Jim Crow Laws

Introduction
In the wake of Reconstruction, southern state governments enacted Jim Crow laws, which segregated virtually all public spaces. Here are some examples of segregation policies in the South:

In Alabama, hospitals were segregated, as were homes for the mentally handicapped, the elderly, the blind and the deaf. In Florida, a law ordered that textbooks used for black and white children be kept separate, even when they were in storage. In Louisiana, a law regulating circuses and sideshows required separate entrances, exits, and ticket windows, and required that they be at least 25 feet apart.

In South Carolina, a code required that black and white workers in textile factories labor in different rooms, using different water fountains and toilets as well as different stairways and pay windows.

In Atlanta, an ordinance banned amateur baseball games within two blocks of each other if the players were of different races. In New Orleans, ferries and public libraries were segregated. For a time, public education for African American children was eliminated past the fifth grade. On streetcars, there was a movable screen that black riders had to sit behind.

Source: Digital History Online Textbook:
http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=217

Personal Account of Jim Crow laws:
In a speech delivered in the Ohio House of Representatives in 1886 and later published as The Black Laws, legislator Benjamin W. Arnett described life in segregated Ohio:

I have traveled in this free country for twenty hours without anything to eat; not because I had no money to pay for it, but because I was colored. Other passengers of a lighter hue had breakfast, dinner and supper. In traveling we are thrown in "Jim crow" cars, denied the privilege of buying a berth in the sleeping coach.

This foe of my race stands at the school house door and separates the children, by reason of 'color,' and denies to those who have a visible admixture of African blood in them the blessings of a graded school and equal privileges... We call upon all friends of 'Equal Rights' to assist in this struggle to secure the blessings of untrammeled liberty for ourselves and posterity.

B.W. Arnett, The Black Laws, March 10, 1886.
African American Perspectives, 1818-1907.
Images:

Negro Going in Colored Entrance of Movie House, Belzoni, Mississippi Delta, Mississippi, Marion Post Wolcott, photographer, circa October 1939.
A Sign at the Greyhound Bus Station, Rome, Georgia
Esther Bubley, photographer, September 1943.
Afro-Americans of Augusta, Ga., are boycotting the street cars of that city because they have been compelled to ride in the back seats. This is carrying the “Jim Crow” business to street cars—“rubbing it in,” as it were. Our people form such a large portion of the population of Augusta that they have only to keep up the boycott they have so wisely instituted to so affect the financial condition of the street car company as to convince them in the best way possible of the contemptibleness of their latest “color line.” We sincerely trust that not an Afro-American in Augusta, when they can possibly help it as long as the “Jim Crow” color line exists.