim Crow Laws: Arkansas

Recorded 18 Jim Crow laws between 1866 and 1959. Segregation of schools, public places and transportation were barred in 1873, but these laws were overturned by 1891.

1866: Education [Statute]

No Negro or mulatto would be allowed to attend any public school except one reserved for "colored persons."

1866: Miscegenation [Statute]

Repeals or modifications of statutes of common laws concerning intermarriage between whites and Negroes or mulattoes would be prohibited.

1873: Barred segregation of public carriers and accommodations [Statute]

Unlawful for railroads, steamboats, stage coaches, or other public carriers to refuse to provide same accommodations as are furnished others paying the same fare. Also unlawful to deny any person paying the same sum as others accommodation at public houses of entertainment, inns, hotels or restaurants.

1873: Barred school segregation [Statute]

Unlawful to refuse to provide equal and like accommodations for the education of each and every youth of school age.

1884: Miscegenation [State Code]

All marriages of white persons with Negroes or mulattoes declared illegal.

1891: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad companies and their employees have power to assign passengers to the proper seat or proper waiting room for each race. Penalties: Persons not complying with this ordinance were to be fined between \$10 and \$200. Employees who failed to assign a passenger to the correct place were to be fined \$25. Railway companies not complying with the law would be fined between \$100 and \$500.

1893: Railroads [Statute]

All railroad companies to provide equal but separate accommodations for each race. In addition to providing separate passenger cars, the companies were to create separate waiting rooms at all passenger depots in the state.

1897: Education [Statute]

Separate colleges for teachers to be established for each race.

1903: Streetcars [Statute]

Streetcar companies are to separate white and black passengers. Penalties: Passengers who refused to take their assigned seat will be charged with a misdemeanor and fined \$25. Companies that fail to enforce the law will also be found guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$25.

1921: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibits cohabitation between whites and blacks and defines the term "Negro" as any person who has any Negro blood in his veins.

1935: Public accommodations [Statute]

All race tracks and gaming establishments were to be segregated.

1947: Public Accommodation [Statute]

A series of statutes were passed that made segregation at polling places, on motor carriers and railroad cars and within prisons mandatory.

1947: Public accommodation [Statute]

Required separate washrooms in mines

1947: Voting rights [Statute]

Required voters to pay poll tax.

1947: Miscegenation [Statute]

Sexual relations and marriage between whites and blacks illegal. Penalty: First conviction \$20 to \$100, second, \$100 minimum and up to 12 months imprisonment, third and subsequent convictions, one to three years imprisonment.

1947: Health Care [Statute]

Separate tuberculosis hospitals to be established for Negroes.

1947: Education [Statute]

Required segregation of races in public schools.

1957: Education [Statute]

No child required to enroll in a racially mixed school.

1957: Public Carrier [Statute]

Required segregation on all public carriers.

1958: Education [Statute]

Governor may close schools by election with ballot to read: "For racial integration of all schools within the ...school district," or "Against racial integration of all schools within the school district."

1959: Public Carriers [Statute]

Required assignment of passengers to segregated seats on all intrastate buses.

Jim Crow Laws: Florida

Enacted 19 Jim Crow segregation laws between 1865 and 1967. Florida also imposed some of the harshest penalties on record. Blacks or whites who entered a railroad car reserved for the other race could be sentenced to the pillory or whipped 39 times, or both. Florida also rewarded informers for reporting cases of miscegenation, who would receive half of the \$1,000 fine. A law barring segregation of public facilities was passed in 1873, but was overturned by 1885. As late as 1967, the city of Sarasota passed a city ordinance requiring segregated beaches.

1865: Railroad [Statute]

Negroes or mulattoes who intruded into any railroad car reserved for white persons would be found guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or to be whipped, not exceeding 39 stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury." Whites faced the same penalty for entering a car reserved for persons of color.

1873: Barred public accommodation segregation [Statute]

Prohibited discrimination on account of race in the full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations such as inns, public transportation, theaters, schools, cemeteries and places of public amusement. Did not include private schools or cemeteries established exclusively for white or colored persons.

1881: Miscegenation [Statute]

Unlawful for any white person to intermarry with any Negro person. Penalty: Performing such a ceremony punishable by a fine of \$1,000, "of which one-half shall be paid to the informer."

1885: Education [Constitution]

White and colored children shall not be taught in the same school.

1885: Miscegenation [Constitution]

"Forever" prohibited marriages between whites and blacks, or between a "white person and a person of Negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive."

1887: Railroads [Statute]

"All respectable Negro persons" to be sold first-class tickets at the same rates as white passengers and shall be provided a separate car "equally as good and provided with the same facilities for comfort as for white persons." Penalty: Conductors and railroad companies violating the provisions of the law faced a fine up to \$500.

1887: Education [Constitution]

White and colored children prohibited from being taught in the same schools.

1895: Education [Statute]

Penal offense for any persons to conduct any school, any grade, either public or private where whites and blacks are instructed or boarded in the same building, or taught in the same class by the same teachers. Penalty: Between \$150 and \$500 fine, or imprisonment in the county jail between three and six months.

1903: Miscegenation [Statute]

Intermarriage with a Negro, mulatto, or any person with one-eighth Negro blood shall be punished. Penalty: Imprisonment up to ten years or a fine not more than \$1,000.

1905: Streetcars [Statute]

Separation of races required on all streetcars. Gave Caucasian mistresses the right to have their children attended in the white section of the car by an African nurse, but withheld from an African woman the equal right to have her child attended in the African section by its Caucasian nurse.

1907: Railroads [Statute]

Separate waiting rooms for each race to be provided at railroad depots along with separate ticket windows. Also called for separation of the races on streetcars. Signs in plain letters to be marked "For White" and "For Colored" to be displayed. Penalties: Railroad companies that refused to comply with the provision could be fined up to \$5,000.

1909: Railroads [Statute]

Separate accommodations required by race. Penalty: Passengers who failed to comply with law would be fined up to \$500.

1913: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for white teachers to teach Negroes in Negro schools, and for Negro teachers to teach in white schools. Penalty: Violators subject to fines up to \$500, or imprisonment up to six months.

1927: Education [Statute]

Criminal offense for teachers of one race to instruct pupils of the other in public schools.

1927: Race classification [Statute]

Defined the words "Negro" or "colored person" to include persons who have one eighth or more Negro blood.

1941: Voting rights protected [Statute]

Poll tax repealed.

1944: Miscegenation [Statute]

Illegal for whites and Negroes to live in adultery. Penalty: up to \$500, or up to two years imprisonment.

1945: Antidefamation [Statute]

Unlawful to print, publish, distribute by any means, any publications, handbills, booklets, etc. which tends to expose any individual or any religious group to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or abuse unless the name and address of those doing so is clearly printed on the written material.

1958: Education [Statute]

County boards of education may adopt regulation for closing schools during emergencies. Schools to close automatically when federal troops used to prevent violence.

1958: Public Carrier [Statute]

Races to be segregated on public carriers.

1967: Public accommodations [City Ordinance]

Sarasota passed a city ordinance stating that "Whenever members of two or more...races shall...be upon any public...bathing beach within the corporate limits of the City of Sarasota, it shall be the duty of the Chief of police or other officer...in charge of the public forces of the City...with the assistance of such police forces, to clear the area involved of all members of all races present."

Jim Crow Laws: Georgia

Passed 27 Jim Crow laws. In addition to the usual miscegenation and educational statutes, segregation laws governing such areas as business licenses, health care and prisons were passed. An 1899 statute authorizing railroad segregation noted that railways were not compelled to transport blacks in either sleeping cars or parlor cars. One anti-segregation law was passed during the Reconstruction era. A curious municipal ordinance was passed by the city of Atlanta in 1927 making it illegal for black barbers to service white children under the age of fourteen. Although Georgia's poll tax law was repealed in 1955, a statute passed three years later restricted voting to those who could answer a series of challenging questions about the Constitution.

1865: Miscegenation [Statute]

Unlawful for officials to issue marriage licenses to persons of African descent and the other a white person. Penalty: A misdemeanor that carried a fine between \$200 and \$500, or confinement in jail for three months, or both. Ministers who married such persons also guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined between \$500 and \$1,000, or confined in jail for six months, or both.

1870: Barred railroad segregation [Statute]

Railroads required to furnish equal accommodations to all, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Penalty: Violators could be sued, and the injured party could collect as much as \$10,000.

1872: Education [Statute]

Called for separate schools for white and black children. Penalty: Schools that admitted both races would receive no monies from the public school fund.

1877: Education [Constitution]

Schools shall be free to all children of the state, but separate schools shall be provided for white and black children.

1891: Railroad and streetcars [Statute]

All railroads to furnish equal accommodations, in separate cars, for white and black passengers. Law did not apply to sleeping-cars. Streetcar conductors to assign passengers to seats, separating the races as much as practicable. Penalty: Passengers who did not comply were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be ejected by a conductor.

1895: Education [State Code]

Black and white children not allowed to attend the same school. Penalty: Teachers who taught white and black pupils in the same school would not be compensated out of the public school fund.

1899: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad companies had the right to assign passengers to seats and berths, and would separate white and colored passengers in sleeping cars. White and colored passengers would not be allowed to occupy the same compartment. Companies were not compelled to carry blacks in sleeping cars or parlor cars.

1905: Public accommodations [Statute]

Any person could donate lands to a city for a park, with the condition that the use of a park be limited to the white race only, or to white women and children only, or to the colored race. Municipalities could accept such gifts for the "exclusive use of the class named."

1908: Penal institutions [Statute]

Separate eating and sleeping accommodations were required for white and black prisoners, and while working.

1925: Business licenses [Statute]

No license would be issued to any person of "the white or Caucasian race to operate a billiard room to be used, frequented, or patronized by persons of the Negro race" and vice versa.

1926: Race classification [State Code]

Classified a "Negro" as any person with at least one quarter Negro blood.

1926: Education [State Code]

Required schools to be racially segregated. Teachers who were guilty of receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same school would not be compensated.

1926: Miscegenation [State Code]

Colored clergyman can marry Negroes only. Also nullified interracial marriages if parties went to another jurisdiction where such marriages were legal.

1927: Miscegenation [Statute]

"Unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person." Another statute enacted the same year changed the law to read that all persons with any ascertainable trace of Negro blood must be classified as persons of color. Penalty: Both races would be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one to two years.

1927: Public accommodations [City Ordinance]

No Negro barber in Atlanta allowed to serve white children under fourteen years of age. Court later declared the ordinance unconstitutional.

1928: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony. Also unlawful for Caucasian persons to marry Asians or Malays.

1928: Race classification [Statute]

Required all persons to fill out voter registration forms with information concerning their racial ancestry. If there was any admixture of Negro blood in the veins of any registrant, person would be considered a person of color.

1931: Public carriers [Statute]

Motor common carriers could confine themselves to carry either white or colored passengers.

1933: Education [State Code]

The board of education was responsible to provide instruction of black and white children in separate schools.

1935: Miscegenation [State Code]

Illegal for a white to marry anyone but a white. Penalty: Felony, one to two years imprisonment.

1935: Health Care [State Code]

Separate mental hospitals to be established for blacks.

1935: Public Carriers [Statute]

Required segregation on all public transportation.

1945: Education [Constitution]

Separate schools to be provided for the white and colored races.

1949: Voting rights [Statute]

Those persons registering to vote were required to correctly answer ten out of thirty questions. Many of the questions were quite difficult.

1955: Voting rights protected [State Code]

Repealed poll tax

1957: Public accommodations and recreation [State Code]

Political subdivisions may alienate parks, etc.

1957: Education [State Code]

No public funds to be allocated to non-segregated schools. Penalty: felony.

1958: Voting rights [Statute]

This statute made voter registration extremely tedious and difficult. Law was designated as "An act to effect a complete revision of the laws of this state relating to the qualification and registration of voters." For example, one of the questions asked "Under what constitutional classification do you desire to make application for registration?"

1958: Public carriers [State Code]

Segregation on public carriers

1963: Public carrier segregation barred [City Ordinance]

The city of Albany, GA, repealed the ordinances which had required segregation in transportation, ticket sales and restaurants.

1963: Public accommodations segregation barred [City Ordinance]

The city of Atlanta passed an ordinance which repealed all city ordinances "which required the separation of persons because of race, color or creed in public transportation, recreation, entertainment and other facilities.

Jim Crow Laws: Kentucky

Typical of most border states, Kentucky passed numerous segregation laws after the Civil War (17). Beginning in 1866, a miscegenation law was passed that carried a felony penalty with imprisonment in the state penitentiary up to five years. A 1909 statute called for the establishment of an institution to care for black deaf mutes, with the provision that the two races would be "kept entirely separate and distinct from each other." No anti-segregation laws were passed before 1948. A miscegenation statute was still in effect in 1955.

1866: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited whites from marrying any Negro or any descendant of any Negro to the third generation inclusive. Penalty: Felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary up to five years.

1866: Education [Statute]

School district trustees given right to create separate schools for black children.

1868: Barred school segregation [Statute]

Prohibited separate schools based on race.

1869: Barred public accommodations and carrier segregation [Statute]

Prohibited excluding passengers from railroads, streetcars, steamboats, coaches or other vehicles based on race. Allowed for a person's removal if they did not pay the fare, or engaged in disorderly conduct, or committed an act that injured the business of the carrier. Penalty: Forfeiture of the license and closing of the place of business; offender liable to suit by the injured party to recover damages.

1870: Barred anti-miscegenation [State Code]

Private or religious marriages legal to all persons of whatever race or color as well as to marriages formerly prohibited by any law of the state. No language prohibiting intermarriage or miscegenation.

1873: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for a black child to attend a white school, and the reverse. "No colored school shall be located within one mile of a white school, except in cities and towns, where it may not be within six hundred feet."

1873: Barred public accommodations and carrier segregation [Statute]

Ensured all Louisiana and U.S. citizens equal and impartial access to use all common carriers on land and water, inns and all public resorts. Penalty: Forfeiture of business license. Liable for damages in favor of the injured party.

1890: Railroads [Statute]

Railway companies to provide equal but separate accommodations for white and colored passengers. Penalty: Passengers or conductors not complying with the law subject to a fine of \$25 or imprisonment for 20 days. Officers and directors of railway companies that fail to comply guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined between \$100 and \$500. Law did not apply to streetcars.

1891: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for black and white children to attend the same schools.

1892: Railroads [Statute]

Railroads to provide separate coaches for white and colored passengers. Signs must be posted stating the race for each car. Penalty: Railway companies that failed to comply could be fined from between \$500 to \$1,500. Conductors who failed to enforce the law were to be fined from \$50 to \$100.

1893: Miscegenation [Statute]

Marriage prohibited between a white person and a Negro or mulatto.

1894: Railroads [Statute]

Depots must provide equal but separate waiting rooms for the white and colored races. "No person shall occupy the wrong room." Law must be posted in a conspicuous place. Penalty: Persons who insist on entering the improper place may be fined \$25 or imprisoned up to 30 days. Agents failing to enforce the law guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$50.

1894: Miscegenation [Statute]

Intermarriage between white persons and persons of color prohibited.

1898: Education [Constitution]

General Assembly to establish free public schools for the white and colored races.

1902: Streetcars [Statute]

All streetcars must provide separate but equal accommodations. Penalty: Passengers or conductors not complying could receive a fine of \$25 or imprisonment up to 30 days. A railway company that refused to comply could receive a fine of \$100, or imprisonment between 60 days and six months.

1904: Education [Statute]

Unlawful to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and Negro races are both received as pupils. Law did not prohibit private schools or colleges from maintaining a separate and distinct branch, in a different locality, not less than 25 miles apart, for the education exclusively of one race or color. Penalty: Violators fined \$1,000.

1908: Public accommodation [Statute]

Unlawful for whites and blacks to buy and consume alcohol on the same premises. Penalty: Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine between \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment in the parish prison or jail up to two years.

1908: Miscegenation [Statute]

Concubinage between the Caucasian or white race and any person of the Negro or black race is a felony. Penalty: Imprisonment from one month to one year, with or without hard labor.

1909: Health Care [State Code]

Institution for education of colored deaf mutes established. "But the two races shall be forever kept entirely separate and distinct from each other."

1910: Miscegenation [Statute]

Restatement of the law passed in 1908, using the words "Persons of the Caucasian and colored races."

1912: Residential [Statute]

Building permits for building Negro houses in white communities, or any portion of a community

inhabited principally by white people, and vice versa prohibited. Penalty: violators fined from \$50 to \$2,000, "and the municipality shall have the right to cause said building to be removed and destroyed."

1914: Public accommodation [Statute]

All circuses, shows and tent exhibitions required to provide two ticket offices with individual ticket sellers and two entrances to the performance for each race.

1915: Education [Statute]

No white children to attend any graded common school for colored children and vice versa.

1918: Prisons [Statute]

Provided for the segregation of the races in all municipal, parish and state prisons.

1921: Education [Constitution]

Called for separate, free public schools for the education of white and black children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

1921: Housing [Statute]

Prohibited Negro and white families from living in the same dwelling place.

1928: Education [Statute]

Prescribed separate textbooks for white and black school children.

1928: Public Carrier [Statute]

Equal but separate accommodations to be provided on all public carriers.

1932: Residential [State Code]

No person or corporation shall rent an apartment in an apartment house or other like structure to a person who is not of the same race as the other occupants.

1932: Miscegenation [State Code]

Outlawed interracial marriages. Nullified interracial marriages if parties went to another jurisdiction where such marriages were legal. Also prohibited Negroes and Indians to marry each other.

1933: Public accommodations [Statute]

Authorized the establishment of separate library facilities for Negroes in certain cities.

1934: Education [Statute]

Required schools to be racially segregated.

1942: Health Care [Statute]

Separate but equal accommodations for the races to be provided in old age homes.

1944: Miscegenation [Statute]

Marriage between a white person and a Negro or mulatto was prohibited and void. Penalty: Fine of \$500 to \$5,000. If continued to cohabit would be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three to twelve months.

1944: Railroads [Statute]

Called for separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

1948: Barred school segregation [Statute]

Amended law to allow Negro physician and nurses to take postgraduate studies in public hospitals in Louisville.

1950: Barred school segregation [Statute]

Permitted blacks to attend institutions of higher learning in Kentucky under two conditions. Students could attend if a school's governing body approved and if comparable courses were not available at the Kentucky College for Negroes in Frankfort, KY.

1951: Miscegenation [Statute]

Cohabitation between whites and blacks illegal. Penalty: Up to \$1,000, or up to five years imprisonment, or both.

1951: Adoption [Statute]

Forbid interracial adoptions.

1952: Miscegenation [State Code]

Prohibited marriage between whites and persons of color. Penalty: Up to \$1,000 and/or five years imprisonment.

1953: Health Care [Statute]

Separate tuberculosis hospitals to be established for blacks. Repealed in 1954.

1954: Education [Statute]

Immediately after the Brown decision, Louisiana amended its Constitution to state that all public and elementary schools would be operated separately for white and black children. Penalty: \$500 to \$1,000 for not enforcing and imprisonment from three to six months.

1955: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriage between whites and Negroes. Penalty: \$500 to \$5,000. If cohabitation continues, imprisonment for three to 12 months.

1956: Public carriers [Statute]

Revised older laws requiring that common carriers provide separate waiting rooms for white intrastate passengers and for Negro intrastate and interstate passengers.

1956: Employment [Statute]

Provided that all persons, firms or corporations create separate bathroom facilities for members of the white and Negro races employed by them or permitted to come upon their premises. In addition, separate eating places in separate rooms as well as separate eating and drinking utensils were to be provided for members of the white and Negro races. Penalty: Misdemeanor, \$100 to \$1,000, 60 days to one year imprisonment.

1956: Recreation [Statute]

Firms were prohibited from permitting on their premises any dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training, games, sports or contests in which the participants are members of the white and Negro races.

1956: Public accommodations [Statute]

All public parks, recreation centers, playgrounds, etc. would be segregated. This provision was made "for the purpose of protecting the public health, morals and the peace and good order in the state and not because of race."

1956: Public carrier [Statute]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1957: Education [Constitution]

All public schools to be racially segregated.

1957: Education [Statute]

Compulsory attendance suspended in school systems where integration ordered; no state funds to non-segregated schools.

1958: Health Care [Statute]

All human blood to be used in the state of Louisiana for transfusions to be labeled with the word "Caucasian," "Negroid," or "Mongoloid" so as to clearly indicate the race of the donor. If the blood was not labeled it was not permitted to be used.

1960: Voting rights [Statute]

Required that the race of all candidates named on ballots be designated.

Jim Crow Laws: Louisiana

1868: Barred school segregation [Statute]
Prohibited separate schools based on race.

1869: Barred public accommodations and carrier segregation [Statute]
Prohibited excluding passengers from railroads, streetcars, steamboats, coaches or other vehicles based on race. Allowed for a person's removal if they did not pay the fare, or engaged in disorderly conduct, or committed an act that injured the business of the carrier. Penalty: Forfeiture of the license and closing of the place of business; offender liable to suit by the injured party to recover damages.

1870: Anti-miscegenation [State Code]
Private or religious marriages legal to all persons of whatever race or color as well as to marriages formerly prohibited by any law of the state. No language prohibiting intermarriage or miscegenation.

1873: Barred public accommodations and carrier segregation [Statute]
Ensured all Louisiana and U.S. citizens equal and impartial access to use all common carriers on land and water, inns and all public resorts. Penalty: Forfeiture of business license. Liable for damages in favor of the injured party.

1890: Railroads [Statute]
Railway companies to provide equal but separate accommodations for white and colored passengers. Penalty: Passengers or conductors not complying with the law subject to a fine of \$25 or imprisonment for 20 days. Officers and directors of railway companies that fail to comply guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined between \$100 and \$500. Law did not apply to streetcars.

1894: Miscegenation [Statute]
Intermarriage between white persons and persons of color prohibited.

1894: Railroads [Statute]
Depots must provide equal but separate waiting rooms for the white and colored races. "No person shall occupy the wrong room." Law must be posted in a conspicuous place. Penalty: Persons who insist on entering the improper place may be fined \$25 or imprisoned up to 30 days. Agents failing to enforce the law guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$50.

1898: Education [Constitution]
General Assembly to establish free public schools for the white and colored races.

1902: Streetcars [Statute]
All streetcars must provide separate but equal accommodations. Penalty: Passengers or conductors not complying could receive a fine of \$25 or imprisonment up to 30 days. A railway company that refused to comply could receive a fine of \$100, or imprisonment between 60 days and six months.

1908: Public accommodation [Statute]
Unlawful for whites and blacks to buy and consume alcohol on the same premises. Penalty: Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine between \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment in the parish prison or jail up to two years.

1908: Miscegenation [Statute]

Concubinage between the Caucasian or white race and any person of the Negro or black race is a felony. Penalty: Imprisonment from one month to one year, with or without hard labor.

1910: Miscegenation [Statute]

Restatement of the law passed in 1908, using the words "Persons of the Caucasian and colored races."

1912: Residential [Statute]

Building permits for building Negro houses in white communities, or any portion of a community inhabited principally by white people, and vice versa prohibited. Penalty: violators fined from \$50 to \$2,000, "and the municipality shall have the right to cause said building to be removed and destroyed."

1914: Public accommodation [Statute]

All circuses, shows and tent exhibitions required to provide two ticket offices with individual ticket sellers and two entrances to the performance for each race.

1918: Prisons [Statute]

Provided for the segregation of the races in all municipal, parish and state prisons.

1921: Housing [Statute]

Prohibited Negro and white families from living in the same dwelling place.

1921: Education [Constitution]

Called for separate, free public schools for the education of white and black children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

1928: Public Carrier [Statute]

Equal but separate accommodations to be provided on all public carriers.

1932: Miscegenation [State Code]

Outlawed interracial marriages. Nullified interracial marriages if parties went to another jurisdiction where such marriages were legal. Also prohibited Negroes and Indians to marry each other.

1932: Residential [State Code]

No person or corporation shall rent an apartment in an apartment house or other like structure to a person who is not of the same race as the other occupants.

1942: Health Care [Statute]

Separate but equal accommodations for the races to be provided in old age homes.

1951: Adoption [Statute]

Forbid interracial adoptions.

1951: Miscegenation [Statute]

Cohabitation between whites and blacks illegal. Penalty: Up to \$1,000, or up to five years imprisonment, or both.

1952: Miscegenation [State Code]

Prohibited marriage between whites and persons of color. Penalty: Up to \$1,000 and/or five years imprisonment.

1954: Education [Statute]

Immediately after the Brown decision, Louisiana amended its Constitution to state that all public and elementary schools would be operated separately for white and black children. Penalty: \$500 to \$1,000 for not enforcing and imprisonment from three to six months.

1956: Recreation [Statute]

Firms were prohibited from permitting on their premises any dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training, games, sports or contests in which the participants are members of the white and Negro races.

1956: Public carriers [Statute]

Revised older laws requiring that common carriers provide separate waiting rooms for white intrastate passengers and for Negro intrastate and interstate passengers.

1956: Employment [Statute]

Provided that all persons, firms or corporations create separate bathroom facilities for members of the white and Negro races employed by them or permitted to come upon their premises. In addition, separate eating places in separate rooms as well as separate eating and drinking utensils were to be provided for members of the white and Negro races. Penalty: Misdemeanor, \$100 to \$1,000, 60 days to one year imprisonment.

1956: Public accommodations [Statute]

All public parks, recreation centers, playgrounds, etc. would be segregated. This provision was made "for the purpose of protecting the public health, morals and the peace and good order in the state and not because of race."

1957: Education [Constitution]

All public schools to be racially segregated.

1957: Education [Statute]

Compulsory attendance suspended in school systems where integration ordered; no state funds to non-segregated schools.

1958: Health Care [Statute]

All human blood to be used in the state of Louisiana for transfusions to be labeled with the word "Caucasian," "Negroid," or "Mongoloid" so as to clearly indicate the race of the donor. If the blood was not labeled it was not permitted to be used.

1960: Voting rights [Statute]

Required that the race of all candidates named on ballots be designated.

Jim Crow Laws: Maryland

Like other border states, Maryland fully supported segregation, passing 15 such laws between 1870 and 1957. Persons found guilty of violating the 1884 miscegenation law were subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary between 18 months to ten years. The state also paid close attention to segregating its steamboat trade. The miscegenation statute was not repealed until 1967.

1870: Education [Statute]

Taxes paid by colored people shall be set aside for maintaining schools for colored children.

1872: Education [Statute]

Schools to be established for colored children. No colored school shall be established in a district unless the colored population warrants.

1884: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited all marriages between white persons and Negroes and persons of Negro descent to third generation inclusive. Penalty: Person guilty of infamous crime and subject to a sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary between 18 months to ten years. Ministers who performed such ceremonies were to be fined \$100.

1904: Railroads [Statute]

All railroad companies required to provide separate cars or coaches for white and colored passengers. Signage in plain letters to be displayed in a conspicuous place. Penalty: Companies that failed to comply could be fined between \$300 and \$1,000. Passengers who refused to take their assigned seat could be charged with a misdemeanor and fined between \$5 and \$50, or imprisoned in jail for 30 days, or both. Conductors who failed to carry out the law could be charged with a misdemeanor and fined between \$25 and \$50.

1904: Steamboats [Statute]

White and colored passengers to be assigned to separate areas of a steamboat. Penalty: Company officers who failed to enforce the law could be charged with a misdemeanor, and fined between \$25 and \$50. Passengers who refused to sit where assigned were liable for misdemeanor and could be fined between \$5 and \$50.

1908: Steamboats [Statute]

Steamboats operating on the Chesapeake Bay required to provide separate toilet or retiring rooms, and separate sleeping cabins for white and black passengers. Penalty: \$50 for each day's violation.

1908: Streetcars [Statute]

Streetcars required to designate separate seats for white and colored passengers. Penalty: Passengers who refused to comply with law guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be fined up to \$50, or imprisoned in jail for 30 days, or both. Conductors who refused to enforce the act were guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be fined up to \$20.

1924: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony.

1924: Education [State Code]

Required racially segregated schools.

1935: Miscegenation [Statute]

Miscegenation between persons of the Caucasian and Malay races prohibited.

1951: Education [State Code]

Duty of County Board of Education to establish free public schools for all colored children between the ages of six and twenty years.

1951: Barred public accommodation segregation [Statute]

Repealed public accommodation segregation laws.

1955: Miscegenation [Statute]

Any white woman who delivered a child conceived with a Negro or mulatto would be sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months to five years.

1957: Miscegenation [State Code]

Crime for white woman to bear a black man's child. Law held unconstitutional later that year in *State v. Howard*.

1957: Miscegenation [State Code]

Prohibited marriage between whites and Negroes or Asians. Penalty: 18 months to 10 years imprisonment.

1957: Adoption [State Code]

Required race to be disclosed on petition for adoption.

1967: Barred anti-miscegenation [Statute]

Repealed anti-miscegenation law.

Jim Crow Laws: Mississippi

Enacted 22 Jim Crow statutes, and a law restricting voting rights between 1865 and 1956. Six miscegenation laws were enacted, four school and three railroad segregation acts were passed. Three segregation laws were passed after the 1954 Brown decision. The sentence for violating the state's 1865 miscegenation law was life imprisonment. In later years, the miscegenation laws became more complex. In 1880, those persons with one quarter or more Negro blood were considered "colored." By 1890 the law had become more stringent, marking those with one-eighth or more Negro blood as non-white. In 1906, the miscegenation law was amended to include not only blacks but Asians as well in the list of unacceptable mates for Caucasians. During the Reconstruction era, Mississippi passed five civil rights laws, permitting miscegenation, protecting voting rights and barring public carrier and school segregation.

1865: Miscegenation [Statute]

Declared a felony for any freedman, free Negro, or mulatto to intermarry with any white person. Penalty: Imprisonment in state penitentiary for life.

1865: Railroad [Statute]

Unlawful for any freedman, Negro, or mulatto to ride in any first-class passenger cars used by white persons. Penalty: Misdemeanor punished by a fine between \$50 to \$500; and imprisonment in county jail until fine and costs of prosecution are paid. Half of the fines to be paid to the informer, the other half to the county treasury where offense was committed.

1867: Barred court testimony discrimination [Statute]

Negroes given the right to testify on the same terms as white persons.

1867: Jury selection [Statute]

Negroes declared incompetent to serve as jurors.

1868: Voting rights protected [Constitution]

Removed the limitation of suffrage to white persons only.

1868: Barred public carrier segregation [Constitution]

All citizens had the right to travel on all public transportation.

1871: Barred anti-miscegenation [State Code]

Omitted miscegenation or intermarriage statute.

1871: Barred school segregation [State Code]

All children from five to twenty-one years of age shall have in all respects equal advantages in public schools.

1872: Barred prison segregation [Statute]

No distinction on account of race or color or previous condition in working convicts.

1873: Barred public accommodations segregation [Statute]

1878: Education [Statute]

Prohibited teaching white and black children in the same school.

1880: Miscegenation [State Code]

Revised state code to declare marriage between white persons and Negroes or mulattoes or persons of one-quarter or more Negro blood as "incestuous and void." Penalty: Fine up to \$500, or imprisonment in the penitentiary up to ten years, or both.

1888: Railroad [Statute]

New depot buildings were to provide separate rooms for the sexes and the races if deemed proper by the board. Equal but separate accommodations to be provided for white and colored passengers. Penalty: Misdemeanor for railroad companies failing to comply, with a fine up to \$500. Conductors who failed to enforce the law could be fined from \$25 to \$50 for each offense.

1890: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Prohibited marriage of a white person with a Negro or mulatto or person who has one-eighth or more of Negro blood.

1890: Education [Constitution]

Separate schools to be maintained for white and black children.

1896: Education [Statute]

Separate districts established for the schools of white and black children.

1904: Streetcars [Statute]

Streetcars were to provide equal but separate accommodations for white and colored passengers. Penalties: Passengers could be fined \$25 or confined up to 30 days in county jail. Employees liable for a fine of \$25 or confinement up to 30 days in jail. A streetcar company could be charged with a misdemeanor for failing to carry out law and be fined \$100 and face imprisonment between 60 days and six months.

1906: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad commission to provide separate waiting rooms for white and black passengers. Separate restrooms were to be provided also.

1906: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriage between a white person with a Negro or mulatto or a person with one-eighth or more Negro blood, or with an Asian or person with one-eighth or more "Mongolian" blood.

1920: Miscegenation [Statute]

Persons or corporations who printed, published or circulated written material promoting the acceptance of intermarriage between whites and Negroes would be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty: Fine up to \$500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both.

1930: Education [State Code]

Required schools to be racially segregated, and the creation of separate districts to provide school facilities for the greatest number of pupils of both races. In addition, authorized the establishment of separate schools for Native Americans.

1930: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony. Nullified interracial marriages if parties went to another jurisdiction

where such marriages were legal. Also prohibited marriages between persons of the Caucasian race and those persons who had one eighth of more Asian blood.

1942: Voting rights [Constitution]

Instituted poll tax requirement.

1942: Miscegenation [State Code]

Marriage between white and Negro or Asian void. Penalty: \$500 and/or up to ten years imprisonment. Anyone advocating intermarriage subject to fine of \$500 and/or six months.

1942: Health Care [State Code]

Segregated facilities at state charity hospital and separate entrances at all state hospitals.

1956: Education [State Code & Constitution]

Separate schools to be maintained. All state executive officers required to prevent implementation of school segregation decision by "lawful means." Governor may close any school if he determines closure to be in best interest of majority of children.

1956: Public carriers [State Code]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1956: Public accommodation [Statute]

Firms and corporations authorized to choose their clientele and the right to refuse service to any person.

1958: Recreation [Statute]

Authorized governor to close parks to prevent desegregation.

Jim Crow Laws: Missouri

Seven school segregation and five miscegenation statutes, a public accommodations statute and a law forbidding interracial adoptions were passed in Missouri between 1865 and 1952, characterizing the state's civil rights stance as typical of most other border states. No anti-segregation laws were passed during this period. The state's 1879 miscegenation law, which made marriage between any white person and a person with one-eighth Negro blood or more illegal, offers testament to the difficulty of determining an individual's racial lineage. The statute noted that a jury in a miscegenation trial would determine the amount of Negro blood from a person's appearance.

1865: Education [Constitution]

Separate free public schools are required for white and Negro children.

1865: Education [Statute]

Provides education for all children as long as white children are sent to separate schools from black children.

1866: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited all marriages between whites and Negroes.

1875: Education [Constitution]

Separate free public schools shall be established for children of African descent.

1879: Miscegenation [Statute]

Persons with one-eighth or more Negro blood were prohibited from marrying white persons. Penalty: Two years in the penitentiary, or a fine up to \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for three months, or both fine and imprisonment. "A jury could determine the amount of Negro blood from appearance."

1887: Education [Statute]

A school for Negro children to be established in districts where there are more than fifteen children of required age. In districts with less than fifteen children, they may attend school in another district with a separate school for Negro children.

1889: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for any black child to attend any white public school, or for any white child to attend a school for black children.

1909: Miscegenation [Statute]

Marriages between white persons and Negroes, or white persons and Asians prohibited.

1929: Education [Statute]

Required racially segregated schools.

1929: Public accommodations [Statute]

City boards of education authorized to establish and maintain separate libraries for whites and blacks.

1929: Miscegenation [Statute]

Miscegenation declared a felony. Also prohibited marriages between persons of the Caucasian and Asian races.

1949: Education [Statute]

Enabled Negroes to enroll in the University of Missouri in cases where the course they took were not available at Lincoln University (a black college).

1949: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriage between white persons and Negroes or white persons and Asians. Penalty: Two years in penitentiary or not less than three months in county jail, fine not less than \$100, or both.

1952: Adoptions [Statute]

Forbid interracial adoptions.

Jim Crow Laws: North Carolina

Passed 23 Jim Crow laws between 1873 and 1957. Seven of the statutes concerned school segregation, six were related to transportation and four outlawed miscegenation. No anti-segregation laws were passed until 1963. Suggesting the difficulty in determining a person's race, a school segregation law passed in 1903 declared that no child no matter how "remote the strain" of Negro blood could be considered a white child and attend a school for white children. The state continued to pass non-compulsory attendance requirements after the Brown decision in 1956 and 1957 as a means to avoid desegregation.

1873: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriages between whites and Negroes or Indians or persons of Negro or Indian descent to third generation.

1875: Education [Constitution]

White and black children shall be taught in separate public schools, "but there shall be no discrimination made in favor of, or to the prejudice of, either race."

1875: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Prohibited forever all marriages between a white person and a Negro or between a white person and a person of Negro descent to third generation inclusive.

1899: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad and steamboat companies to provide separate but equal accommodations for white and black passengers. Did not apply to streetcars. Penalty: A company that failed to enforce this act fined \$100 per day, each day, to be recovered in action brought by any passenger on any train or steamboat who has been provided accommodations with a person of a different race.

1901: Education [Statute]

Clarified how children would be separated in public schools. The education policies followed the code regulating marriages from the 1875 Constitution, which stated that persons of Negro descent to the third generation inclusive were considered "colored."

1903: Education [Statute]

No child with "Negro blood in its veins, however remote the strain, shall attend a school for the white race, and no such child shall be considered a white child."

1907: Streetcars [Statute]

All streetcars shall set aside a portion of the front of each car as necessary for white passengers, and a rear portion of the car for black passengers. Noted that "no contiguous seats on the same bench shall be occupied by the white and colored passengers at the same time unless or until all other seats are occupied." Penalty: Misdemeanor for officer who violates this act, and may be fined or imprisoned. Passengers who violated the law could be fined up to \$50 or imprisoned up to 30 days. Companies were not liable for a mistake in the designation of any passenger to a seat set apart for the other race.

1908: Education [Statute]

Prohibited black and white children from attending the same schools. Descendants of the Croatan Indians to have separate schools also.

1919: Health Care [Statute]

Mandatory that public or private hospitals, sanatoriums, or institutions which admitted colored patients to employ colored nurses to care for inmates of their own race. Law repealed in 1925.

1921: Miscegenation [Statute]

Miscegenation declared a felony.

1925: Public Carriers [Statute]

Seats on all buses to be segregated by race.

1929: Health Care [Statute]

Mental hospitals to be segregated by race.

1931: Education [State Code]

Authorized separate education facilities for the "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County" and the "Indians of Person County," formerly known as "Croatans." Denied the privilege of such schools to all persons of Negro blood to the fourth generation inclusive.

1931: Public accommodations [State Code]

State library directed to maintain a separate place to accommodate colored patrons.

1933: Prisons [Statute]

Prisons to be segregated by race.

1947: Public accommodations [Statute]

Called for racial restrictions for the burial of the dead at cemeteries.

1950: Public carriers [Statute]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1952: National Guard [Statute]

No black troops to be permitted where white troops available; colored troops to be under control of white officers.

1953: Miscegenation [Statute]

Marriage between white and Negroes or Indians void. Penalty: Infamous crime, four months to ten years imprisonment, fine discretion of court.

1956: Education [Statute]

Local school boards given the option to suspend school operations.

1956: Public accommodations [Statute]

Required all plants and other businesses to maintain separate toilet facilities. Penalty: Misdemeanor.

1957: Education [Statute]

No child forced to attend school with children of a different race.

1957: Health Care [Statute]

Hospitals for the insane to be segregated.

1963: Barred public accommodations segregation [City Ordinance]

Raleigh, N.C. repealed a portion of the city code which required racial segregation in public cemeteries.

1963: Barred residential segregation [City Ordinance]

Repealed a 30-year ordinance in Asheville, N.C., which had barred persons of different races from residing in the same neighborhood.

Jim Crow Laws: Oklahoma

Following the pattern of states bordering the Confederacy, Oklahoma strongly supported separation of the races with 18 Jim Crow laws passed between 1890 and 1957. An Oklahoma City ordinance passed in 1925 made it illegal for black bands to march with white bands. Two laws were passed that restricted voting rights.

1890: Education [Statute]

Every three years an election for school electors to be held to vote for or against separate schools for white and colored children.

1897: Education [Statute]

A separate district will be established for colored children wherever there are at least eight black children. Unlawful for any white child to attend a school for black children (or vice versa).

1907: Education [Constitution]

Separate schools for white and colored children to be provided by the legislature.

1907: Voting rights [Statute]

Indigent persons housed in a poorhouse at public expense excluded from voting. Exception made for Federal, Confederate, and Spanish American veterans.

1907: Voting rights [Statute]

Required electors to read and write any section of the state Constitution. Exempted those who were enfranchised on January 1, 1866, and lineal descendants of such persons. Declared unconstitutional in 1915; however, provision for literacy was upheld.

1908: Education [Statute]

Public schools within Oklahoma to be operated under a plan of separation between the white and colored races. Penalty: Teachers could be fined between \$10 and \$50 for violating the law, and their certificate cancelled for one year. Corporations that operated schools that did not comply with the law were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined between \$100 and \$500. White students who attended a colored school could be fined between \$5 and \$20 daily.

1908: Railroads [Statute]

All railroad and streetcar companies to provide separate coaches for white and black passengers, "equal in all points of comfort and convenience." Penalty: Railway companies that violate the law fined \$100 to \$1,000. Passengers who fail to comply can be charged with a misdemeanor punishable by a fine from \$5 to \$25. Conductors could be fined \$50 to \$500 for failing to enforce the law.

1908: Miscegenation [Statute]

Unlawful for a person of African descent to marry any person not of African descent. Penalty: Felony punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and imprisonment from one to five years in the penitentiary.

1915: Public accommodations [Statute]

Required telephone companies to maintain separate booths for white and colored patrons.

1921: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriage between Indians and Negroes.

1921: Education [Statute]

Misdemeanor for a teacher to teach white and colored children in the same school. Penalty: Cancellation of teaching certificate without renewal for one year.

1921: Public accommodations [Statute]

Required maintenance of separate accommodations for colored persons in public libraries in cities with a Negro population of 1,000 or more.

1925: Entertainment [City Ordinance]

Black bands were prohibited from marching with white bands in Oklahoma City parades. Also, white Golden Gloves boxers were prohibited from sparring against black boxers.

1937: Public carriers [Statute]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1949: Health Care [Statute]

Called for a consolidated Negro institution to care for blind, deaf and orphans.

1954: Public accommodations [Statute]

Separate restrooms in mines required.

1955: Miscegenation [Statute]

Marriage of anyone of African descent to one who is not white prohibited. Penalty: Up to \$500 and one to five years imprisonment.

1957: Adoption [Statute]

Adoption petitions must state race of petitioner and child.

Jim Crow Laws: South Carolina

Passed 22 segregation laws between 1865 and 1957. Six miscegenation laws, six school segregation laws and four railroad segregation statutes were passed, including a 1952 statute that made it a crime for a black to take custody of a white child. Three anti-segregation laws were passed during the Reconstruction era, but were overturned in 1879.

1865: Miscegenation [Statute]

Prohibited marriage between a white person and a person of color.

1866: Miscegenation [Statute]

Upheld 1865 law prohibiting intermarriage

1868: Barred school segregation [Constitution]

All public schools and universities to be free and open to all persons regardless of race or color.

1869: Barred public accommodation segregation [Constitution]

Gave all classes of citizens without regard to race or color equal access to public, legal and political privileges. Included the right to intermarry.

1869: Barred public carrier segregation [Statute]

Unlawful for public carriers or any business to discriminate on account of race or color. Penalty: Fine of \$1,000 and hard labor in the penitentiary for five years. Corporations that violated this act shall forfeit their business license.

1879: Miscegenation [Statute]

"Marriage between a white person and an Indian, Negro, mulatto, mestizo, or half-breed shall be null and void." Penalty: Misdemeanor, fined a minimum of \$500, or imprisoned for not less than twelve months, or both. Ministers who performed such marriages faced misdemeanor charges, subject to the same penalty.

1895: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Prohibited marriage between a white person with a Negro or mulatto, or a person who had one-eighth or more Negro blood.

1895: Education [Constitution]

No children of either race "shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

1896: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for pupils of one race to attend schools provided for persons of another race.

1898: Railroads [Statute]

All railroads to provide separate first-class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers. Penalty: Railroad employees who violated the law were liable to a fine from \$300 to \$500. Section 6 of the law noted that it was legal for all persons paying second-class fare to ride in a second-class car.

1900: Railroads [Statute]

Amended the act of 1898, repealing section six. The new law stated that railroads were not required to have second-class coaches. Penalty: Employees violating the law faced misdemeanor charges punishable by a fine between \$25 and \$100. Passengers who refused to sit in their assigned car were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined from \$25 to \$100.

1903: Railroads [Statute]

Amended 1900 law stating that railroads were required to furnish separate apartments for white and colored passengers only on passenger trains, not on freight trains.

1905: Streetcars [Statute]

Authorized streetcars to separate the races in their cars. Penalty: Conductors who failed to enforce the law could be fined up to \$100, or imprisoned for up to 30 days for each offense.

1906: Railroads [Statute]

Firms providing meals to passengers at railroad stations were prohibited from serving meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, at the same counter, or at the same table. Penalty: Misdemeanor, could be fined from \$25 to \$100, or imprisoned up to 30 days.

1932: Public accommodations [Statute]

All circuses and tent show must provide separate entrances for white and black customers.

1932: Education [State Code]

Required racially segregated schools.

1932: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a misdemeanor. Also forbid marriages between persons of the Caucasian and Asian races.

1935: Education [Statute]

Required school bus drivers to be of the same race as the children they transported.

1952: Voting rights protected [State Code]

Repealed poll tax statute.

1952: Employment [State Code]

Unlawful for cotton textile manufacturers to allow different races to work together in same room, use same exits, bathrooms, etc. Penalty \$100 and/or imprisonment at hard labor up to 30 days.

1952: Miscegenation [State Code]

Marriage of white with Negro, mulatto, Indian, or mestizo void. Penalty: Not less than \$500 and/or not less than 12 months imprisonment.

1952: Adoption [Statute]

Crime to give colored person custody of a white child.

1952: Public carriers [State Code]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1955: Education [State Code]

Regular school attendance statute repealed.

1956: Public accommodations [Statute]

State Commission of Forestry given authority to operate and supervise only racially separated parks and to admit to the facilities of the parks only persons who have the express permission of the state.

1957: Education [State Code]

No appropriations for schools from and to which students transfer because of court order.

Jim Crow Laws: Tennessee

Enacted 20 Jim Crow laws between 1866 and 1955, including six school, four miscegenation, three railroad, one streetcar, and two public accommodation statutes. The one law barring school segregation, passed in 1869, giving all citizens the right to attend the University of Tennessee came with a qualification. Instructional facilities for persons of color would be separated from those used for white students. As of 1954, segregation laws for miscegenation, transportation and public accommodation were still in effect.

1866: Education [Statute]

Separate schools required for white and black children

1869: Barred school segregation [Statute]

While no citizen of Tennessee could be excluded from attending the University of Tennessee on account of his race or color, "the accommodation and instruction of persons of color shall be separate from those for white persons."

1870: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Intermarriage prohibited between white persons and Negroes, or descendants of Negro ancestors to the third generation.

1870: Miscegenation [Statute]

Penalty for intermarriage between whites and blacks was labeled a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years.

1870: Education [Statute]

Schools for white and colored children to be kept separate.

1873: Education [Statute]

"White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school, but in separate schools under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness and efficiency."

1875: Public accommodations [Statute]

Hotel keepers, carriers of passengers and keepers of places of amusement have the right to control access and exclude persons as "that of any private person over his private house."

1881: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad companies required to furnish separate cars for colored passengers who pay first-class rates. Cars to be kept in good repair, and subject to the same rules governing other first-class cars for preventing smoking and obscene language. Penalty: If companies fail to enforce the law required to pay a forfeit of \$100, half to be paid to the person suing, the other half to be paid to the state's school fund.

1882: Railroads [Statute]

1881 law amended to state that railroads required to supply first-class passenger cars to all persons paying first-class rates. Penalty: \$300 fine payable to the public school fund.

1885: Public accommodations [Statute]

All well-behaved persons to be admitted to theaters, parks, shows, or other public amusements, but also declared that proprietors had the right to create separate accommodations for whites and Negroes.

1891: Railroads [Statute]

Railways to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races. Penalty: Railroad companies that failed to comply with law guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fines from \$100 to \$500. Conductors could be fined from \$25 to \$50.

1901: Education [Statute]

Unlawful for any school or college to permit white and colored persons to attend the same school. Penalty: \$50 fine, or imprisonment from 30 days to six months, or both.

1905: Streetcars [Statute]

All street cars required to designate a portion of each car for white passengers and also for colored passengers. Required signs to be posted. Special cars could be run for one race exclusively. Penalty: Streetcar companies could be fined \$25 for each offense. Passengers who refused to take the proper seat could be fined \$25.

1925: Education [Statute]

Separate elementary and high schools to be maintained for white and Negro children.

1932: Race classification [State Code]

Classified "Negro" as any person with any Negro blood.

1932: Miscegenation [State Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony.

1932: Education [State Code]

Required racially segregated high schools.

1953: Voting rights protected [Constitution]

Repealed poll tax statute.

1955: Public carriers [State Code]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1955: Employment [State Code]

Separate washrooms in mines required.

1955: Health Care [State Code]

Separate buildings for black and white patients in hospitals for the insane.

1955: Miscegenation [State Code]

Prohibited marriage or living together as man and wife between racially mixed persons. Penalty: One to five years imprisonment in county jail, or fine.

Jim Crow Laws: Texas

Twenty-seven Jim Crow laws were passed in the Lone Star state. The state enacted one anti-segregation law in 1871 barring separation of the races on public carriers. This law was repealed in 1889.

1866: Education [Constitution]

All taxes paid by blacks to go to maintaining African schools. Duty of the legislature to "encourage colored schools."

1866: Railroads [Statute]

"All railroad companies shall attach one passenger car for the special accommodation of freedmen."

1871: Barred segregation on public carriers [Statute]

Public carriers prohibited from making any distinctions in the carrying of passengers. Penalty: Misdemeanor punishable by a fine from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment from 30 to 90 days, or both.

1876: Voting rights [Constitution]

Required electors to pay poll tax.

1879: Miscegenation [Statute]

Confirmed intermarriage law passed in 1858. Penalty applied equally to both parties.

1889: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad companies required to maintain separate coaches for white and colored passengers, equal in comfort. Penalty: Passengers refusing to sit where assigned were guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be fined between \$5 and \$20.

1891: Railroads [Statute]

Separate coach laws strengthened. Separate coaches for white and Negro passengers to be equal in all points of comfort and convenience. Designed by signage posted in a conspicuous place in each compartment. Trains allowed to carry chair cars or sleeping cars for the exclusive use of either race. Law did not apply to streetcars. Penalty: Conductors who failed to enforce law faced misdemeanor charge punishable by a fine from \$5 to \$25. The railroad company could be fined from \$100 to \$1,000 for each trip. Passengers who refused to sit in designated areas faced fines from \$5 to \$25.

1907: Streetcars [Statute]

Required all streetcars to comply with the separate coach law passed in 1889. Penalty: Streetcar companies could be fined from \$100 to \$1,000 for failing to enact law. A passenger wrongfully riding in an improper coach was guilty of a misdemeanor, and faced fines from \$5 to \$25.

1909: Railroads [Statute]

Depot buildings required to provide separate waiting areas for the use of white and Negro passengers.

1914: Railroads [Statute]

Negro porters shall not sleep in sleeping car berths nor use bedding intended for white passengers.

1915: Miscegenation [State Code]

The penalty for intermarriage is imprisonment in the penitentiary from two to five years.

1919: Public accommodations [Statute]

Ordered that Negroes were to use separate branches of county free libraries.

1922: Voting Rights [Statute]

"...in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas..." Overturned in 1927 by U.S. Supreme Court in Nixon v. Herndon.

1925: Education [Statute]

Required racially segregated schools.

1925: Public accommodations [Statute]

Separate branches for Negroes to be administered by a Negro custodian in all county libraries.

1925: Miscegenation [Penal Code]

Miscegenation declared a felony. Nullified interracial marriages if parties went to another jurisdiction where such marriages were legal.

1926: Public carriers [Statute]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1935: Health Care [Statute]

Established a state tuberculosis sanitarium for blacks.

1935: Public carriers [State Code]

Directed that separate coaches for whites and blacks on all common carriers.

1943: Public carriers [State Code]

Ordered separate seating on all buses.

1949: Employment [Statute]

Coal mines required to have separate washrooms.

1950: Public accommodations [Statute]

Separate facilities required for white and black citizens in state parks

1951: Voting rights [Constitution]

Required electors to pay poll tax.

1951: Miscegenation [Statute]

Unlawful for person of Caucasian blood to marry person of African blood. Penalty: Two to five years imprisonment.

1952: Health Care [Statute]

Establishment of TB hospitals for blacks.

1953: Public carriers [Penal Code]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1956: Public accommodations [Municipal Ordinance]

Abolished previously required segregation in the city of San Antonio's swimming pools and other recreational facilities.

1958: Education [Statute]

No child compelled to attend schools that are racially mixed. No desegregation unless approved by election. Governor may close schools where troops used on federal authority.

Jim Crow Laws: Virginia

With 25 statutes enacted between 1870 and 1960, Virginia passed a wide variety of Jim Crow laws, including seven public carrier, six school, four miscegenation and a residential statute to separate the races. An 1878 miscegenation law made it a crime for a white and black Virginian to marry outside the state. A 1912 statute authorized cities and towns to create "segregation districts" that would prevent blacks from moving into communities designated for whites only. This law set a precedent for many other states that adopted restrictive real estate covenants. One of the most dehumanizing segregation ordinances was passed by the city of Danville in 1960 to restrict library usage to white patrons.

1870: Education [Statute]

Prohibited white and colored children from being taught in the same school.

1873: Miscegenation [State Code]

White persons who married Negroes would be jailed for at least one year, and fined a minimum of \$100. Those who performed such ceremonies faced fines of \$200, of which one-half would go to the informer.

1878: Miscegenation [Statute]

White persons who intermarried with a colored person would be confined in the penitentiary between two and five years. Ministers who performed such ceremonies were to be fined \$200, of which the informer received half. "White and colored persons going out of the state to marry, shall be punished as if married in the state."

1882: Education [Statute]

White and colored children shall be taught in separate schools. "The determination as to who is a colored person lies with the board."

1900: Railroads [Statute]

Railroads required to offer separate cars for white and colored passengers. Conductors given the authority to judge the race of each passenger if a passenger refuses to disclose his race. Penalty: Railroads that failed to enforce this law were guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be fined from \$300 to \$1000 for each offense. Conductors who failed to enforce the law were guilty of a misdemeanor, and faced a \$25 to \$50 fine.

1900: Steamboats [Statute]

Call for the separation of white and colored passengers on steamboats while sitting, eating and sleeping. Penalty: Officers faced misdemeanor charges and were subject to a fine between \$25 and \$100. Passengers who refused to occupy the accommodations assigned to them were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined between \$5 and \$50, or confined in jail for 30 days, or both.

1901: Streetcars [City Ordinance]

Alexandria streetcars required to have separate compartments for white and black passengers. Penalty: Passengers who refused to occupy the place assigned to them were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined from \$5 to \$25.

1902: Education [Constitution]

Mixed schools prohibited. White and colored children not allowed to be taught in the same school.

1904: Railroads [Statute]

Railroad corporations empowered to reject and to refuse admittance to ride in their cars at their discretion.

1904: Steamboats [Statute]

Owners of steamboat wharves ordered to provide separate and "non-communicating rooms for the white and colored races." Did not apply to wharves at which boats arrived between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. that offered public houses while waiting. Penalty: Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine between \$5 and \$20 for each offense.

1906: Streetcars [Statute]

Streetcars required to provide separate but equal compartments to white and colored passengers. "In cold weather they shall reasonably heat the several compartments." Penalty: Passengers who failed to comply faced misdemeanor charges and fines from \$5 to \$25. Companies that failed to enact law were guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined between \$50 to \$250 for each offense.

1912: Residential [Statute]

This act, noting that "the preservation of the public morals, public health and public order, in the cities and towns of this commonwealth is endangered by the residence of white and colored people in close proximity to one another," authorized cities and towns that adopted the provision, to be divided into districts known as "Segregation districts." City councils ordered to prepare a map showing the boundaries of all such districts, detailing the number of white persons and colored persons residing within such segregation districts. One year from the passage of the ordinances adopting the provision of this act, unlawful for any colored person, not then residing in a district so defined and designated as a white district, to move into and occupy as a residence any building or portion thereof in such white district. Also unlawful for a white person to move into a colored district. Penatly: Misdemeanor, with fine for the first week between \$5 and \$50 and for each succeeding day of such residence the sum of \$2.

1930: Public accommodation [State Code]

Required segregation in every theater, movie theater, opera house or other place of public entertainment which accepts both white and colored audiences.

1930: Race classification [State Code]

Classified "Negro" as any person with Negro blood.

1930: Education [State Code]

Required racially segregated schools.

1930: Miscegenation [Constitution]

Originally entitled "A bill to preserve the integrity of the white race," tightened miscegenation provisions. The definition of "whiteness" was narrowed to state "no trace whatever" of non-white blood allowed. Nullified interracial marriage if parties went to another jurisdiction where such marriages were legal. For the first time Virginia prohibited marriage between whites and Asians and other non-white non-Negroes. Penalty: Felony for both parties if found guilty. Punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for between one and five years.

1950: Voting rights [State Code]

Required electors to pay poll tax.

1950: Public carriers [State Code]

Public carriers to be segregated.

1950: Miscegenation [State Code]

Unlawful for white person to marry anyone except another white, or person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. Penalty: One to five years imprisonment.

1950: Health Care [State Code]

Establishment of separate hospitals for colored insane and epileptic patients.

1956: Race Classification [State Code]

The terms "Negro" and "colored person" were synonymous and included all persons with "any quantum whatever of Negro blood."

1956: Education [Statute]

Restricted public school funds to "efficient schools," which were defined as racially segregated schools.

1958: Education [State Code]

Upon enrollment of members of both races, schools must close; control transferred to governor.

1960: Public accommodations [Municipal Ordinance]

The city of Danville, Virginia, ordered the main library that had served whites only to be closed in order to avoid desegregation, a measure which city voters approved by a two to one margin. Soon the city council moved to reopen the library on terms defined in an April 1960 ordinance. Noting that city library facilities were overtaxed by the demands of its patrons, no further membership cards were to be issued. When blacks again sought service and were refused they went to court and won their suit. When the library reopened it was on a restricted basis. For a 90 day trial period the library opened on a "stand-up pick-up-your-books-and-go" basis only. Tables and chairs were removed so that patrons could not sit down. Browsing in the stacks was not allowed. The cost of a library card was \$2.50 and applicants were required to furnish two credit references and two character witnesses. When the trial period ended, chairs and tables were returned but were "well spread out." Only a few blacks applied for cards at the main library.

1960: Athletics [Statute]

"...no athletic team of any school shall engage in any athletic contest of any nature within the state of Virginia with another team on which persons of any other race are members."

Jim Crow Laws: West Virginia

Eleven Jim Crow statutes were passed in West Virginia between 1865 and 1955. An 1865 school segregation act declared that at least 30 black children were need to establish a separate school. Districts with less than 30 Negro students found themselves in a quandary, however, with the school board left with the decision of how to educate black students as they "think best." Another statute passed in 1873 declared that even the vital records of black and white West Virginians were required to be maintained in separate record books. In a 1954 questionnaire issued to states by the U.S. Supreme Court in preparing its *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, West Virginia noted that the state "has no 'Jim Crow' laws, and we are not aware of any such prior laws in the statutes. The prevailing custom throughout this State has been and continues to be the catering to Caucasians only for the purpose of lodging, public institutions, public halls and restaurants."

1865: Education [Statute]

Enacted separate schools for Negroes, where there are more than 30 Negro children in a school district. If average daily attendance dropped to less than 15 per month, the school would be closed up to six months. If less than 30 black children reside in a district, funds were to be used for Negro education as "the board thinks best."

1872: Education [Constitution]

White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

1873: Education [Statute]

Separate school law amended requiring the number of Negro children for a separate school to be greater than fifteen.

1873: Vital records [Statute]

Records of colored persons' marriages, births and deaths would be kept in separate books.

1882: Miscegenation [Statute]

White persons who marry a colored person shall be jailed up to one year, and fined up to \$100. Those who perform such a marriage ceremony will be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined up to \$200.

1901: Education [Statute]

Separate school law amended. Number of Negro children required to establish a colored school changed to ten.

1931: Miscegenation [State Code]

Declared miscegenation a misdemeanor.

1931: Education [State Code]

Required separate building for the schools of each race. In addition, teachers in Negro schools must be Negroes.

1955: Health Care [State Code]

Establishment of home for mentally deficient, aged and informed colored persons.

1955: National Guard [State Code]

Governor may organize a unit of Negro troops.

1955: Miscegenation [State Code]

White persons prohibited from marrying Negroes. Penalty: Up to \$100 and/or up to one year imprisonment.

1957: Barred health care segregation [Statute]

Tuberculosis hospital for blacks discontinued; any person with chronic illness may be admitted.