

Streets of New Orleans

Described by geographer Pierce Lewis as the “inevitable city” in the “impossible site”, New Orleans (French: La Nouvelle-Orléans) is a major United States port and the largest city and metropolitan area in the state of Louisiana. The city is named after Philippe II, Duc d'Orléans, Regent of France (brother of King Louis XIV), and is well known for its distinct French architecture as well as its cross cultural and multilingual heritage. New Orleans is also famous for its cuisine, music (particularly as the birthplace of jazz) and its annual celebrations including Mardi Gras and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival (commonly referred to as Jazzfest).

Esplanade Ave: The original meaning of esplanade was a large, open, level area outside fortress or city walls to provide clear fields of fire for the fortress against incoming infantry or artillery. Esplanade Ave eventually became a place for elegant promenade and was the center of New Orleans' Creole community with luxurious homes and a thoroughbred racetrack [Sometimes referred to as the "New Orleans Fair Grounds", the track was initially opened as the "Union Race Course" in 1852. The track closed in 1857 due to competition from the Metairie Course. In 1859 the track was renamed the "Creole Race Course." In 1863, the name was changed again to the "Fair Grounds".] Refugees from the Haitian Revolution substantially bolstered New Orleans' African and Creole population in the early nineteenth century reinforcing African traditions in the city and leading to the nation's largest population of Free People of Color prior to the American Civil War. [The Haitian Revolution (1791–1804) was a period of brutal conflict in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, leading to the elimination of slavery and the establishment of Haiti as the first republic ruled by people of African ancestry. Although hundreds of rebellions occurred in the New World during the centuries of slavery, only the revolt on Saint-Domingue, which began in 1791, was successful in achieving permanent independence under a new nation. The Haitian Revolution is regarded as a defining moment in the history of Africans in the New World.] [Although the ward voting system in New Orleans is archaic and no alderman or council member has been elected by ward since 1912, it is not uncommon for New Orleanians to identify where they are from by their ward number. Esplanade Ave separates the sprawling 7th ward (to the northeast) from the narrow 6th ward (to the southwest). The 1st ward (in the lower Garden District) and the 6th ward (along Esplanade ridge) are two of New Orleans' geographically smallest voting wards which reflect the high density of Anglo-Americans and Creoles, respectively, in 1880 when the wards were established in essentially their modern form (see http://www.mardigrasdigest.com/travel/new_orleans_districts_and_wards.htm).]

Barracks St (Rue Quartier, Calle del Cuartel): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): The Spanish laid out this street in the 1790's and named it calle Duana (Custom House Street), but it was soon renamed calle Cuartel. The French-speaking citizens translated this to rue de Quartier, because the troop's quarters or barracks faced it. When the Americans came, they called it Garrison Street, but eventually the name Barrack came into use and later an "s" was added to make it Barracks.]

Governor Nicholls St (Rue de l' Hôpital, Calle del Hospital)/Bayou Rd/Gentilly Blvd/Chef Menteur Hwy: [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): First named rue de l'Arsenal (the second street to be named so), its name was changed to rue de l'Hopital because the King's Hospital faced it. It was known as Hospital Street for 180 years, until 1911, when it was renamed to honor Francis Tillou Nicholls, twice governor of the state.] Here are some more historical facts:

Francis Redding Tillou Nicholls (August 20, 1834 - January 4, 1912) was an American attorney, politician, judge, and a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He served two terms as the 28th Governor of Louisiana, first from 1876 to 1880 and then from 1888 to 1892.

Modern-day Grand Route St. John and Bayou Road formed the overland ridge that Indians and European explorers used to portage from Bayou St. John to the Mississippi River. [Bayou St. John was originally called Bayouk Choupic by the Tangipahoa Indians and Bayou St. Jean by early French settlers.] The Old Spanish Custom House, built in 1784 at the corner of Moss and Grand Route St. John, is the oldest structure still standing in the Faubourg St. John neighborhood.

The first part of Gentilly to be developed was along the Gentilly Ridge, a long stretch of high ground along the former banks of Bayou Gentilly (aka Bayou Sauvage).

The literal meaning of "Chef Menteur" is "Chief Liar" in the French language and probably derives from the Choctaw phrase "oulabe mingo." According to one account, it was the name that the indigenous tribe of Choctaw Indians gave to the colonial French governor (Louis Billouart de Kerlerec, governor from 1753-1763) after the Frenchman had reneged on a treaty. Another account claims that the Choctaw had originally assigned the name to the Mississippi River, due to the many twists and turns in the Mississippi River Delta region as it wound its way to the sea, splitting into bayous and swampland before the levees were built to regulate its flow, made its path untrustworthy despite its might.

Ursuline Ave (Rue des Ursulines, Calle del Arsenal de las Ursulinas): The Ursulines, or Sisters of Ursula, were the first of many orders of religious women who came to New Orleans and founded schools, orphanages and asylums and ministered to the needs of the poor. The sisters arrived in the mudhole that was New Orleans in 1727 and provided the first decent medical care and later founded the first local school and orphanage for girls. Based on experimentation with herbs grown in the convent's garden, one of the nuns reputedly became the first pharmacist in the United States. The Old Ursuline Convent, built in 1752, survived the disastrous 18th-century fires that destroyed the rest of the French Quarter and is the only remaining building from the French colonial period in the United States. [1788 was a year of great trauma for the city of New Orleans as the river overflowed, a great fire on March 21 destroyed 856 buildings and 80% of the city, and a serious epidemic broke out amongst the populace (perhaps measles (?) since Philadelphia and New York City were struck with major measles outbreaks that same year.) [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): On Adrien de Pauger's original plan, this street was labeled rue Saint-Adrien, in honor of his own patron saint. It was changed to rue de l'Arsenal, then rue Saint-Ursule and, finally, rue des Ursulines, named for the order of nuns whose chapel faced this street.]

St. Philip St (Rue St. Philippe, Calle D San Felipe): Philip was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus. Later Christian traditions describe Philip as the apostle who preached in Greece, Syria, and Phrygia. In the Roman Catholic Church, the feast day of Saint Philip, along with that of James the Just, was traditionally observed on May 1 but, in 1969, was moved to May 3. St. Philip the Apostle is the patron saint for hatters, Luxembourg, Uruguay and pastry chefs. [St. Philip Neri (1515-1595) was a native of Italy who served as a priest from 1551 to 1595. His unflinching good humor resulted in his naming as the patron saint of practical jokers and the patron saint of joy. His feast day is May 26, the date of his death.] [St. Philip St separates the 6th ward (to the northeast) from the 5th ward (to the southwest). It also separates a finger of District C (to the northeast) from a finger of District A (to the southwest) in the area stretching from Bayou St. John to Claiborne Ave.]

Dumaine St (Rue Dumaine, Calle del Maine): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): This street was named for duc du Maine, an illegitimate son of King Louis XIV. Toward the end of the Spanish rule, rue du Maine was renamed calle de los Almacenes (Magazine Street). When the French returned, it reverted to its original name of rue du Maine and eventually was Americanized to Dumaine.]

St. Ann St (Rue Ste. Anne, Calle D Santa Ana): Saint Anne (also Ann or Anna, from Hebrew Hannah or Channah, meaning "favor" or "grace."), of David's house and line, was the mother of the Virgin Mary and grandmother of Jesus Christ according to Christian and Islamic tradition. Anne is the patron saint of Christian mothers and of women in labor, and her feast day is July 26 of the Western calendar.

Pere Antoine Alley (l' Allée du Père Antoine): Friar Antonio de Sedella (1748-1829), whose family name was Mareno, came to New Orleans from Spain around 1774 when New Orleans was part of the Spanish-controlled Province of Louisiana. Over the course of a few years, Father Sedella became the beloved Père Antoine (which translates to Father Antoine), the pastor of the (then) St. Louis Church. He baptized Marie Laveau, performed her wedding ceremony, and together with her did much for the imprisoned, as well as the slave population, in New Orleans. They worked tirelessly to free women of color and their children. The church burned in the great fire of 1788, and a new church was completed in 1794, designated this time as a cathedral. Père Antoine was pastor until his death in 1829 and was particularly loved among the poor.

Orleans St/Ave (Rue D' Orléans, Calle D Orleans): Orléanais is a former province of France, around the cities of Orléans, Chartres, and Blois. The name comes from Orléans, its main city and traditional capitol, which is approximately 81 miles southwest of Paris.

Pirates Alley (l' Allée des Pirates): This one-block narrow alleyway, known as Orleans Alley until the mid 1960's, runs alongside the Cabildo (the Old Spanish Governor's Mansion) and the Old Spanish Dungeon. It also runs alongside the St. Louis Cathedral and St. Anthony's Garden (part of the St. Louis Cathedral) where, legend has it, slaves were once sold.

St. Peter St (Rue Pierre, Calle D San Pedro): Simon Peter (circa 1 BC - 67 AD), sometimes called Simon Cephas, was an Apostle whose Greek name *Pétros* and whose Aramaic name *kéfâ* translate to "stone" or "rock". He is regarded as the first pope of the Catholic Church, and he is known as the saint of heaven as he has the keys to heaven. He is not only the patron saint of popes, but he is also the patron saint of bakers, bridge builders, butchers and fishermen among other workers. The Feast of Saints Peter and Paul, or the Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, is observed on June 29.

Toulouse St (Rue Toulouse, Calle D Tolosa): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): This street was named for duc de Toulouse, another illegitimate son of King Louis XIV.]

Lafitte St: Jean Lafitte (ca. 1776 - ca. 1823) was a pirate and privateer in the Gulf of Mexico in the early 19th century. He and his elder brother, Pierre, spelled their last name Laffite, but English-language documents of the time used "Lafitte," and this is the commonly seen spelling in the United States, including for places named for him. [The spelling of names and words has grown more uniform in America over the years especially after Noah Webster published his first dictionary, *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, in 1806.] Lafitte is believed to have been born either in France or the French colony of Saint-Domingue. By 1805, he operated a warehouse in New Orleans to help disperse the goods smuggled by his brother Pierre Lafitte. After the United States government passed the Embargo Act of 1807, the Lafittes moved their operations to an island in Barataria Bay. By 1810, their new port was very successful; the Lafittes pursued a successful smuggling operation and also started to engage in piracy. Though Lafitte tried to warn of a British attack, the American authorities invaded Barataria in 1814 and captured most of Lafitte's fleet. In return for a pardon, Lafitte helped General Andrew Jackson defend New Orleans against the British in 1815. The Lafittes then became spies for the Spanish and moved to Galveston Island where they developed the colony there. Jean Lafitte continued pirating around Central American ports until he died trying to capture Spanish vessels in 1823.

St. Louis St (Rue St. Louis, Calle D San Luis): King Louis IX of France (1214-1270) promoted Christianity in France and led two Crusades. He is the patron saint of barbers, builders, button makers, construction workers, death of children, difficult marriages, embroiderers, hairstylists, kings, masons, needle workers, sculptors, sick, soldiers and stone masons. His feast day is August 25. [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): St. Louis was named for the patron saint of France, New Orleans and the church diocese and, also, for King Louis IX. You may be surprised to know that the name St. Louis was given to the mighty river that flowed past the city, as well - "Fleuve Saint-Louis" - instead of the Native American name of "Mississippi." (The street name remains, but, needless to say, the new river name didn't take and the mighty "Mississippi" still flows past Nouvelle Orleans.)] [Mississippi stems from the Algonquin language, in whose tribal domain the river started. These Indians called it *miss* for "big" and *sipi* for "river", so "Mississippi" is a bastardization of the Indian words for "Big River".] [St. Louis St separates the 5th ward (to the northeast) from the 4th ward (to the southwest). The 4th ward has the distinction of spanning three modern-day voting districts (Districts A, B and C).]

Conti St (Rue Conti, Calle D Conti): Louise Élisabeth de Bourbon (November 22, 1693 - May 27, 1775) was a daughter of Louis de Bourbon and his wife, Louise Françoise de Bourbon. She was the wife of Louis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, making her the Princess of Conti by marriage. According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>) Conti Street was named after the Princess of Conti.

Bienville Ave (Rue Bienville, Calle D Bienville): Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville (February 23, 1680 - March 7, 1767) was a colonizer born in Montreal, Quebec. Known as Sieur de Bienville ["sieur" is the archaic French version of "sir", a title of respect that is the inflected form of "sire"], he was an early, repeated governor of French Louisiana who was appointed four separate times from 1701 to 1743. He is the co-founder of Mobile AL and considered the fathers of both Biloxi MS and New Orleans LA. After much debate Bienville chose to settle a crescent bend in the Mississippi River that he felt would be protected from tidal waves and hurricanes, and the site exploited Bayou St. John and the Bayou Road portage between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River shown to him by Indians. After moving into his new home on the site of what is now the Custom House, Bienville named the new city "La Nouvelle-Orléans" in honor of Philippe II, Duke of Orléans, the Prince Regent of France. New Orleans became the capital of French Louisiana by 1723, during Bienville's 3rd term. [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): This street was first named rue d'Anguin (Adrien de Pauger's misspelling for the duc d'Enghien). Bienville's name had been given to the street we now call Conti. However, Conti was changed to Bourbon, and the name of the Princess Conti transferred to the street now bearing her name, at which time Bienville's name was given to the street now bearing his name.]

Iberville St (Rue de la Douane, Calle D la Aduana): *Douanes* were a system of taxation through custom duties in France during King Louis XIV's reign [King Louis XIV (September 5, 1638 - September 1, 1715), who was also known as "The Sun King", is the namesake of "Louisiana"]. In the singular, Douane is the French and Dutch word for customs in the sense of a border check. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville (July 16, 1661 - died, probably, on July 9, 1706) was a soldier, ship captain, explorer, colonial administrator, knight of the order of Saint-Louis, adventurer, privateer, trader, and founder of the French colony of Louisiana. The older brother of Jean-Baptiste, Pierre is also known as Sieur d'Iberville. [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): This street was called Neuva Dualia by the Spanish, then rue de la Douane by the French and, when the Americans came, it was called New Custom House Street. Finally, in 1901, it was renamed for the "father of Louisiana."]

Canal St/Blvd: Canal Street is a major thoroughfare in the city of New Orleans and is said to be the widest roadway in America to have been classified as a street rather than an avenue or boulevard. Forming the upriver boundary of the city's oldest neighborhood, the French Quarter (Vieux Carré), it acted as the dividing line between the older French/Spanish Colonial-era city and the newer American Sector, today's Central Business District. [Canal St separates the 4th ward (to the northeast) from the 3rd ward (to the southwest).] The name of the avenue comes from a planned canal which was to have connected the Mississippi River to the Congo Square terminus of the Carondelet Canal, but was never constructed. The wide median earmarked for the canal was referred to by early inhabitants as the "neutral ground", due to the animosities amongst culturally distant residents on separate sides of the avenue. The term is still used by New Orleanians to refer to all street medians. Notably, the world's first movie theater (that is, the first business devoted specifically to showing films for profit) was "Vitascope Hall", established on Canal Street in 1896.

French Market Place (La Place du Marché Français): The historic French Market has existed on the same site since 1791 and is America's oldest public market. It began as a Native American trading post on the banks of the mighty, muddy Mississippi River, and over the years it has attracted a multitude of European, African and far Eastern descendants leading to an enticing multi-cultural and multi-lingual hub of commerce. The Butchers' Market, or Halle des Boucheries, was designed in 1813 and is home to the French Market's oldest tenant, Café du Monde. In 1870, a structure known as the Bazaar Market was built. Most significant for its time, this unusually well lit and functional building was designed by Joseph Abeilard, one of America's first African-American architects. The French Market and nearby riverfront have undergone many transformations over the years including the creation of "Dutch Alley" (a pedestrian plaza dedicated to Mayor Ernest N. "Dutch" Morial) and the "Moon Walk" (a boardwalk atop the levee dedicated to Mayor Maurice Edwin "Moon" Landrieu).

N/S. Peters St: On November 20, 1852 Levee Street became N. Peters Street and on July 24, 1855 New Levee Street became S. Peters Street. During much of the Riverfront District's plantation period, Royal Road, now Tchoupitoulas Street, was the original road closest to the river. Alluvial deposits from the Mississippi River created, between 1760 and the mid-1800's, all of the land below Tchoupitoulas Street. The river-born land, called battures (between the levee and the river) was considered public. New Levee Street, built on the batture, replaced Tchoupitoulas Street as the road closest to the river. Samuel Jarvis Peters (1823-1863) was a New Orleans merchant, civic leader, banker and land developer instrumental in modernizing the American Sector along with partner James H. Caldwell. [Faubourg St. Marie (or Faubourg Ste. Marie), a commercial district, developed into the modern Central Business District.]

Decatur St (Rue de la Levée, Camino Real y Muelle): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): Decatur was originally the rue du Quai, and later became known as rue de la Levee, which makes sense, since Decatur is the first street facing the Mississippi River and the levee. But in 1870, Levee Street was renamed in honor of Stephen Decatur, the American naval hero of Tripoli.]

Chartres St (Rue de Chartres, Calle D Chartres): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): Chartres Street initially bore two names: it was rue de Conde from the church to the lower boundary line, named for a French prince; and from the church to the upper boundary line, it was named rue de Chartres, for the oldest of the Orleans princes. After the Americans came, it was called Church Street. But in the 1850's the city ordered it to be Chartres for its entire length from Canal Street to the Esplanade.]

Royal St (Rue Royale, Calle Real): [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>):

by-any-other-name.html): Originally named Royale-Bourbon for both the royal family and the dynasty, it was soon ordered changed to rue Royale by Bienville.]

Bourbon St (Rue Bourbon, Calle D Borbon): The House of Bourbon is a European royal house, a branch of the Capetian dynasty. Bourbon monarchs ruled Navarre (from 1555) and France (from 1589) until the 1792 overthrow of the monarchy during the French Revolution. Restored briefly in 1814 and definitively in 1815 after the fall of the First French Empire, the senior line of the Bourbons was finally overthrown in the July Revolution of 1830. A cadet branch, the House of Orléans, then ruled for eighteen years (1830-1848) until it too was overthrown. Spanish Bourbons (in Spain the name is spelled Borbón and rendered into English as Borbon) have been overthrown and restored several times, reigning 1700-1808, 1813-1868, 1875-1931 and 1975 to the present day.

Dauphine St (Rue Dauphine, Camino D Bayona): Baiona (Galician: *Baiona*; Spanish: *Bayona*) is a municipality in Galicia, Spain, in the province of Pontevedra. (Galicia is an autonomous community and historic region in northwest Spain, with the status of a historic nationality, and descends from one of the first kingdoms of Europe, the Kingdom of Galicia.) Bayona was founded in 140 BC by Diomedes of Aetolia. Throughout its history it has had several names including Stuciana, Abóriga, Balcagia and Erizana. On March 1, 1493, the *Pinta*, one of the ships from Columbus' voyage to discover the New World, returned to Europe and arrived in Baiona, making the town's port the first to receive news of the discovery of America. [According to Nancy Brister (see <http://www.neworleans.com/arts/history/historic-new-orleans-with-nancy-brister/145587-a-street-by-any-other-name.html>): This street was first called rue de Vendome, in honor of the French general, but it was changed to rue Dauphine, probably for the Dauphiness. However, another version claims that the street was named for the French province of Dauphine and, therefore, should be pronounced "DauphiNAY" instead of "DauFEEN" - but no one's paid much attention to that.]

Burgundy St (Rue Bourgogne): Burgundy is one of the 26 regions of France. The modern region of Burgundy is both larger than the old Duchy of Burgundy and smaller than the area ruled by the Dukes of Burgundy. Also, Burgundy refers to wine made in the Burgundy region in eastern France, the most famous ones being red wines made from Pinot Noir grapes or white wines made from Chardonnay grapes. Finally, Burgundy is a shade of purplish red associated with the Burgundy wine of the same name; the first recorded use of burgundy as a color name in English was in 1881.

Rampart St: Rampart Street gets its name from the wall, or "Rampart" (*Rempart* in French), that was built on the north side of the street in the city's early years to fortify the early French colonial city. Notable landmarks along modern-day Rampart Street include Our Lady of Guadalupe Chapel (The Old Mortuary Chapel) which was built in 1826 and is the oldest surviving church building in New Orleans. [In 1817 an epidemic resulted in the formation of a board of health. This office decided that the "exhalations of the dead at funeral services and the transporting of the dead through the streets spread disease." This led to the passage of a city ordinance on March 22, 1821 forbidding the placing on view of the dead during any funeral service from the first day of July through December. Before this time, all funerals took place at St. Louis Cathedral and processed to St. Louis Cemetary No. 1 which had a small Protestant section segregated from the predominant Catholic section. To rid the city of the danger that these funeral processions might present, a funeral chapel was built adjacent to the cemetery. At that time it was called the Mortuary Chapel of St. Anthony, but nowadays it is known as Our Lady of Guadalupe Church and is separated from St. Louis Cemetary No. 1 by Basin Street.]

St Claude Ave: Claude de la Colombière (1641-1682) was a missionary and ascetical writer. He is the patron saint of sculptors, and his feast day is February 15. This road emerged just beyond the man-made barrier that separated the Vieux Carré ("Old Square") from the swamps, and it led to the famed Congo Square where, during the French and Spanish colonial era of the 18th

century, slaves were allowed to congregate on Sundays to exchange goods and perpetuate their African cultural heritage through song and dance.

Basin St/Elk Pl/Loyola Ave/Simon Bolívar Ave/La Salle St:

Basin Street was once a wide waterway that served as the turning basin for ships traveling down the Carondelet Canal from Bayou St. John. The Carondelet Canal was built in 1795 under the administration of Francisco Luis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, who served as the Governor of Louisiana from 1792 to 1797. The canal was intended to improve drainage and sanitary conditions as well as to provide a better route for shipping goods from the lakeshore to New Orleans, but by the early 1800s the canal was choked with weeds and debris and was impassable except by pirogue at some points.

Lodge No. 30 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks opened their new grand headquarters in 1917 at 127 Elk Place. It was designed by Toledano, Wogan, & Bernard, architects, and had a large ballroom on the third and fourth floors. Many musical events took place here including an Armistice Celebration Dance in 1920 featuring a large Mexican Band that included some of the same musicians who played here years earlier for the Exposition in 1884. Today, this short stretch of road contains several monuments on its neutral ground.

Saint Ignatius of Loyola (Basque: *Loiolako Inazio*, Spanish: *Ignacio de Loyola*) (1491 - July 31, 1556) was a Spanish knight from a Basque noble family, hermit, priest since 1537, and theologian, who founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and became its first Superior General. Ignatius is the patron saint among others of soldiers, and his feast day is celebrated on July 31.

Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios Ponte Blanco, (1783-1830) was vital in the liberation from Spain of lands that would become Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Bolivia.

The first Frenchman to explore the lower Mississippi was Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, who passed by New Orleans' site in April 1682 on a float down the Mississippi from Canada. De La Salle claimed the entire river basin from the Appalachians to the Rockies for France, naming the area Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV and his Austrian bride Queen Anne.

Tremé St: The modern Tremé neighborhood began as the Morand Plantation and two forts: St. Ferdinand and St. John. Near the end of the 18th century, Claude Tremé purchased the land from the original plantation owner. In 1795 the Carondelet Canal was built from the French Quarter to Bayou St. John, splitting the land. Developers began building subdivisions throughout the area to house a diverse population that included Caucasians, Haitian Creoles, and free persons of color. At the end of the 19th century, the Storyville red-light district was carved out of the upper part of Tremé; in the 1940s this was torn down and made into a public housing project (the Iberville Housing Development being for whites and the Lafitte Housing Development being for blacks). The "town square" of Tremé was Congo Square, originally known as "Place des Nègres", where slaves gathered on Sundays to dance and hold an open-air market. This tradition flourished until the United States took control, and officials grew more anxious about unsupervised gatherings of slaves in the years before the Civil War. Faubourg Tremé is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the city, and early in the city's history was the main neighborhood of free people of color. It remains an important center of the city's African-American and Créole culture, especially the modern brass band tradition.

Marais St: "Marais" means "Marsh" in French. This street runs through the heart of historic Faubourg Tremé.

Villere St: Jacques Phillippe Villeré (April 28, 1761 - 7 March, 1830) was the second Governor of Louisiana (from December 16, 1816 to December 18, 1820) after it became a state. He was the first Creole and the first native of Louisiana (being born near present-day Kenner Louisiana) to attain that office.

Robertson St: Thomas Bolling Robertson (February 27, 1779 - October 5, 1828) was Secretary of the Territory of Orleans from 1807 until 1812, at which time Louisiana became a state. He was the first United States Representative from the State of Louisiana serving four terms until 1818. He was appointed Attorney General of Louisiana from 1819 to 1820, and he was elected Louisiana's third governor serving from December 18, 1820 to November 15, 1824 when he was compelled to resign after riots broke out at his suggestion of moving the capitol from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. [Henry Schuyler Thibodaux served as interim governor, officially Louisiana's fourth governor, from November 15, 1824 to December 13, 1824.]

Claiborne Ave: William Charles Cole Claiborne (born between 1772 and 1775, died November 23, 1817) was the first governor of "lower" Louisiana appointed on December 20, 1803 by Thomas Jefferson the day the initial Louisiana Purchase from France was signed. He governed what would become the State of Louisiana, then termed the "Territory of Orleans", during its period as a United States territory from 1804 through 1812 and then became the first elected governor after Louisiana was the eighteenth state admitted to the Union on April 30, 1812. Claiborne served as the first elected governor from April 30, 1812 to December 16, 1816.

Derbigny St: Pierre Augustin Charles Bourguignon Derbigny (1769-1829) was the sixth Governor of Louisiana serving from December 15, 1828 to October 6, 1829. Derbigny was affiliated with the nascent National Republican Party, an anti-Jackson group, and among other things called for the construction and repair of levees. On October 6, 1829, after ten months in office, Governor Derbigny was thrown from a carriage on the West Bank of the Mississippi River and died three days later in Gretna Louisiana. He is buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 1.

Roman St: Andre Bienvenue Roman (1795 - January 26, 1866) was Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the ninth Governor of Louisiana. He served two terms as governor, from January 31, 1831 to February 4, 1835 and again from February 4, 1839 to January 30, 1843. Governor Roman initially took office during a time of storms, floods, depression and epidemics. During his first term, yellow fever killed over 5,000 Louisianans, the number of banks in the state rose from 5 to 11, the Canal Bank built the New Basin Canal, the Pontchartrain Railroad began locomotive service in 1832, and Roman is credited with establishing the state penitentiary system. During his second term, Roman created the Office of State Engineer, he promoted education and civic improvements, and he served as the President of the New Orleans Drainage Company which drained the swamps behind the city. [The Wood Screw Pump, designed seventy-odd years later in 1913 by A. Baldwin Wood, is a low-lift axial-flow drainage pump that significantly improved the drainage of New Orleans. Until the installation of Wood's extremely efficient pumps, the city experienced chronic flooding problems, bringing diseases such as malaria and yellow fever together with contamination of drinking water supplies.] After his second term in office, Governor Roman returned to his St. James Parish home but remained politically active and, among other things, served as a delegate to the Louisiana Secession convention in 1861. Although Roman opposed secession, the convention voted in favor of secession and he was asked to negotiate a peaceable separation from the United States. During the Civil War Roman lost all his wealth and property, and on January 26, 1866 Roman died while walking down Dumaine Street.

Prieur St: Denis Prieur was the tenth mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana, serving from May 12, 1828 through April 9, 1838 and again from April 4, 1842 through February 7, 1843. Prieur lived openly with his quadron mistress and as a result lost narrowly in his 1838 bid to become Louisiana's eleventh governor.

Johnson St:

Henry Johnson (September 14, 1783 - September 4, 1864) served as a United States Representative and as a United States Senator and was the fifth Governor of Louisiana from December 13, 1824 to December 15, 1828. During his term as governor, the Louisiana legislature moved the seat of government to Donaldsonville in a compromise between the Anglo-American leaders who wanted the capital out of New Orleans and the Creoles who wanted to retain the seat of government within a French area. Johnson's predecessor, Thomas Robertson, was forced to resign over this very same issue.

Isaac Johnson (1803-1853) was the twelfth governor of the state of Louisiana from February 12, 1846 to January 28, 1850. During his term, Governor Johnson was outspoken in his views: during the 1846-1848 U.S.-Mexican War Johnson put out a call for volunteers and announced that the United States should annex all of Mexico. On the expansion of slavery to new territories, Johnson was a champion of State's rights and denounced the Wilmot Proviso to prohibit slavery in territories. One of the most important accomplishments during Johnson's administration was an act establishing the University of Louisiana, a bill he signed in 1847. In 1849, the state capitol was moved to Baton Rouge. After his term as governor, Johnson served as Attorney General of Louisiana until his death in 1853.

Galvez St: Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid (July 23, 1746 - November 30, 1786) was a Spanish military leader and the general of Spanish forces in New Spain who served as governor of Louisiana and Cuba and as viceroy of New Spain. [The territories of New Spain included present-day California, Southwestern United States including New Mexico, Mexico, Central America (except Panama), Florida and the Caribbean.] Gálvez aided the Thirteen Colonies in their quest for independence and led the Spanish armies against Britain in the Revolutionary War, defeating the British at Pensacola and reconquering Florida for Spain. Galveston, Texas and several other places are named for him.

Miro St: Esteban Rodríguez Miró y Sabater (1744 - June 4, 1795), also known as Esteban Miro and Estevan Miro, was a Spanish army officer and governor of the Spanish American provinces of Louisiana and Florida. Rodríguez Miró was one of the most popular of the Spanish governors largely because of his prompt response to the Great New Orleans Fire (1788) which destroyed almost all of the city.

Tonti St: Henri de Tonti (1649 or 1650 - September 1704) was an Italian-born soldier, explorer, and fur trader in the service of France. In the spring of 1682, Tonti journeyed with René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle on his famous descent of the Mississippi River, and Tonti's letters and journals are valuable source materials on these explorations.

Rocheblave St: Philippe-François de Rastel de Rocheblave (1727-1802) was a soldier and politician in Lower Canada.

Dorgenois St: On July 9, 1894 Dolhonde Street was changed to Dorgenois Street. LeBreton Dorgenois, who was related to the LeMoyne brothers of Bienville and Iberville, was the seventh mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana, but held the office for less than a month. He served from November 6, 1812 through December 4, 1812, and he was both preceded and succeeded by Nicholas Girod. Historians are uncertain why Dorgenois presided for such a short duration, but they speculate that Girod was either traveling for an extended time or had a protracted illness. Perhaps the war of 1812 had something to do with it? [On June 18, 1812 the United States declared war on Britain. The war had many causes, but at the center of the conflict was Britain's ongoing war with Napoleon's France with whom America continued to trade. Most of the fighting took place along America's eastern seaboard and in the Great Lakes region and Canada. The Battle of New Orleans, however, is a famous battle that is often regarded as the greatest American land victory of the war. It was a prolonged confrontation which took place in modern-day Chalmette from December 23, 1814, to January 26, 1815, and it was the final major battle of

the War of 1812. American forces, commanded by General Andrew Jackson, defeated an invading British army intent on seizing New Orleans and the vast territory America had acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The Treaty of Ghent had been signed on December 24, 1814, but news of the peace would not reach the combatants until February of 1815 after the British troops were soundly defeated (America's forces sustained 71 casualties compared with Britain's 2,000 casualties).]

{**Girod St:** Nicholas Girod (1747–1840) was the sixth mayor of New Orleans between 1812 and 1815, but his term was interrupted by LeBreton Dorgenois for an unknown reason. Girod served for less than a month as the sixth mayor of New Orleans (October 8, 1812 through November 5, 1812) before Dorgenois took over for a month; Girod then finished his term from December 5, 1812 through September 4, 1815. Girod's private residence in the French Quarter is now known as the "Napoleon House". [For a complete list of New Orleans mayors see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mayors_of_New_Orleans.]}

Broad Ave: Commonly referred to as Broad Street, Broad Avenue was once known as Grand Avenue. Presumably its name derives from the particularly wide roadway that accommodates heavy automobile traffic as well as pumping stations. Broad Avenue, rather than Claiborne Avenue as is often thought to be the case, serves as the official boundary between Faubourg Tremé and adjacent neighborhoods.

White St: Edward Douglass White, Sr. (March, 1795 - April 18, 1847) was the tenth Governor of Louisiana from February 4, 1835 to February 4, 1839, and he was a member of the United States House of Representatives serving five nonconsecutive terms in Congress as an adherent of Henry Clay of Kentucky and the Whig Party. White's father, James White, was a delegate to the Continental Congress while White's son, Edward Douglass White, Jr., would become a United States senator from Louisiana and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Paul Morphy St: Paul Charles Morphy (June 22, 1837 - July 10, 1884), "The Pride and Sorrow of Chess," was a child prodigy chess player born and raised in New Orleans. He is considered to have been the greatest chess master of his era and an unofficial World Chess Champion. His father was of Portuguese, Irish, and Spanish ancestry while his mother came from a prominent French creole family, so Morphy grew up in an atmosphere of genteel civility and culture where chess and music were typical pastimes during family gatherings. The Morphy mansion, sold by the family in 1891, is today the site of Brennan's Restaurant at 417 Royal Street.

Dupre St: Jacques Dupre (February 12, 1773 - September 14, 1846), born in New Orleans, was a Louisiana State Representative, State Senator and the eighth Governor of Louisiana from January 14, 1830 to January 31, 1831 (he was the second Acting Governor within the year following Pierre Derbigny's accidental death). As governor, Dupre oversaw the incorporation of the first railroad, a canal company and a bayou improvement company, the Merchant's Insurance Company of New Orleans and a company to granulate sugar by a new process. During his administration there is also a prohibition of further immigration of free persons of color into the state and the expulsion of all those who entered since 1825. Also in 1830, the seat of government returned to New Orleans from Donaldsonville.

Gayoso St: Manuel Luis Gayoso de Lemos Amorín y Magallanes (May 30, 1747 - July 18, 1799) was the Spanish governor of Louisiana from 1797 until his death in 1799 from yellow fever. In 1798 he instituted state-run garbage collection (a novel idea at the time).

Salcedo St: Juan Manuel de Salcedo (1743 - ?) was governor of Louisiana from July 15, 1801 to November 30, 1803 when the colony was transferred to Pierre Clement de Laussat. [Laussat was the last French governor of Louisiana who transferred the colony to James Wilkinson and William Charles Cole Claiborne of the United States on December 20, 1803.]

Lopez St:

Rendon St:

Hagan St:

Moss St: Moss Street was known as Port Street until July 9, 1894 when it was renamed Laussat Street. On February 20, 1924 Laussat Street was changed to its present name of Moss Street. Does the modern name stem from the Spanish Moss that hangs from nearby Live Oak trees along the lagoons of City Park?

Jefferson Davis Pkwy: Jefferson Finis Davis (1808-1889) was the only President of the Confederate States of America.

Clark St: George Clark was the thirty-first mayor of New Orleans who served for merely fifty-two days (just over seven weeks) from March 20, 1866 through May 11, 1866.

Genois St: Charles Genois (c. 1793 - August 30, 1866) was the twelfth mayor of New Orleans from May 1838 to May 1840. The main event of Genois' otherwise feeble term was the January 1840 dedication of the Jackson monument in the presence of Andrew Jackson himself. Charles Genois is buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2.

Telemachus St: Telemachus (meaning "far-away fighter") is a figure in Greek mythology, the son of Odysseus and Penelope, and a central character in Homer's *Odyssey*. One of Telemachus' most notable personality traits is his trust, and he also demonstrates a great desire to please others. [The northeast corner of Telemachus St and Banks St, where Finn McCool's Pub now stands, is a peculiar boundary between voting Districts A and B. The pub is located in District A whereas all other properties at that intersection reside in District B.]

Cortez St:

Scott St:

Pierce Ave: Levi Pierce was one of four business men (including Samuel Peters) who purchased the plantation of François Livaudais in 1832 and developed it into a residential area now known as the Garden District. [The City of Lafayette was created when residents of Faubourgs Livaudais, Nuns and Lafayette (between Felicity Street and Harmony Street) recognized the need for local government and taxation. The three suburbs consolidated their interests and appealed to the Louisiana State Legislature to become a sovereign city adjacent to the City of New Orleans. The City of Lafayette was officially incorporated in April of 1833 centered on modern-day Washington Avenue, but the independent city was short-lived and became part of New Orleans in 1852. Emile Commander opened his world-famous Commander's Palace restaurant on Washington Avenue across from the historic Lafayette Cemetery in 1880.]

Carrollton Ave: The Carrollton neighborhood of Uptown New Orleans, near the river bend furthest from the French Quarter, was once a massive plantation owned by Barthelemy McCarty since 1781. In 1814, Carrollton namesake Major General William Carroll and 2500 troops camped at McCarty Plantation en route to the Battle of New Orleans. In 1833 New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. purchased half of the McCarty Plantation to obtain right of way for a planned extension of the New Basin Canal, while investors Laurent Millaudon, Senator John Slidell and Samuel Kohn bought the other half and hired planner Charles Zimpel to create the street grid. Early settlers concentrated on the natural levee, and by 1845 the rural resort community became an incorporated town. It was annexed by New Orleans in 1874, becoming the 16th Ward and 17th Ward of the city, but has long retained some elements of distinct identity.

David St:

Solomon St:

Hennessey St: David C. Hennessey (1858 - October 16, 1890) was police chief of New Orleans [yes, the street name is spelled incorrectly] in the late nineteenth century after twenty years of serving the force. He became entangled in two feuding clans of local *Mafiosi* and was gunned down in front of his home on the evening of October 15, 1890 by one of the Italian families. His assassination triggered a lynching of sixteen Sicilian inmates at the Old Parish Prison on Bienville Street, yet the mob remained firmly entrenched in this most lucrative port city. The U.S. Mafia, however, adopted a rule against shooting police officers as a result of this backlash.

Alexander St:

Murat St:

Olympia St:

St. Patrick St: St. Patrick was a Christian missionary from Britain who is the most generally recognized patron saint of Ireland. The dates of Patrick's life cannot be fixed with certainty, but on a widespread interpretation he was active as a missionary in Ireland during the second half of the fifth century. Pious legend credits Patrick with banishing snakes from the island, though all evidence suggests that post-glacial Ireland never had snakes; one suggestion is that "snakes" referred to the serpent symbolism of the Druids of that time and place. Legend also credits Patrick with teaching the Irish about the concept of the Trinity by showing people the shamrock, a three-leaved clover, using it to highlight the Christian belief of 'three divine persons in the one God'.

Bernadotte St:

Anthony St:

Helena St:

City Park Ave:

Fortin St:

Maurepas St:

Ponce de Leon St: Juan Ponce de León y Figueroa (1474 - July 1521) was a Spanish explorer. He became the first Governor of Puerto Rico by appointment of the Spanish crown. He led the first European expedition to Florida, which he named, and is associated with the legend of the Fountain of Youth which is reputed to be in Florida.

Grand Route St. John St: Bayou St. John (French: *Bayou Saint-Jean*) is a bayou within the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. The Bayou as a natural feature drained the swampy land of a good portion of what was to become New Orleans into Lake Pontchartrain. In its natural state, it extended much farther than today; colonial era and early 19th-century maps show it had tributaries or branches (at least seasonally) reaching into what are now the Broadmoor neighborhood, the New Orleans Central Business District just back from St. Charles Avenue above Lee Circle, the Carrollton neighborhood, the Treme neighborhood, and a branch connecting to Bayou Gentilly. The portion still in existence today was navigable by canoes and similar small vessels, used by Native Americans since Pre-Columbian times. The natives knew the waterway as Bayouk Choupic, named after a mudfish. There was a portage between the Bayou and the Mississippi River, which attracted early French explorers, traders, and trappers, some of whom established a small community here by the late 17th century. In 1701 a small fort was established by the French beside the Lake Pontchartrain end of the Bayou to protect this

important route; *Fort St. Jean* would be known to later generations of New Orleanians as "Old Spanish Fort". The Bayou and portage was a key factor in the selection of the site where the city of New Orleans was founded in 1718, by the river end of the portage route. In colonial times the portage trail became Grand Route St. John, later replaced as the main route by the wide straight Esplanade Avenue. The Carondelet Canal was dug to connect the back of the city along the River with the Bayou, and the Bayou dredged to accommodate larger vessels. In the early 20th century, commercial use of the Bayou declined, and the Carondelet Canal was filled in.

Le Page St:

Desoto St: Hernando de Soto or (circa 1496/1497 - 1542) was a Spanish explorer and conquistador who, while leading the first European expedition deep into the territory of the modern-day United States, was the first European documented to have discovered the Mississippi River. De Soto sailed to the New World in 1514 with the first Governor of Panama, Pedrarias Dávila, and was notorious for his extreme brutality. During that time, Juan Ponce de León, who discovered Florida, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, who discovered the Pacific Ocean (he called it the "South Sea" below Panama), and Ferdinand Magellan, who first sailed the Pacific Ocean to the Orient, profoundly influenced de Soto's ambitions.

Bell St:

Orchid St:

Bellechasse St:

Harding Dr:

Wilson Dr:

Taft Pl:

Roosevelt Pl/Picheloup Pl:

Olga St:

Ida St:

Elaine Pl:

Delgado Dr: Isaac Delgado, the original benefactor of Delgado Community College, was a nineteenth century immigrant from Jamaica who became a wealthy New Orleans businessman and sugar planter. His philanthropies included the arts, medicine, and education. In a 1909 codicil to his will, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to the City of New Orleans to establish a manual trade school for young boys.

Sherwood Forest Dr: Sherwood Forest is a Royal Forest in Nottinghamshire, England, that is famous through its historical association with the legend of Robin Hood. ["Sherwood" is a derivation of "shire wood". A shire is a traditional term for a division of land, found in the United Kingdom, Ireland and in Australia, that was governed by a royal official known as a "shire reeve" or "sheriff".] Sherwood Forest Dr was once known as City Park Row and also Delgado Avenue, but it acquired its current name on February 20, 1924.

Stewart Ct:

Allard Blvd: Formerly Morgan Blvd, on 2/20/1924 the street was renamed to honor the vast plantation that encompassed much of the Parkview neighborhood and part of City Park in the early nineteenth century. [The plantation of Louis Allard was purchased by his grandfather, Don

Santiago Lorreins, in the 1770's from the estate of Francisco Hery, called Duplanty, builder of the first Cabildo Building in New Orleans in 1769. The plantation was acquired from Louis Allard in 1845 by John McDonough and given to the city of New Orleans in 1850.]

Bungalow Ct:

David St:

Passera Ct:

Banks St: Benjamin Franklin Butler (November 5, 1818 - January 11, 1893) commanded the troops that accompanied Admiral Farragut in taking New Orleans and was made military governor of the city. There his highhanded rule (May - December, 1862) infuriated the people of New Orleans and the South and earned him the name "Beast." (He was nicknamed "Beast Butler" or alternatively "Spoons Butler," the latter nickname derived for his alleged habit of pilfering the silverware of Southern homes in which he stayed.) The government, severely criticized both at home and abroad for his actions, finally removed him. He was replaced by Nathaniel Prentice (or Prentiss) Banks (January 30, 1816 - September 1, 1894) as commander of the Department of the Gulf. Banks was much less corrupt than Butler and even returned some of the property that had been confiscated by Butler. Though New Orleans residents were not happy to be under Union occupation, Banks' relatively fair treatment of the southerners earned him respect and eventually the homage of having a street named after him.

Spanish Province of Luisiana from 1762-1803: Ironically, the majority of buildings in the French Quarter were actually created under Spanish rule. In large part, the grandeur of the area is due to the urban revival efforts of The Baroness Michaela Pontalba, daughter of the Almonaster (head Spanish guy), who had two apartment buildings built around what is now Jackson Square. These Pantalba apartments are America's oldest apartment buildings.

Lafayette Square: First known as Place Gravier, it became Lafayette Square after Lafayette's visit to New Orleans in 1825. [Marquis de Lafayette, a Frenchman who assisted the Americans with their war for independence, became a hero of the French Revolution. He resided in the Cabildo during visits in 1824 and 1825.] Lafayette Square is located across from the historical Gallier Hall, former City Hall and current site of the official reviewing stand for Mardi gras parades along the Uptown route.

Jackson Square (Plaza D Armas): Jackson Square has always been an open area and the heart of the French Quarter. Originally, known as the Plaza d'Armas, it was a large open common, used at times as military parade grounds and later as a market place for fish, fowl and produce. Andrew Jackson (March 15, 1767 - June 8, 1845) was the seventh President of the United States (1829-1837). Renowned for his toughness, this son of Scotch-Irish immigrants was nicknamed "Old Hickory". He was commander of the American forces at the Battle of New Orleans (1815), military governor of Florida (1821) and eponym of the era of Jacksonian democracy. A polarizing figure who dominated American politics in the 1820s and 1830s, his political ambition combined with widening political participation shaped the modern Democratic Party.

Sojourner Truth Community Center: Born Isabella Baumfree circa 1797, Sojourner Truth was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. She was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, speaking only Dutch until she was nine years old, but acquired her freedom when the state of New York emancipated its slaves on July 4, 1827 (a legislative process that took twenty-eight years to complete). On June 1, 1843, Isabella Baumfree changed her name to Sojourner Truth and told her friends, "The Spirit calls me, and I must go." She became a Methodist, and left to make her way traveling and preaching about abolition. She gave a speech at the first National Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1850, but her best-known speech, "Ain't I a Woman?", was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights

Convention in Akron, Ohio. Sojourner Truth moved to Michigan in 1857, where she helped recruit African-American troops for the Union Army during the Civil War, and she remained an activist until her death on November 26, 1883, in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Old Police Jail and Patrol Station: This building, located at 2552 St. Philip, is a registered national historic landmark. It was erected in 1902 during the administration of Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans from May 7, 1900 through December 5, 1904.

John McDonogh Senior High School: John McDonogh (December 29, 1779 - October 26, 1850), originally born in Baltimore MD, was a New Orleans entrepreneur and philanthropist who made his fortune in the shipping business. In 1818 he established the town of McDonoghville, now called McDonogh, which is in present-day Algiers and Gretna. Described as reclusive and eccentric, he is most famous for endowing public education in two major American cities - New Orleans and Baltimore. Although during his life McDonogh was an infamous miser, he left the bulk of his fortune (close to \$2 million) to the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans for the purpose of building public schools for poor children - specifically, white and freed black children. This was unprecedented, and proved controversial. Although the New Orleans public school system had been established in 1841, the McDonogh Fund facilitated major expansion. Eventually over thirty schools were built, most emblazoned with his name and a number. By the early 1970's there were twenty McDonogh schools remaining in New Orleans. In the 1980's and 1990's, many of those were renamed in a movement to remove the names of slaveholders from New Orleans' public schools. The following John McDonogh schools are still in operation, post-Katrina: McDonogh Senior High School, #7, #15, #26, #28, #32, #35, #42.

Cabrini High School: Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini (July 15, 1850 - December 22, 1917), also called Mother Cabrini, was the first American citizen to be canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. The youngest of thirteen children born to Agostino Cabrini and Stella Oldini in Sant'angelo Lodigiano, Italy, Cabrini took religious vows in 1877 and changed her name to honor the Jesuit saint Francis Xavier. She was sent to New York City by Pope Leo XIII in March of 1889 where she founded an orphanage for Italian immigrants. Eventually she helped establish similar orphanages in Italian communities in Chicago, Des Plaines, Seattle, New Orleans, Denver, Golden, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and in countries throughout South America and Europe. She is the patron saint of immigrants and hospital administrators, and her feast day is December 22.

John Diebert Elementary School: John Diebert (January 4, 1844 - June 5, 1912) was a lumberman and philanthropist. He and his wife, Eve Butterworth Diebert, had no children so they left their riches to New Orleans in many ways. They donated funds for the John Diebert Tuberculosis Hospital, completed in 1926; they contributed to the construction of the Sisters of Charity residence next to Charity Hospital; they contributed to Hope Haven, a home for boys; they contributed to the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital; they established the John Diebert Memorial building fronting Hotel Dieu Hospital; they were contributing members of the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; they funded the John Diebert Public School; and they contributed to flood relief work.

Phillis Wheatley Elementary: Phillis Wheatley (1753 – December 5, 1784?) was the first professional African poet in America and the first African-American woman whose writings were published. Born in Gambia or Senegal, West Africa, she was enslaved at age eight. She was purchased by the Wheatley family of Boston, who taught her to read and write, and helped encourage her poetry.

George O. Mondy Jr. School (formerly William O. Rogers School):

William O. Rogers served as Superintendent of New Orleans Schools during different periods and worked closely with Robert Mills Lusher who was eventually elected State Superintendent of Education. Both Lusher and Rogers were supporters of the

Confederacy (Lusher joined the Confederate Guard but never saw “action” while Rogers served as a Confederate officer) and Segregation. Rogers left his position as Superintendent in 1870 because he was opposed to the section of the New School Law that read “all schools established under the law shall be open to all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years without distinction of race, color or previous condition.” He resumed the position in 1877 when federal troops withdrew from Louisiana, and while the general school act of 1877 and the (state) Constitution of 1879 did not mention segregation, he worked closely with Lusher to establish de facto segregation. Rogers did work towards schools for educating women and black children and teachers, but was aggressively opposed to the co-education of women or black people alongside white people and white men. [Board Policy #3770 of the Orleans Parish School Board, adopted in December 1992 and effected one month later, allows a school community to initiate the renaming of its school. This policy reflects the School Board’s opposition to school names of ‘former slave owners or others who did not respect equal opportunity for all.’]

Rev. George O. Mondy, Jr., a graduate of McDonogh No. 35 High School, was a lifelong resident of New Orleans. He was ordained as a minister in 1992 by the Rising Sun Missionary Baptist Association and served at New Gloryland Baptist Church. He was one of the founders of the Black Association of New Orleans Fire Fighters and a member of New Orleans Fire Fighters Association Local 632.

Andrew J. Bell Junior High: The school site is approximately 3.5 acres and is composed of three brick buildings. The largest building once housed the St. Joseph Academy, and the library is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Andrew J. (Jackson?) Bell, born in Bardstown, Kentucky on December 5, 1865, supported his family by teaching music and serving as the organist at St. Augustine's Church in Louisville. After his wife died in 1900 he became a public school teacher and eventually moved to New Orleans, Louisiana. For twenty-eight years, until his retirement in 1941, he taught music at Marigny, McDonogh No. 6, and Thomy Lafon schools.

Morris Jeff Community School: An open-access public elementary school slated to re-open in fall 2010 that is named after Morris FX Jeff Sr who pioneered education and recreation programs for the city’s youth as a director of NORD programs for nearly forty years. Morris Jeff was a long-time member of the Zulu SA&PC and served as the much-honored Zulu King in 1972.

Here is a timeline of important local events as presented by the New Orleans Bicentennial Commission (this is a portion of the monument on the neutral ground of Elk Place):

- 1718 Founding of New Orleans by Bienville
- 1719 Company of the West re-organized
- 1721 First (recorded) hurricane
- 1727 Ursulines arrive
- 1736 Founding of Charity Hospital
- 1742 Bienville resigns
- 1753 First theatrical production
- 1762 Cession of Louisiana to Spain
- 1764 First Acadians
- 1768 Revolution expels (Spanish Governor Antonio de) Ulloa
- 17?? *missing 1 stone*
- 1777 Don Berna(r)do de Galvez governor
- 17?? *missing 9 stones*
- 1799 Cabildo completed
- 18?? *missing 1 stone*
- 1805 City of New Orleans incorporated
- 1806 City police force created

1807 Fire department created

1810 Thomy Lafon (wealthiest free person of color in the nation as of 1870, human rights activist and philanthropist) was born [Thomy Lafon (December 28, 1810 - December 22, 1893) was a Creole business man, philanthropist and human rights activist in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. He was born poor, but was a free person of color. He was largely self-educated and started out selling cakes to workers, opened a small store, was a school teacher for a time and became successful at money lending and real estate investment. He was an opponent of slavery and supported racial integration in schools. Lafon is mostly known for his large donations to the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Underground Railroad, the Catholic School for Indigent Orphans, the Louisiana Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans and other charities for both blacks and whites. In his will he also gave funds to local charities and the Charity Hospital, Lafon Old Folks Home, Dillard University and the Sisters of the Holy Family, an order of African-American nuns. Odyssey House in New Orleans is example of the lasting legacy of Thomy Lafon. The Thomy Lafon school was called "the best Negro schoolhouse in Louisiana", but was burned down by a white mob during the New Orleans Race Riot of 1900. Lafon also supported *Tribune*, the first black-owned newspaper in the south after the American Civil War.]

1812 Louisiana becomes (18th) State of the U.S.

1815 Battle of New Orleans

(1816 Breach of the Mississippi River levee known as McCarty's Crevasse floods New Orleans and deposits sediments in what will become the Lower Garden District raising it to "high" ground and making the soil so fertile that luxuriant gardens were easily grown)

1817 Victor Sejour (playwright) born

1821 John James Audubon (naturalist) arrives

1822 Lafayette Square acquired

1824 Giacomo Beltrami explores Mississippi River and discovers headwaters

1825 Livingston's Penal Code of Louisiana

1829 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (composer and pianist) born

1830 French market built

1831 Pontchartrain Railroad opens

1832 New Basin Canal begun

1834 Jackson Barracks erected (Wilson)

1836 City divided into three municipalities

1837 Picayune begins publication

1838 First Mardi Gras parade

1839 U.S. Mint begins coinage

1841 Public schools organized

1845 Armand Lanusse (a free *Créole de couleur* renowned as poet and educator) publishes *Les Cenelles*

1846 Norbert Rillieux's sugar process

1847 U.S. Customhouse begun

1850 McDonogh funds public schools in New Orleans

1851 Present St. Louis Cathedral completed

1853 Gallier Hall dedicated

1854 Earliest private hospital

1855 Carrollton courthouse erected

1858 Paul Morphy conquers Europe (in chess)

1859 French Opera House opens

1863 M.W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Louisiana F. & A.M. founded

18?? *missing 1 stone*

1870 New Orleans absorbs Algiers and Jefferson City

18?? *missing 1 stone*

1874 Carrollton joins New Orleans

18?? *missing 1 stone*

1880 James B. Eads jetties completed [at the mouth of the Mississippi River making a navigable channel]

1881 New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd founded

1883 California train service

1884 Oldest Elks Lodge in Deep South

1885 Cotton Exposition

1888 First electric street lights

1892 Mother Cabrini founds Italian orphanage

1893 Electric street railways

1896 Dock Board created

1897 First Civil Service Commission begins operation

1898 McDonogh monument in Lafayette Square

1899 Sewerage & Water Board formed

1900 Louis Armstrong born

1901 First Louisiana oil well

1903 First automobile traffic law

1904 Inauguration of Mayor Martin Behrman

1905 Last yellow fever epidemic

1907 Compulsory school attendance

1908 Public Belt railroad

1910 E.D. White Chief Justice U.S.A.

1911 Mahalia Jackson born

1913 New Orleans Chamber of Commerce

1916 State Federation of Labor organized

1919 Delta Steamship Lines founded

1922 New Orleans Public Service founded

1923 Industrial Canal opened

1924 First Lake Pontchartrain bridge

1927 Mississippi River floods

1933 Harvey Locks completed

1934 Sugar Bowl

1935 Huey P. Long bridge (completed)

1937 Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) created

1945 International Trade Mart founded

1946 Inauguration of Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison

1958 Mississippi River bridge (completed)

1961 Inauguration of Mayor Victor Schiro

1965 Hurricane Betsy

(1967 New Orleans awarded an NFL franchise on November 1 which is All Saints Day)

(1969 Hurricane Camille)

1970 Inauguration of Mayor Moon Landrieu

1975 Superdome opened

1976 Bicentennial

19?? *missing 2 stones*

(1984 World's Fair is held in New Orleans)

(1992 Mardi Gras krewes desegregate thanks to council person Dorothy Mae Taylor)

(2000 New Orleans Saints win first playoff game)

(2004 Canal streetcar line reopens on April 18)

(2005 Hurricane Katrina and subsequent levee breaches flood New Orleans)

(2009 New Orleans Saints win Super Bowl XLIV)