

# Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood

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## Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood

*Essential Question: What led to the creation of tent cities in Fayette and Haywood counties?*

The story of Tennessee's Tent Cities began on May 23, 1940. Burton Dodson was an African American man living in Fayette County. He got into a fight with a white man over an African American woman that both men were interested in. The sheriff, W.H. Cooke, came to Dodson's house with his deputies and a group of deputized white men and demanded that Dodson surrender. Dodson refused and the group opened fire. Dodson fired back and during the fight, Deputy Olin Burrow was killed. Dodson escaped, but in 1958 Dodson was found in St. Louis and returned to Fayette County to stand trial for murder.

Dodson was defended by J.F. Estes, an African American attorney from Memphis. When Estes asked why an all-white jury had been chosen, he was told that no African Americans were registered as voters in Fayette County. Dodson was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in prison which was later reduced to 10 years. Dodson's trial spurred John McFerran and Harpman Jameson to begin a voter registration drive in the African American community.

McFerran and Jameson were World War II veterans and had little trouble when they registered to vote. However, when they tried to vote in the Democratic primary in August 1959, they were told that it was an all-white primary and were not allowed to vote. However, McFerran and Jameson did not give up. First, they contacted Estes and began a voter registration drive. Next, they traveled to Washington D.C. and met with an official from the Justice Department. On November 16, 1959, the federal government filed a lawsuit against the Fayette County Democratic Party under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

White officials tried to stop voter registration by resigning, but the federal government appointed new officials and registration continued. African Americans stood in long lines for hours while being taunted and spat upon in order to register. African-Americans were also banned from shopping in local stores, and refused crop loans at the bank. Gas companies also refused to sell oil and gas until a boycott organized by the NAACP broke the embargo in August, 1960.

In November, hundreds of African –Americans voted and for the first time since Reconstruction Fayette County voted Republican. In retaliation, African American sharecroppers were evicted from their homes. Shepard Towles a local landowner allowed the displaced people to set up tents on his land. The tents were donated by a white merchant who has never been named. As the Tent Cities gained national attention the people living there received aid from the NAACP, American Friends Committee and eventually surplus food from the federal government. People in the tent cities had to deal with violence as well as the cold weather. Earlie Williams

was shot while sleeping in his tent. A later incident of gunfire caused the residents of Tent City to move to a secret location for safety.

On June 26, 1962, the federal district court in Memphis issued a decree that ended all pending lawsuits and ordered that the white defendants not take any other actions to interfere with voting rights. In 1963, African American families began to move into low interest homes. After the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, voter registration continued. The Tent Cities, like sit-ins, boycotts and marches brought national attention to the inequalities that African Americans faced in the South. Ultimately, the sacrifices of the men, women and children who lived in the Tent Cities helped to bring an end to the Jim Crow South.

Sources: "October 1960: The Untold Story of Jackson's Civil Rights Movement."

*Orig.jackson.com*. The Jackson Sun. 2003. Web. 27 July 2014.

<<http://orig.jacksonsun.com/civilrights/toc.shtml>>

"Power of the Vote." TN4me.org. *The Tennessee State Museum*. n.d Web. 27 July 2014.

[http://www.tn4me.org/article.cfm/era\\_id/8/major\\_id/11/minor\\_id/32/a\\_id/117](http://www.tn4me.org/article.cfm/era_id/8/major_id/11/minor_id/32/a_id/117)

## Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood

Draw what you think the tent cities would've looked like.

Why did the tent cities exist? Things to keep in mind: Who lived there and why?

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## Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood Key

Draw what you think the tent cities would've looked like.

Why did the tent cities exist? Things to keep in mind: Who lived there and why?

Answers will vary

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## Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood

Draw what you think the tent cities would've looked like.

Why did the tent cities exist? What did they stand for? What did they accomplish?  
Things to keep in mind: Who lived there and why?

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## Tent Cities in Fayette and Haywood Key

Draw what you think the tent cities would've looked like.

Why did the tent cities exist? What did they stand for? What did they accomplish?  
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Answers will vary.

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## Interview with Ella Mason on Tent Cities in Fayette, County

*Standards: 5.65, U.S. 92*

*The Tent City movement began when an African American man was tried for murder and his defense attorney discovered that there were no African Americans on the jury because there were no African American registered voters. This sparked a voter registration drive. Some white citizens responded by evicting African American sharecroppers in November of 1960. The displaced people found refuge in two tent cities built on land offered by sympathetic white citizens. Jacque Hillman described her experiences in an interview with the Jackson Sun.*

"There were four tents and four families in our tent city on my mother's (Gertrude Beasley's) land. It was so cold when we moved in. You know the weather was a whole lot colder then. I gave birth to one of my children that night and the dog outside froze to death. We had an old woodburning stove in the tent and we wrapped up real good. We were there a year before we moved out. I already had Jennie Lee, James, Queen, Bertha, Mary and Cleo.

"At that time, we were sharecropping and when the white man found out we were going to register to vote, we had to move.

"It was hard times after we left out. My husband and brothers put up a shack across from the tents. I worked at a restaurant in Moscow, then did domestic work in Germantown. Sometimes I worked in a nursing home in Collierville, too.

"I really didn't discuss our situation with the kids. All I was thinking about was getting out of there and doing better. The older children probably knew. They knew they had to go with me to the field and to work when the white children went to school. When my children went to school, they would walk. The white children rode school buses.

"But I don't want hate in my children.

"I got my GED and I was able to get a job in a nursing home as a supervisor. Some white people talked ugly, like I wasn't supposed to be at a desk. But I wasn't rude because I don't believe in holding hate.

"It's not like it should be, but it's a whole lot better than it was. We did all right after they allowed us to register to vote. I vote every year.

"We still live on the land. You should see my yard when all the grandchildren are out there playing around the tree."

Source: Hillman, Jacque. "Sharecroppers made move to Tent City." *October 1960: The Untold Story of Jackson's Civil Rights Movement*. The Jackson Sun, 2003. Web. 25 July 2014.

<[http://orig.jacksonsun.com/civilrights/sec1\\_sharecroppers\\_mason.shtml](http://orig.jacksonsun.com/civilrights/sec1_sharecroppers_mason.shtml)>