

The
Mound Bayou
MISSISSIPPI
Story



these fishermen are in "bass luck"
so they brought plenty of lunch and
drinks.



the fish didn't bite (1922)

*The
Mound Bayou
MISSISSIPPI
Story*

...sanctuary, refuge, oasis

The Mound Bayou Story

For decades, Mound Bayou, Mississippi was the shining example of African American enterprise and self-government, not only in the Delta, but in the entire country. At a time when most blacks in the South were working thankless sharecropping jobs for little or no pay, the citizens of Mound Bayou were holding public office, printing newspapers, founding banks, schools and churches, selling railroad tickets, milling cottonseed and farming their own land. During a period in history when blacks faced repercussions as severe as unemployment, eviction or even death just for registering to vote, in Mound Bayou they were casting ballots in every election. In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Mound Bayou from the back of a train, praising the all African American community. His ten-minute speech was telegraphed to the entire country. Black leader Booker T. Washington, a frequent visitor to the town, once wrote, "Outside of Tuskegee, I think that I can safely say there is no community in the world that I am so deeply interested in as I am in Mound Bayou."

Mound Bayou was an oasis for African Americans. While the rest of the state of Mississippi was segregated, inside the town limits there were no racial codes. The only exception was the railroad depot, at which the waiting room reserved for blacks was larger than the white side. "I can remember coming to Mound Bayou and as soon as I was at the station, I could just take a deep breath and relax," reflected longtime resident Nerissa Norman. White visitors to the town stayed in homes and none of the businesses maintained separate facilities, as was commonly done in the rest of the state. Blacks entered the front doors of restaurants rather than through the back. The African American mayor, aldermen, constable and town marshal were all duly elected. During the 1950s and 60s, when the rest of the Delta was a hornet's nest of intimidation and violence, black visitors and those sympathetic to the cause for racial equality knew they could find refuge in Mound Bayou. Mamie Till stayed in Mound Bayou when she came down from Chicago to testify in the trial of the two white men who lynched her 14-year-old son Emmett. Civil rights workers from the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, fled to Mound Bayou for sanctuary when trouble threatened from the

Delta's white establishment. "If a black person was running away or got in trouble, they knew if they ever made it to Mound Bayou, they wouldn't be bothered," Nerissa Norman explained.

So how did this all-black utopian community, which today is a quaint back-roads hamlet, come to be? The story begins in 1887. It was then that Isaiah T. Montgomery, a great man of letters and conviction, along with a group of men with determination and vision, stepped off a railroad coach and began clearing the dense swamp wilderness. The 840-acre site, which Montgomery and his business partner Benjamin Green purchased for \$7 an acre, included a large prehistoric Indian mound at the confluence of two bayous, from which the new settlement's name was derived. The work of building the town was long and arduous. The founders cut down trees, drained bayous, built up the land, fought off wild animals and lived as frontiersmen. Mound Bayou was incorporated on July 12, 1887, making it one of the oldest African American incorporated towns in the United States. "It was not the ordinary Negro farmer who was attracted to Mound Bayou colony," according to Booker T. Washington. "It was rather an earnest and ambitious class prepared to face the hardships of this sort of pioneer work."

Isaiah T. Montgomery wrote of the early days of the settlement, "You see, this is a pretty wild place. But this whole country was like this once. You have seen it change. You and your fathers have, for the most part, performed the work that has made it what it is. You and your fathers did this for someone else. Can't you do as much now for yourselves?" Montgomery was a complex man, born into slavery, who eventually voted to disenfranchise his own race in the Mississippi Constitutional Convention of 1890. He grew up at Davis Bend, a plantation owned by Confederate President Jefferson Davis' brother, Joseph, in an unusual slave system that encouraged education. This arrangement was inspired by a chance meeting on a stage coach between Joseph Davis and Robert Owen, the Scottish utopian philosopher. Davis later adapted the ideals of the utopian movement on his plantation. Montgomery's well-educated father kept accounts for the Davis family, operated the post office and marketed the crops



harvested from the plantation. At nine years of age, Isaiah lived in the Davis home and helped sort and file letters in the office.

Eventually, Isaiah became a special attendant to Davis. The Montgomery family managed the plantation through much of the Civil War and purchased it after the war ended. The farm became a prosperous colony of freedmen for nearly two decades and was at one point the third largest cotton producer in the South. Severe winter weather, changes in the flow of the Mississippi River and the migration of twenty families to Kansas during the Exoduster Movement forced the Montgomerys to sell out. While his brother William bought farm land in North Dakota and Canada, Isaiah bought swamp land from the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company to found Mound Bayou.

The establishment of Mound Bayou's government and economy is therefore rooted in two generations of experience managing a large plantation. Once land was cleared for farming, stores and other small businesses were soon established. In 1904, the Bank of Mound Bayou was founded and was followed by the Mound Bayou Loan and Investment Company. At one point, the town had three schools, forty businesses, a half-dozen churches, a train depot, a post office, a newspaper, three cotton gins, a cottonseed oil mill, a zoo, a Carnegie public library and a swimming pool—all black owned, operated and patronized. Mound Bayou became the self-governing and self-sustaining all black community that Isaiah T. Montgomery had envisioned. It eventually grew to some 4,000 inhabitants, who communally owned 30,000 acres of land and produced 3,000 bales of cotton and 2,000 bushels of corn annually on 6,000 acres of farmland.

Booker T. Washington noted in *My Larger Education, Being Chapters from My Experience* that "In a certain sense, it may be said that the Mound Bayou town and colony have been a school in self-government for its colonists. They have had an opportunity there, such as Negro people have rarely had elsewhere, to learn the real meaning of political institutions and to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship." Washington stated that "Negroes have here, for example, an opportunity, which they do not have to the same degree elsewhere, either in the North or in the South, of entering simply and naturally into all the phases and problems of community life. They are the farmers, the business men, bankers, teachers, preachers. The mayor, the constable, the aldermen, the town marshal, even the station agent, are Negroes."

Regarding public order and morality in Mound Bayou, Montgomery stated, "I attribute it to the force of public opinion. The regulations that we enforce have public sentiment behind them. The people recognize that the laws, when they are enforced, represent the sentiment of the community and are imposed for their own good. It is not so easy for them to realize that where the government is entirely in the hands of white men." Booker T. Washington wrote that "the records of the mayor's court show that, as Delta towns go, Mound Bayou is a remarkably quiet and sober place. There have been but two homicides in twenty years. Both of these were committed by strangers – men who drifted into the community in the early days before the local self-government and the traditions of the town had been established. During the whole twenty years of the town's existence, only three persons have been sent to the circuit court for theft. Since the town obtained its charter in 1898, there have been but 163 criminal cases tried in the town. Of these, fifty were committed by strangers or by men who had come into town from the surrounding community."



In addition to thriving businesses and cultural institutions, Mound Bayou was the only place in the Mississippi Delta where African Americans could receive quality healthcare. Constructed in 1942 by fraternal organization Knights and Daughters of Tabor with subscriptions from black Delta farmers, the Taborian Hospital is recognized as the first health maintenance organization in the United States and the second oldest fraternal hospital in Mississippi. In his book *From Mutual Aid to the Welfare State*, social historian David J. Beito describes the Taborian Hospital as cutting edge for its time. "When the Taborian Hospital opened, the final cost of construction had been over \$100,000. The facilities included two major operating rooms, an X-ray room, a sterilizer, incubators, an electrocardiograph, a blood bank, and a laboratory. The hospital usually had two or three doctors on the staff; all were black. In 1944 annual dues of \$8.40 entitled an adult to thirty-one days of hospitalization, including major and minor surgery; the dues also covered a \$200 burial policy. The fee for a child was \$1.20 per year for the same services and a \$50 burial policy." During the freedom rides and other protests, the Taborian Hospital extended refuge and medical aid to Fannie Lou Hamer and other protesters. In 1975 Andrew Young recalled that as "we marched in those glory days, flanked by police cordons shielding us from angry crowds, we knew that there was the little hospital at Mound Bayou that would care for us."

The Delta has seen many cooperative farming ventures that were designed to help the poor by providing food, housing and, sometimes, health care. Most of these ventures have come and gone, but their legacy lives on in the Mound Bayou area. In 1967, Tufts University opened The Tufts Delta Health Center to provide medical care for impoverished people of the Delta. The Center took a holistic approach and included clean water, sanitation and environmental health in its purview. The Delta Health Center established the North Bolivar County Farm Cooperative, a 427-acre farm that distributed produce to the poor. Today, the Delta Health Center continues to provide quality health care to the citizens of the Delta, although it is no longer associated with a cooperative farming venture.

From the beginning, Mound Bayou's relatively safe environment made it a haven for black social, economic and political activism. Most notably, residents of Mound Bayou, unlike in other parts in the state, were not subject to humiliating curfews. It is therefore not surprising that the community played an important role in the civil rights movement. The Regional Council of Negro Leadership (RCNL) was founded in Mound Bayou in 1951 by Dr. T.R.M. Howard. The co-founders included Amzie Moore of Cleveland, a key civil rights activist in the 1960s and Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, who later became a state legislator. Perhaps the best-known future activist in the RCNL was Medgar Evers, who came to Mound Bayou in 1952 to sell insurance for Dr. Howard.

The RCNL's stated goal was to "guide our people in their civic responsibilities regarding education, registration and voting, law enforcement, tax paying, the preservation of property, the value of saving and in all things which will make us stable, qualified conscientious citizens." The Council pushed for equalization of school spending as well as an "all-out fight for unrestricted voting rights." The RCNL's annual rallies in Mound Bayou attracted crowds of thousands and included seminars on voter registration and entrepreneurship. They featured speakers such as NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall and Representative William L. Dawson from Ohio, as well as entertainers such as Mahalia Jackson. Among those who participated in the rallies was future civil rights icon Fannie Lou Hamer, who helped prepare meals. After Howard's departure from Mississippi in 1956, his compatriots continued to fight for civil rights. His successor as chief surgeon of the Friendship Clinic, Dr. Edward P. Burton, along with Robert L. Drew, the Grand Chief Mentor of the United Order of Friendship, assumed leadership of the RCNL. During the early 1960s, Drew helped to organize boycotts of segregated bus stations as the chairman of the NAACP of Coahoma County.

During the same period, the leaders of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor also promoted civil rights, although more quietly. Chief Grand Mentor P.M. Smith persistently, but discreetly, promoted voter registration and membership in the NAACP. A surgical resident at the Taborian Hospital during the early 1940s describes Smith's approach as one of "suggestion rather than an overt clarion call." P.M. Smith's son the Reverend Kelly Miller Smith provided a notable contrast to this approach. As a minister in Nashville in the early 1960s, he was an organizer of sit-in demonstrations in the city. Historian Peter J. Paris concludes that the Knights and Daughters of Tabor "prepared Smith for the black consciousness movement of the late sixties" and reflected an "abhorrence of racial discrimination and segregation as paramount evils."





*Goldie Jones wherever
Rosedale, Miss.*



CITY MARSHAL C.H. WILLIAMS AT ARTESIAN WELL, MOUND BAYOU

Stories of the colorful characters who lived in Mound Bayou abound. One such person was trailblazing African American photographer G.W. Burt. He was apparently from somewhere near Oxford, Mississippi but came to Mound Bayou around 1899. Historian A.P. Hood wrote in his 1909 book *The Negro at Mound Bayou* that Burt's studio was "nicely arranged" with displays and exhibits of his photographs and views and that he enjoyed a "mono-poly" as the only photographer in town. Furthermore, his fees were quite reasonable despite his monopoly and he enjoyed "a great deal of patronage from the neighboring towns and communities."

Another prominent citizen of Mound Bayou was Milburn Crowe. Born in Mound Bayou in 1933, Milton served as the town's historian. The Crowe family had an extensive photography collection depicting life in Mound Bayou, the majority of which were taken by Crowe's aunt Mattie Thompson, who was better known as "Aunt Goldie." As Crowe explained, "One of her hobbies was to take pictures, and she had the habit of writing "snapped by Goldie" on the face of her photographs, which has helped me identify many of them."

Aunt Goldie's notes what she and her sister are doing in one photograph: "Watering plants on Grandmother's grave." This image recalls a heartbreaking story for Crowe. "This photograph was taken at their grandmother's grave in Chicago in the Lincoln cemetery. Their grandmother was born into slavery. When she was a baby, she was found nursing at her dead mother's breast. Her mother had died in the night after being beaten in the field the day before."

Crowe told an interesting story about photo of a cow taken in the backyard of his family's farm house near Mound Bayou. As Crowe recalled, the cow was more valuable than just the milk it produced. It funded part of his sister's education. "My mother was sending my older sister, Barbara, to take music lessons from Mrs. Henrietta Clay, and in payment for some of the lessons she sent her cow across so Mrs. Clay could gather milk. She would milk the cow for a period of time and then send it back over."





Founders and Early Settlers Mound Bayou, Mississippi, 1887 - 1903

Dr. Seaborn Alford
Laurance Alridge
Jack Alridge
Marcus Anderson
Frank Anderson
John Anderson
Beverly Arrington
Margaret Arrington
Peter Austin
Annie Austin
Shelton Allen
Rev. Isaac Ball
Josh Barnes
Steven Bedford
James Bellamy
Wiley Berry
Thomas Black
Clarissia Black
Theodore Black, Jr.
Minerva Black
Henry Blake
Bristol Blunt
Horace Bradley
Maggie Bradley
Rev. J. L. Bradford
Foster J. Brooks
L. T. M. Brooks
J. B. Brooks
Alice Brooks
A. T. Broadwaters
C. F. Bolton
William Brownlee

Bill Brown
Jim Burton
George W. Burt
Colonel Burton
Hillard Bynum
Charles Bynum
Brooks Bynum
Richard Bynum
B. W. Bynum
Prof. John Capshaw
Rev. Reese Carter
Blanche Carter
Iseral Carter
Rachel Carter
Nancy Chester
Ed Christmas
Pete Christmas
Mattie Christmas
Fred C. Church
Rev. P. M. Chester
J. A. Clagan
Ekta Clagan
E. W. Coaston
Dock Collins
Sarah Collins
John W. Cobbs
Sarah Cobbs
B. H. Creswell
Luck Cole, Sr.
Henry Crowe
Allen Darling, Sr.
Mary Jane Darling

Matilda Davis
J. P. Dennis
E.L. Dickson
Caga Dickson
Lucinda Lewis Dickson
R. D. Dillard
John A. Draper
Emanuel Dorsey
Emma Dorsey
Maggie Dorsey
Archie Edgo
Jacob W. Evans
Maggie Evans
Warren Fisher
Mary Elizabeth Fisher
Isreal Fisher
Edward W. Fletcher
R. A. Fourshea
Ruth Fourshea
John W. Francis
Eva P. Green Francis
Douglass Franklin
Simon Gaitor
Amie Gaitor
James Galoway
Prince G. Gilmore
H. A. Godbold
Mary Godbold
Horace Gosby
William Lawson Grady
Daisey Grady
William H. Granger

Virginia Granger
Benjamin T. Green
Ed Green
M. T. Green
Lucy Hall
Nelson Hall
L. O. Hargrove
Peter Harris
Jack Harrell
William Harris
Anna Harris
Dudley Harvey
Elizabeth Harvey
Simon Harvey
Hillard Hauley
Francis Hauley
A. L. Hayes
Caroline Hayes
E. D. Hearn
Benjamin Henderson
B.W. Herford
Rev. J. C. Hibbler
Joseph H. Hibbler
Ceaser Hillard
A.P. Hood
J. Green Huddleston
Fredonia L. Huddleston
Claiborne Humphry
Prince Hutchins, Sr.
Lutitia Hutchins
Robert Irvin
Hester Irvin
E.L. Ishmon
Bettie Ishmon
William James
Lue James
Alford Johnson
George Johnson
West Johnson
Emma Johnson
R. H. D. Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Johnnie Johnson
Hanna Johnson
Mose Johnson
Celia Johnson
T. C. Jordan
Alice Jordan
Gus Jones
Lucinda Jones
G. B. Jones
Rev. John Jones
Vanpedell Jones
Michel Jones
Frank Jones
Valentine Jones
Mack Kitchen

George Kinkaid
 Spencer Knighten
 Rev. R. D. Lowe
 Crissian Lowe
 W. J. Lewis
 William Lewis, Jr.
 Bennie Lewis
 Virginia Lewis
 Michal Lewis
 Mariah Lewis
 Bill Jack Lewis
 Jeff Lewis
 Mose Lewis
 Lucinda Lewis
 Susan Lewis
 G.A. Lee
 Mollie Wilson Lee
 W.L. Lovell
 Oliver Lovell
 C. S. Lockett
 Maria Lockett
 Josh Lary
 James Lofton
 Will Lofton
 Caroline Lofton
 Henry Mack
 Grant Madison
 Aaron Marr
 Charity Marr
 James Monroe Marr
 Isabella Marr
 Nancy Marr
 P. R. McCarty
 Richard R. McCarty
 Willie McClain
 Richard McDonald
 Isaiah T. Montgomery
 Martha Robb Montgomery
 Peter Montgomery
 Rebecca Montgomery
 Virginia Montgomery
 John Montgomery
 J. P. T. Montgomery
 Hanna Montgomery
 William Thornton Montgomery
 M. V. Montgomery
 Joe Moore
 Luvenia Moore
 Prince Edward Moore
 Lucy Moore
 Rev. Thomas Moore
 Malissie Moore
 James Henry Moss
 Rev. A. T. Murphy
 Alexander Myres
 Brillie Ann Myres
 Jake Parker

Louise Johnson Parker
 John Payne
 Margaret Payne
 James Peck
 Mae Jane Peck
 Samuel Pickins
 America Pickins
 Jim Pickins
 Rebecca Pickins
 Millie Poindexter
 Louis Pratt
 Jim Price
 Sallye Price
 Louis Puckett
 Celia Puckett
 Calvin Ramsey
 Sallye Ramsey
 Robert S. Randell
 Sam Reed, Sr.
 Amie Reed
 Douglass Richard
 Hal Richardson
 Sarah Richardson
 Thomas Richardson
 Isom Robinson
 Sarah Robinson
 Alex Rodgers
 A.M. Ross
 Francis Ross
 A.R. Rowell
 George Rush
 Mollie Rush
 Allen R. Royster
 Sophia Rucker
 Charlie Scott
 Susan Scott
 George Ed Scott
 Priscilla Scott
 Otis Scott
 Tom Seals
 Patsey Seals
 Augusta Simmons
 Ada Simmons
 John Simmons
 Thomas Simmons
 Martha Simmons
 Elijah Singletary, Sr.
 Mary Slate
 Dr. Josh W. Spincer
 C. R. Stringer
 L. E. Stringer
 Emanuel Strong
 J.D. Strong
 Louis Shelby
 Mack Slate
 Caroline Smith
 Hasten Smith

Mary E. Strong
 Perry Strong, Sr.
 Bob Stubberfield
 Samuel Thompson
 Salye Thompson
 Mollie Thompson
 Daniel Thompson
 Morgan Thurston
 Nelson Travier
 Celes Travier
 Rev. Johnson N. Turner
 Sylvia Turner
 Primus Wade
 Nancy Wade
 Ridley Walker
 Jackson Washington
 Hary Watson
 Albert Webster, Sr.
 Carrie Webster
 William West
 Alex Wilbert
 Delia Wilbert
 Lenoard Wilbert
 W.L. Wilkerson
 Rufus Williams
 Charlie Williams
 Minnie Williams
 Henry Williams
 Sidney Wilson
 Molly Wilson
 Rev. G. W. Wilson
 Rev. M. H. Winston
 J. J. Winston
 Harrison Winston
 Mike Winston
 Rev. M. H. Winston
 Lou Westbrooks
 Mose Westbrooks
 R.W. Wood
 Jeff Woods
 Charlotte Woods



A TOUR OF *Mound Bayou*

1 City Hall

Portraits of the City's mayors adorn the entryway.

2 Mary C. Booze Home



Constructed in 1910, and located in the Montgomery Square of the original plat at 308 S. West Main Avenue. Mary Booze became a national Republican committeewoman in 1924 and served for many years. The home has served as residence and office of Dr.

T.R.M. Howard and residence of Dr. E.P. and Mrs. Burton.

3 Isaiah T. Montgomery Home



Constructed in 1910 as the home of a co-founder of Mound Bayou, Isaiah Thornton Montgomery, the only African American delegate

to the 1890 Mississippi Constitutional Convention. Following Montgomery's death in 1924, the home served as a boarding house for doctors and nurses from Meharry Medical School in Nashville who worked at the Taborian Hospital.

4 The Bank of Mound Bayou Building



Founded by Charles Banks, and constructed c. 1905, this was one of the first African American owned banks in Mississippi. The building subsequently housed the Mound Bayou Post Office, the Mound Bayou Foundation, the Headquarters of the

International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the Office of E.P. Booze, and the Office of Mary C. Booze.

5 Site of the former Newton Hotel

Built c. 1909, the Newton Hotel was a large two-story frame building. "In the matter of sanitary surroundings in the way of rooming arrangements, and culinary excellence with reference to the matter of dining, the service at the Newton Hotel will satisfy the most rigorously exacting Customer," according to Aurelius P. Hood in 1909.

6 Creswell Home

Built c. 1898 by George W. Creswell, father of B. Howard Creswell, who became the fourth mayor of Mound Bayou.

7 First Baptist Church



The first church in Mound Bayou where all denominations worshiped together was erected in 1888 as a Brush Arbor under which

community services were held. This Brush Arbor served as a meeting ground until 1891 when the Green Grove Baptist Church was erected. In 1905, under the leadership of Rev. A.A. Cosey, one of the first brick churches in Bolivar County was constructed, replacing the Brush Arbor. The present building was erected in 1961 under the leadership of Reverend L.J. Jordan, Jr.

8

Site of the former Mound Bayou Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co.



Dedicated November 25, 1912 by Dr. Booker T. Washington at a ceremony that was attended by more than 15,000 people, it was described as, “the largest thing of the kind

ever undertaken by Negro people.” Thomas W. Cook was the architect, and his younger brother W.H. Cook was the construction foreman. Julius Rosenwald, CEO of Sears, Roebuck and Company, was a primary investor. The venture was an offspring of the Mississippi State Negro Business League, an auxiliary branch of the National Negro Business League. Later, it was the site of Dr. T.R.M. Howard’s Medical Clinic, the Green Parrott Inn Restaurant, the first concrete swimming pool for African Americans in the Delta, the Sarah Brown Hospital of the United Order of Friendship of America, the Delta Clinic of Mound Bayou Community Hospital and Delta Health Center.

9

JFK High School



Named in honor of President John F. Kennedy, the school opened in the fall of 1964.

10

Taborian Hospital Building

Constructed in 1942 by McKissack and McKissack, Mississippi’s largest African American construction company, the hospital was built by the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor. It is the second oldest African American hospital in Mississippi.

11

Taborian Administration Building



The Taborian Administration Building was constructed in 1953 at a cost of \$30,000 under the leadership of Chief Grand Mentor P.M. Smith. The International Order of

Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor was founded in 1872 by Moses Dickson from Ohio, who was a veteran of the Civil War. Like other fraternal organizations, the Knights of Tabor featured secret passwords and initiations and organized drill teams. The major membership benefits were burial and health insurance. The society dedicated itself to “Christianity, education, morality, and temperance, and the art of governing, self-reliance and true manhood and womanhood.”

12

Cemetery



Founders Isaiah T. Montgomery and Benjamin T. Green and many of their descendants are buried here.

13 American Legion Hut

Journalist Keith Somerville recognized the commitment of the citizens of Mound Bayou to fight for their country in an article in the Bolivar Commercial newspaper dated April 23, 1943: “The draft board refuses to tell us how many of our colored boys have gone into the armed forces, but we all know that there are thousands of them from Bolivar County and many additional hundreds have volunteered.” Somerville also noted that “Why up at Mound Bayou during March they bought more War Bonds than either Cleveland or Rosedale!” A bronze memorial marker honoring World War I and II veterans is located on the grounds of the American Legion Hut.

14 St. Gabriel’s Mercy Center

Operated by the Sisters of Mercy, this Catholic charity provides after-school and elder care programs.

15 Peter’s Pottery



The Woods brothers handcraft art pottery that draws customers from all over the United States. Peter’s Pottery and McCarty’s Pottery in nearby Merigold are two examples of the artistic creativity of the Delta.

16 Delta Health Center



Opened in 1967 by Tufts University, the Delta Health Center is the first rural health center in the United States.

Mound Bayou

MISSISSIPPI



15

16

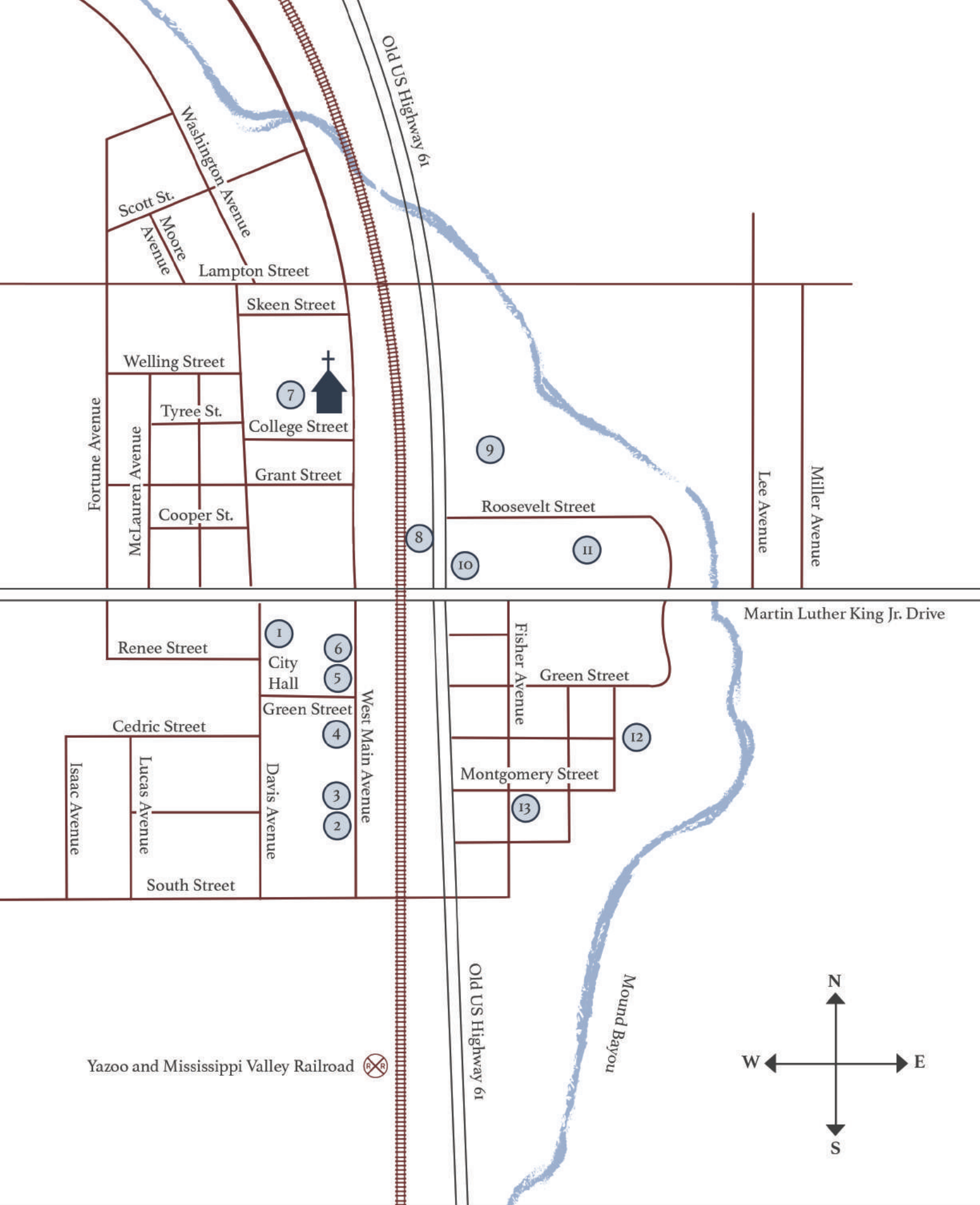
Martin Luther King Jr. Drive

14



St. Gabriel's

1. City Hall
2. Mary C. Booze Home
3. Isaiah T. Montgomery Home
4. The Bank of Mound Bayou Building
5. Site of the former Newton Hotel
6. Creswell Home
7. First Baptist Church
8. Site of the former Mound Bayou Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co.
9. JFK High School
10. Taborian Hospital Building
11. Taborian Administration Building
12. Cemetery
13. American Legion Hut
14. St. Gabriel's Mercy Center
15. Peter's Pottery
16. Delta Health Center



The Delta Center *for Culture & Learning* Delta State University

The Delta Center for Culture and Learning is an interdisciplinary program within Delta State University. Its mission is to promote the broad understanding of the history and culture of the Mississippi Delta and its significance to the rest of the world. Its activities include classes, field trips and tours, oral history projects, historic preservation efforts, and service learning and community outreach programs.

This booklet was originally written by Milburn Crowe, John Martin and Luther Brown. This revised 2019 version includes additional material from Drs. Linda and David Beito.

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Master Vernon Wallace
is his grandmothers back
yard being entertained by
some of her pets of his
A Prize winning Snapshot of life at present



Miss Flora from West of Ok. 1912

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