

OTHER GROUPS THAT ARE BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

In addition to those listed in the **AFTERWORD** of the book **TOGETHER** by Amy Nathan

Mary Turner Project

<http://www.maryturner.org/mtp.htm>

The Mary Turner Project (MTP) is a diverse, grassroots volunteer collective of students, educators, and community members who are committed to racial justice and racial healing. That commitment involves educating ourselves and others about the presence of racism, the multiple forms of racism, and the effects of racism, so that we may become involved in eliminating racism. Much of our work centers on research driven community engagement and action relevant to past and current racial injustice. The first of those includes the creation of a free, searchable, web based database on U.S. slavery. The second initiative involves the creation of a free, searchable database on all known lynchings in the U.S. And our third initiative involves a collaborative campaign to engage state sponsored Confederate culture in Georgia.

As part of our ongoing work, the MTP also organizes an annual Mary Turner Commemoration each May. That multiracial, multigenerational event is attended by people from all over the country. It involves a shared meal, a short program, reflections from the descendants of the 1918 lynching victims, and a caravan out to the site of Mary Turner's murder. There the group shares thoughts, poetry, song and prayers. The public is always invited to this historic event which takes place in Hahira, Georgia. Below are a few scenes from the 2010 gathering.

For more information about this event simply send us an email.
info@maryturner.org

Orleans Legacy Project

<https://stcharlesave.center/orleans-legacy-project>

Orleans Legacy Project (OLP). OLP is a grassroots, diverse group of New Orleans citizens who aim to bring the Orleans Parish Memorial Monument to New Orleans and install it in public space. The Monument memorializes Orleans Parish victims of racial terror killings during the Jim Crow era and is part of the larger National Memorial for Peace & Justice.

(Note: The Plessey & Ferguson Foundation is part of this coalition of groups.)

2020 was a year that none of us will be able to forget. So much loss, a tragedy of epic proportions, family members ripped away their loved ones, never to be seen again. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the mass lynchings of the Jim Crow era were of epic proportions as well. Collective historic trauma is real. But acknowledging that it happened and including it in the American narrative is the first step in healing. #EJI is helping cities tell the truth about their past. The members of the Orleans Legacy Project accepted the challenge and after two years, the Marker, Racial Violence in America/Mass Lynchings in New Orleans and today you can read it at the corner of Oretha Castle Haley and And Martin Luther King Blvd.

All over the city community groups, coalitions, and nonprofits are coming together to tell untold stories of our city's Black history. Today, a coalition of individuals, universities and nonprofits, worked under the umbrella of the Orleans Legacy Project to unveiled a new historical marker in partnership with the Equal Justice Initiative. A new historical marker that tells the story of the Robert Charles race riots of 1900. We were honored to participate in this effort to collectively acknowledge the injustices perpetrated on the Black citizens of New Orleans.

The Emmett Till Interpretive Center

<https://www.emmett-till.org>

info@emmett-till.org

The Emmett Till Memory Project is a website and smartphone app designed to commemorate the death and memory of Emmett Till. The Project uses Google's Field Trip app to focus on fifty-one sites in and around the Mississippi Delta that played a significant role in the death, trial, and public memory of Emmett Till.

<https://tillapp.emmett-till.org>

The Emmett Till Memorial Commission has done more for the memory of Emmett Till than any other organization in the world. Since its founding in late 2005, the Commission has transformed the landscape of Tallahatchie County. They have created a 9-site driving tour (10 sites if you count the Interpretive Center in Sumner) and renovated Sumner's Tallahatchie County Courthouse, the site of the 1955 Till trial.

. . . It was the racial justice wing of the Commission that organized a press conference in the fall of 2007. It was a well-publicized and dramatic affair. With the Till family in town from Chicago and dignitaries on hand from across the region, the Emmett Till Memorial Commission offered a formal apology for the county's role in the Till murder. Beginning in 2008, the Commission began building the Tallahatchie Civil Rights Driving Tour, putting up signs by the courthouse and around the county at various Emmett Till sites. For over 10 years now, the Commission has been working to commemorate Till's murder. More importantly, the Commission uses the murder to pursue racial justice in the 21st century. They offer youth internship programs, video-making seminars, tours, racial justice training, and community development opportunities.

News Articles about Damage to Historical Markers for Emmett Till and Mary Turner

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/20/us/emmett-till-bulletproof-sign.html>

Emmett Till Memorial Has a New Sign. This Time, It's Bulletproof.

The sign, which is the fourth to replace others that were vandalized, is made of steel and weighs 500 pounds.

By Aimee Ortiz / Published Oct. 20, 2019

Emmett Till's family stood on the shore of the Tallahatchie River just outside of Glendora, Miss., on Saturday. It was there, that, it is believed, the body of 14-year-old Emmett was pulled from the water after he had been kidnapped, tortured and lynched nearly 65 years ago. For decades, the spot was unmarked, but in 2008, signs detailing Emmett's harrowing journey were installed around the region, and for the first time there was a memorial to the African-American teenager whose death galvanized the civil rights movement. But the sign at the Tallahatchie River location was stolen and thrown into the river. A replacement was soon marred with bullet holes. Then came a third, which was hit with more bullets. Now, there's a fourth sign, this one made of steel. It weighs more than 500 pounds. It's over an inch thick, and, the manufacturer says, it's bulletproof.

The dedication of the new sign opened old wounds for his cousins, including Ollie Gordon, 71, and her daughter, Airickca Gordon-Taylor, 50. They traveled to Mississippi from Chicago, Emmett's hometown, for the ceremony. "What they did to Emmett was so ugly that even the Tallahatchie River spewed his body back out so he could be seen and found," Ms. Gordon-Taylor said on Sunday. She runs the Mamie Till Mobley Memorial Foundation, which is named in honor of Emmett's mother. "Vandalism is a hate crime," she said. "Basically my family is still being confronted with a hate crime against Emmett Till and it's almost 65 years later." The family has never healed from Emmett's murder, the mother and daughter said.

Ms. Gordon was 7 years old when her cousin was brutally killed after Carolyn Bryant Donham, a white woman, said the teenager had grabbed her and wolf-whistled at her. In 2017, she told a historian that her allegations against Emmett were false. Ms. Gordon, who was raised in the same house as Emmett, remembers her cousin as a food-loving jokester who protected her like a brother would. "We grew up like siblings because we were all in the same house together," Ms. Gordon said. "He was super protective." Emmett's death was confusing for Ms. Gordon when she was a child. She remembers hearing screams in her otherwise peaceful home. It was also her first brush with death. She said she and her brothers thought that white people were coming to get them. "We still didn't really absorb what was going on; we were children," she said. "When the body came, we started to have nightmares."

The two white men who were accused of murdering Emmett were acquitted by an all-white, all-male jury. Now, as a grown woman with children, Ms. Gordon still carries the sadness and grief of her cousin's murder, particularly when she thinks of his mother. "We didn't have any counseling, which I think we should have had because I still have these crying episodes," she said, adding that Emmett's mother "cried every day."

"I still have sadness for her pain, losing a child, I can't imagine losing my child," Ms. Gordon said.

Dave Tell, a University of Kansas professor who has written about Emmett, wrote the text that accompanies the new sign. He said it has become particularly important to tell Emmett's story in full through 2019. "The story of Emmett Till can't be confined to 1955," he said, adding that "the bullet holes are important, too."

"Till's story is still going. It's still very divisive in Mississippi and across the country," Mr. Tell said. Memory sites, like the one marked by the new memorial sign, "have become the new lunch counters," Mr. Tell said, explaining that lunch counters across the South were "where our country worked out its racial politics."

The new sign was made by Lite Brite Neon, which has locations in Brooklyn and Kingston, N.Y. The sign is made out of half an inch of AR500 steel and covered in an acrylic panel that's three-quarters of an inch thick, according to the Emmett Till Memory Project. "The sign is designed to withstand a rifle round without damage," the project's site said.

In 2014, Professor Tell began working closely with the Emmett Till Interpretive Center, which grew out of the Emmett Till Memorial Commission. The commission installed the first signs with the actor Morgan Freeman, who helped fund the project. Ceremonies like the one on Saturday provide the family with a sense of gratification, Ms. Gordon-Taylor, Emmett's cousin, said. "O.K., you want to shoot it down? We're going to put it right back up," she said. "You're never going to forget about Emmett Till and that he was here. Our family has never received judicial justice from the state of Mississippi for Emmett's murder, so, in some form, this is us saying, 'Until you do right by us, basically, you're never going to forget.'"

<https://apnews.com/article/georgia-archive-vandalism-038483cfb58064d607defad3866c091e>

Georgia lynching marker removed after more vandalism

October 12, 2020 / AP News

HAHIRA, Ga. (AP) —

A Georgia historical marker at the spot of a gruesome lynching has been removed after a new round of vandalism, officials said. The removal of the Mary Turner and the Lynching Rampage marker last week was announced Sunday by The Mary Turner Project. Its coordinator, Mark Patrick George said the marker had been shot at and hit several times by an “off road vehicle.” George said the group and the Georgia Historical Society decided to remove the marker before it was completely broken off. The sign will be stored away while plans to reinstall it are developed.

The marker, dedicated to the 13 victims of lynching in Lowndes and Brooks counties in May 1918, which it describes as “one of the deadliest waves of vigilantism in Georgia’s history,” has been vandalized before. In 2018, the sign was riddled with bullet holes for the second time in five years.

It’s unclear whether authorities are trying to find the vandals. Representatives of both sheriff’s offices said Monday that they had no information to share about an investigation.

Mary Turner was 21 years old and eight months pregnant when she raised an outcry over the lynching of her husband, Hayes Turner. A mob seeking retribution for the killing of a white farmer by another man strung her up by her heels. The marker’s text reads, in part: “Near this site on May 19, 1918, twenty-one year old Mary Turner, eight months pregnant, was burned, mutilated, and shot to death by a local mob after publicly denouncing her husband’s lynching the previous day.”

“No charges were ever brought against known or suspected participants in these crimes. From 1880-1930, as many as 550 people were killed in Georgia in these illegal acts of mob violence,” the marker reads.

New 2020 New Orleans Historical Marker

https://www.nola.com/news/politics/article_6af4f4e6-424f-11eb-8388-73508e538b3d.html

LaToya Cantrell apologizes for 120-year-old Robert Charles Massacre

After Black man resisted arrest by White police officers, race riot ensued

BY Katy Reckdahl | DEC 19, 2020 / NOLA.com, The Times-Picayune | The New Orleans Advocate

New Orleans Mayor LaToya Cantrell apologized Saturday to the victims of the 120-year-old race riot known as the Robert Charles Massacre. She made her remarks as she offered up an official proclamation during an online dedication ceremony for a new historical marker, recently installed in the median of Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard. Cantrell described how the four-day massacre, “a dark period in the city of New Orleans” started with “the racial profiling of Robert Charles.”

In Central City, new marker notes 1900 New Orleans 'mass lynching'

On July 23, 1900, White police officers tried to arrest Charles, a 35-year-old Black man, as he sat on a stoop on Dryades Street in Central City. When an officer pulled a revolver, Charles pulled his own gun. Shots were exchanged, Charles fled and soon angry White mobs took to the streets.

“Historical accounts show that for days following this incident, White supremacist mobs assaulted, maimed and murdered Black New Orleanians,” said Cantrell, as she read from the proclamation. Charles was shot dead on the fourth day, after killing four White police officers and three other White men who tried to capture him.

The mayor’s proclamation specifically extends New Orleans’ “deepest apologies” to seven Black New Orleanians who were killed during the unrest and the hundreds more who were harmed. Two of them were Hannah Mabry, 60, who was killed by a mob that fired dozens of gunshots into her house on Rousseau Street, and her son, Harry Mabry, “the only person convicted of a felony for the four days of violence,” Cantrell said.

After his mother’s death, Harry Mabry identified two men, George Flanagan and Mike Foley, as her killers. But he was pressured into recanting, convicted of perjury for his initial statement and sent to the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola for eight months.

The historical marker’s installation was spearheaded by a group of volunteers called the Orleans Legacy Project, which works to honor Black people who were harmed, killed or lynched between 1877 and 1950, the bloody period of legal segregation known as Jim Crow. Parallel groups of volunteers are working on similar projects in cities across the United States, through efforts spearheaded by the Equal Justice Initiative and the National Memorial for Peace and Justice in Montgomery, Alabama.

Cantrell read the proclamation, then concluded her portion of the online dedication with a short remark:

“God bless the descendants, the residents of the city of New Orleans and those who have been impacted by racial injustices and inequalities in this city and throughout the United States. This time is way overdue.”

https://www.nola.com/news/article_b379f9be-2f35-11eb-b02e-135fd94e753e.html
37 New Orleans streets, sites up for renaming, and who would be newly honored
City Council considers stripping ties to Confederacy, segregation, denial of civil rights
BY Jeff Adelson | Nov 26, 2020 / NOLA.com

The New Orleans City Council Street Renaming Commission put forward its list of recommendations Tuesday night, suggesting new names for 37 streets and places that honor Confederate veterans and officials or politicians and organizations associated with segregation or the denial of civil rights to minorities. All the recommendations still have a long process before they would be put into effect. The City Council has the final say.

Here is the full list of proposed changes:

Current name (the current name in each section)/ Recommended name (the second name in each section)

Lee Circle

Named for Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. The pedestal at the center of the St. Charles Avenue traffic circle has stood empty since former Mayor Mitch Landrieu succeeded in removing the Lee statue in 2017.

Leah Chase Circle

Chase, who died last year, was a legendary Creole chef whose restaurant, Dooky Chase's, served as a meeting and organizing hall for civil rights advocates and Freedom Riders.

Robert E. Lee Boulevard

A thoroughfare in the Lakeview and Fillmore areas also bears the name of the Confederate general.

Allen Toussaint Boulevard

Toussaint, who died in 2015, was a famed songwriter, producer and musician credited with helping to shape the sound of modern New Orleans music and as an influence on and supporter of other musicians.

Walker Street

Gen. John George Walker led Confederate troops in Louisiana and Arkansas. The street is one of four named after Confederate military leaders near City Park.

Jasper Street

For the four streets named for Confederate military leaders near City Park, the commission's advisers recommended renaming all of them after individuals who fit a common theme. The commission opted for people who had escaped enslavement in New Orleans.

History did not record much about the personal lives of the four individuals, even their surnames. Historians say it is likely they hid in the areas around the streets where they will be honored after fleeing their captivity. The area was swampland at the time.

Jasper escaped from William Martin, who lived near the New Basin Canal, in the late 1850s. It's thought that after the Civil War, he became a tanner and lived in the 6th Ward.

Mouton Street

Gen. Alfred Mouton, son of a Louisiana governor, was an engineer and sugar planter before joining the Confederate war effort. Mouton Street is another of the four streets named after Confederate military leaders near City Park.

Margaret Elizabeth Street

Margaret Elizabeth is another person who escaped her enslavement in New Orleans in the mid-1800s. No records about her survive other than that she was able to flee from the man who owned her, John Hersey, in 1861. Hersey lived just east of what is now City Park.

Lane Street

Confederate Gen. James Henry Lane fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. Lane Street is another of the four streets named after Confederate military leaders near City Park.

Georges Street

Georges escaped from the estate of John McDonough, which included portions of what is now City Park, in 1855. Historians know little about Georges' life after enslavement but suspect he worked with his wife, Marthey, and their children on a farm near Gentilly Road.

Bragg Street

Gen. Braxton Bragg trained soldiers on the Gulf Coast for the Confederate army. Bragg Street is another of the four streets named after Confederate military leaders near City Park.

Celestin Street

Celestin fled from James Meekave, who owned him, in the late 1850s, gaining his freedom after what historians think were previous, unsuccessful attempts.

Dreux Avenue

The Gentilly street is named for Charles Didier Dreux, the first Confederate officer killed in the Civil War.

Frances Joseph-Gaudet Avenue

Joseph-Gaudet, a prison reform advocate and Episcopal missionary who died in 1934, founded the Gaudet Normal and Industrial School of Black Youth, an orphanage and boarding school on Old Gentilly Road, out of a belief that education was the key to ending youth incarceration. She was canonized by the Episcopal Church in 2007.

Gen. Early Drive

The Gentilly Woods street is named for Confederate Gen. Jubal Early, who fought in several key Civil War battles, including Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Dent Drive

This street would be renamed for Dillard University administrator Albert Dent, musician Ernestine Jessie Covington Dent and their son, the writer Thomas Covington Dent. Albert Dent, who died in 1984, was the first superintendent of Dillard University's Flint-Goodridge teaching hospital, at the time the only New Orleans medical center that would permit black nurses and doctors to practice. He was the second president of Dillard. Ernestine Dent, who died in 2001, was a pianist and violinist who obtained a master's degree in piano from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music in Ohio and was a fellow at the Julliard Musical Foundation in New York. She served as a board member of the New Orleans Philharmonic, where she worked to integrate concerts. Thomas Dent, who died in 1998, a poet, writer and oral historian, was an active participant in the Black arts and civil rights movements. He led the Free Southern Theater and helped launch BLKARTSOUTH. He spent the early 1990s collecting oral histories of the Civil Rights movement.

Gen. Ogden Street

This street in the Leonidas and Hollygrove sections honors Frederick Nash Ogden, who led Louisiana's 9th Calvary and fought in the Battle of Vicksburg. After the Civil War, he organized the Crescent City White League, a white supremacist group, and became its first president.

Herman Midlo Street

Midlo, who died in 1978, was a civil rights lawyer active in labor issues and in desegregation.

Forshey Street

The street in Hollygrove and Gert Town takes its name from Caleb Goldsmith Forshey, who worked with the Confederate Engineering Corps and helped fortify gunboats. He also built the Carrollton Gauge, which is used to measure the height of the Mississippi River in New Orleans.

Buddy Bolden Street

Bolden was a cornetist who is widely regarded as one of the fathers of jazz.

Leonidas Street

Leonidas Polk was the first Episcopal bishop of Louisiana and a major general in the Confederate Army. The street is in the Leonidas and Hollygrove sections.

Mahalia Jackson Street

Jackson was a singer known as the Queen of Gospel and a figure in the civil rights movement. She performed at numerous historic events, including the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, President John F. Kennedy's inauguration and Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral.

Calhoun Street

Though John C. Calhoun died a decade before the Civil War, his support for slavery as a senator from South Carolina influenced the secession movement. The street is in Uptown.

Father Louis J. Twomey Street

Twomey, who died in 1969, was a Jesuit brother and social justice organizer who pushed for racial equality and workers rights while an official at Loyola University. Among his accomplishments was publishing an influential monthly newsletter that wedded Catholic theology with calls for racial justice and founding the university's Institute of Industrial Relations, now known as the Twomey Center for Peace Through Justice.

General Taylor Street

Gen. Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, was a prominent plantation owner who led Confederate troops in skirmishes in Louisiana. The street is in Uptown.

Professor Longhair Street

Henry Roeland Byrd, who died in 1980, was better known as Professor Longhair, a pianist who inspired generations of R&B and funk artists and is credited with helping revive interest in New Orleans culture in the 1970s.

Palmer Avenue

The Uptown street pays homage to Presbyterian pastor Benjamin Palmer, who is said to have helped Louisiana leaders to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy.

Edith Stern Avenue

Stern, who died in 1980, was a philanthropist focused on civil rights and education. She founded the Stern Family Fund to improve Black education, advocated for Black voting rights, founded the Newcomb School for Preschoolers and helped raise money for Metairie Park Country Day School.

Sophie B. Wright Place

Wright was a well-known educator and advocate for poor and sick people, as well as a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which promoted a positive view of the Confederacy and supported many of the monuments to its figures throughout the south. The street is in the Lower Garden District.

John "Jack" Nelson Place

Nelson, who died in 2006, was a civil rights lawyer who worked on a range of important cases, including a lawsuit to integrate Tulane University. Nelson also was a founding member of the Save Our Schools movement, which resisted anti-integration efforts to close schools.

Palmer Park

Also named for pastor Benjamin Palmer.

Judge John Minor Wisdom Park

Wisdom, who died in 1999, was a judge on the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and helped decide several crucial civil rights cases in the 1950s and 1960s to advance the rights of Black residents.

Tulane Avenue

Paul Tulane donated the money that converted the public University of Louisiana into the private Tulane University, and was a major donor to the Confederate government. He also donated significant amounts of money to erecting Confederate monuments in Louisiana after the war. His name is on a Mid-City thoroughfare.

Allison "Tootie" Montana Avenue

Montana, who died in 2005, was chief of the Yellow Pocahontas tribe of Mardi Gras Indians. He is credited with turning that tradition away from violence and toward the artistic expression now seen in its members' suits.

Capdevielle Street

The one-block street in the Central Business District is named for Paul Capdevielle, a Confederate veteran who served as and mayor of New Orleans from 1900 to 1904.

Judge Ivan L.R. Lemelle Street

Lemelle is the third Black jurist appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. He is the only living person recommended in the current process for a street renaming.

Gov. Nicholls Street

Francis T. Nicholls was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army before his two terms as Louisiana's governor. The street runs through the French Quarter and Tremé.

Lolis Elie Sr. Street

Elie, who died in 2017, was a civil rights attorney for the NAACP. He was active in desegregation efforts in New Orleans and the Freedom Rides across the South in the 1960s.

Lee Street

A roadway within Jackson Barracks named for the Confederate general.

Leontine Goins Luke Street

Luke, who died in 2001, was a leader in the civil rights movement and longtime president of the Ninth Ward Civic and Improvement League. A member of the executive board of the NAACP, she also worked on voter registration and helped file the lawsuit that would result in desegregation of Orleans Parish public schools.

Beauregard Drive

Another street in Jackson Barracks, this one named after Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard.

Doris Jean Castle Drive

Castle, who died in 1998, was an early member of the New Orleans chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, a Freedom Rider and activist who fought against segregation and worked for social service and poverty eradication programs.

Slidell Street

The Algiers street honors John Slidell, the Confederacy's ambassador to France.

Henry James "Red" Allen Street

Allen, who died in 1967, was a jazz musician credited with significant influence on the genre.

Gen. Meyer Avenue

Adolph Meyer was a Confederate general who is credited with bringing the first naval yard to Algiers, where a thoroughfare is named for him.

Rudy Lombard Avenue

Lombard, who died in 2014, was an activist and organizer who participated in protests and economic boycotts of segregated businesses in New Orleans through the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans and the Congress of Racial Equality. That included the famous sit-in at McCrory's Five-and-Dime on Canal Street. Lombard also became an advocate for Black chefs in New Orleans and worked to ensure their contributions to the city's cuisine were recognized.

Semmes Street

The Algiers street is named for one of two brothers, Raphael or Thomas Jenkins Semmes. Raphael Semmes was captain of two Confederate ships, and Thomas Semmes served in the Confederate States Senate.

Veronica Hill Street

Hill was a founding member in 1937 of the American Federation of Teachers Local 527, a union of Black teachers created to challenge unequal pay.

Raphael Semmes Street

Another street, also in Algiers, named after Raphael Semmes.

Dolly Adams Street

Adams, who died in 1979, was an early influential female jazz pianist.

Beauregard Avenue

Another street named after the Confederate general. This one runs along Bayou St. John.

Sherwood "Woody" Gagliano Avenue

Gagliano who died July 17, was a pioneering coastal scientist who documented the erosion of the wetlands and the harmful effects of construction in the wetlands, and pushed for projects to arrest the decline of the coast.

Behrman Place

Martin Behrman was New Orleans' longest-serving mayor and a member of the Regular Democratic Organization, which sought the end of Reconstruction and, after it was over, promoted segregation and restrictions aimed at preventing Black residents from voting around the turn of the 20th Century. An Algiers thoroughfare is named for him.

P.B.S. Pinchback Place

Pinchback was the first Black governor in U.S. history, serving while Louisiana Gov. Henry Clay Warmoth was facing impeachment charges during Reconstruction.

Behrman Avenue

Another Algiers roadway named after Martin Behrman.

Rodolphe Desdunes Avenue

Desdunes was one of the founders of the Comité des Citoyens, a civil rights organization that fought segregation through a variety of legal challenges including the Plessy v. Ferguson that went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Earlier in his life, he fought against the White League as a militiaman during the Battle of Liberty Place.

Behrman Park

An Algiers park named after Martin Behrman.

Morris F.X. Jeff Sr. Park

Jeff, who died in 1993, was one of the people responsible for the creation of the New Orleans Recreation Department and the first head of its Colored Division. He spent his career working to create recreation opportunities for Black and disadvantaged youths.

Behrman Highway

Another Algiers roadway named after Martin Behrman

Elenora Peete Highway

Peete, who died in 1962, was the founder and leader of the Black- and female-led Domestic Workers Union, which eventually grew to 1,000 members.

Wiltz Lane

Louis A. Wiltz, whose name is on an Algiers street, served as captain in the Confederate Army. After the war, he was elected mayor of New Orleans and worked with the White League in its attempt to overthrow the state government. He later served as governor.

Louis A. Martinet Lane

Martinet was a lawyer, state legislator, newspaper publisher and member of the Comité des Citoyens and is credited with being one of the first to come up with legal strategies that would prove crucial to advancing the Civil Rights movement.

Burke Road/Burke Avenue

Edward A. Burke was an officer in the Confederate Army. Later, as railroad commissioner in New Orleans, he helped the White League by delaying the arrival of federal troops. The road named for him is in the Little Woods section.

Juan San Malo Road

San Malo led a group of Africans who had escaped captivity in the 18th Century and fled to the swamps of what is now New Orleans East. San Malo was captured by the Spanish authorities that controlled Louisiana at the time and executed in what is now Jackson Square.

McShane Place

Andrew James McShane, as mayor of New Orleans in the 1920s, signed an ordinance forbidding Black people to live in White communities and visa versa. The street named for him is in the 7th Ward.

Joseph Guillaume Place

Guillaume sparked citywide protests in 1867 against the segregated streetcar system after snatching control of a mule-drawn, Whites-only streetcar - near McShane Place - and leading police on a chase before his arrest. The ensuing protests saw Black residents boarding and commandeering White streetcars and led to skirmishes across the city, prompting the integration of the streetcar system until the turn of the 20th century.

Penn Street

This one-block street in the Central Business District is named for Davidson Bradfute Penn, a prominent businessman who served as a colonel in the Louisiana Infantry during the Civil War. After the war, he was an opponent of Reconstruction and a key member of the White League.

Dr. Sara Mayo Street

Mayo established the New Orleans Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children in 1905 along with a half-dozen other female physicians. It served disadvantaged patients regardless of race.

Patton Street

Isaac W. Patton was a plantation owner who fought for the Confederacy and participated in the attempted coup by the White League. He later was mayor of New Orleans. His name is on an Uptown street.

Nils R. Douglas Street

Nils R. Douglas, who died in 2003, was a civil rights lawyer and politician who represented the Congress of Racial Equality in a sit-in campaign, provided legal counsel to the Consumers' League and was one of the founding members of the Southern Organization for Unified Leadership, or SOUL.

Comus Court

A one-block street in the St. Roch area, it is named for the city's oldest Mardi Gras organization, which stopped parading after the passage of an ordinance mandating the integration of parade organizations.

Julia Aaron Humble Court

Humble, who died in 2016, was a civil rights activist who was arrested more than 30 times in protests against segregation.

Vignaud Street

Henry Vignaud was captain in the Confederate Army and later served as a diplomat in France seeking financial and military support for the Confederacy. His name is on a one-block street near the Fair Grounds.

Dyan French "Mama D" Cole Street

Cole was a fiery activist who was the first woman to become president of the New Orleans chapter of the NAACP. She had a reputation as an aggressive critic of public officials and an important community organizer in New Orleans.

Research by New Orleans area university historians and The Times-Picayune | The New Orleans Advocate staff.