



LOUISIANA SURVEYS AT THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION

On October 15, 1984, the Historic New Orleans Collection donated a body of over one thousand land survey documents to the State of Louisiana. Benjamin W. Yancy, President of the Collection's Board of Directors, issued the following statement to state officials and to staff members of the Collection, the Louisiana State Archives and Records Service, and the Louisiana State Museum who were present at the donation ceremony.

"We are here this morning for me to make an announcement, one which is particularly gratifying to me, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

"In 1982, there was offered for sale at public auction a large mass of what I will call survey material, documents, created by surveyors in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in what are now Louisiana and Mississippi. That material was withdrawn from public auction, when a claim to it was asserted by the State of Louisiana, and it was returned to its then owner, Western Reserve Historical Society. The Historic New Orleans Collection purchased that material from Western Reserve Historical Society, while maintaining its own consistently stated policy that it did not desire to acquire any property if title to that property was in the State of Louisiana; that the Historic New Orleans Collection was not willing to complete its purchase of the survey materials if the State of Louisiana could prove to the satisfaction of the Historic New Orleans Collection, or to the satisfaction of Western Reserve Historical Society, that its asserted claim was valid.

"In order to avoid very costly, troublesome, and time consuming litigation, which was the only means of resolution, but which neither party wanted at all, the State of Louisiana and the Historic New Orleans Collection have now entered into an amicable settlement and compromise of all controversies and differences over the survey materials. By this agreement, the Historic New Orleans Collection undertook

to complete its purchase of the survey materials from Western Reserve Historical Society and thereupon to donate those materials to the State. The State has agreed to forgo and to waive all claims and title to the materials and has requested the Historic New Orleans Collection to complete the purchase. This agreement resolves all disputes concerning these survey materials in favor of the public and of the best interests of the people and the scholars of Louisiana.

"Western Reserve Historical Society has now delivered the survey materials to the Historic New Orleans Collection and has received payment. The materials are now in New Orleans in the physical possession of the Historic New Orleans Collection. Today, the Historic New Orleans Collection, by formal act of donation, has donated the materials to the State. The State, in turn, has agreed that the Historic New Orleans Collection shall retain, for a period of thirty years, the exclusive right to possess, use, catalog, exhibit, publish, and to make the survey materials available for public research, inspection, and study. The Historic New Orleans Collection likewise has agreed that, at the expiration of that thirty year period, it will deliver the survey materials to the Attorney General of the State, who will place the materials with the Louisiana State Archives and Records Service.

"Thus, by this joint and happy arrangement, the survey materials have been brought back to their proper home, Louisiana, for use and benefit of the citizens of Louisiana.

"This highly gratifying result has been made possible by the very cooperative attitude of the Honorable William J. Guste, Jr., Attorney General of the state, and of his staff, particularly his Assistant Attorney General, Mrs. Eavelyn Brooks, as well as that of the Secretary of State, of the Louisiana State Archives, and of numerous other state officials, to all of whom we extend our thanks."

GERMAN ARCHIVES AT THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION

Since 1980, the Historic New Orleans Collection has actively collected records which document the lives of Germans who settled in Louisiana during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Many German institutions in New Orleans kept meticulous records of their activities. These institutional records, combined with collections of family papers, are a valuable primary source of information for historians and genealogists.

The Collection is grateful to the many individuals and institutions who have either donated their records or who have allowed their archives to be microfilmed.

Registers, preliminary inventories, and container listings exist for most of the collections. Unprocessed materials are available on a limited basis. The Manuscripts Division is open from 10:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday.

DEUTSCHES HAUS ARCHIVES. 1837-1977. 167 volumes and 200 items.

The Deutsches Haus Archives is an extensive collection of materials relating to the New Orleans German community. Most of the collection dates from the nineteenth century, and includes the records of a number of institutions for which the Deutsches Haus became the umbrella organization in 1928. The precise record keeping of all the organizations makes the archives an excellent research tool for scholars interested in almost any aspect of nineteenth-century New Orleans German life. The great majority of the material is in German and, unless printed, is in the old German script.

The various volumes of this collection fall into seven series:

- I. Deutsches Haus Charter and Legal Records. 1927-1968.
- II. Records of the German Society of New Orleans. 1847-1929.
- III. German Music Societies' Records. 1879-1950.
- IV. German Music Archives. 1888-1983.
- V. German Consular Records. 1837-1972.
- VI. Miscellaneous German Institutions. 1865-1977.
- VII. German Language Periodicals. 1889-1916.
- VIII. Printed Material. 1889-1928.

I. DEUTSCHES HAUS CHARTER AND LEGAL RECORDS. 1927-1968.

The Deutsches Haus was founded in 1928 as an organization to encompass all existing German clubs in New Orleans. The purposes of the society, as stated in the charter, were primarily to promote and to foster the welfare of residents and citizens of German descent, by means of charitable, educational, literary, social, and benevolent activities. The German Society and the Turn Verein (Turners' Society) donated all their assets to the Deutsches Haus and dissolved their organization. The records in this series are in English and are mostly of a legal nature. They deal with the society's incorporation, the acquisition of the organization's building at 200 S. Galvez Street, and the transferral of real estate and stock. This series of records was donated by Leon S. Cahn.

II. RECORDS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW ORLEANS. 1847-1929.

The German Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft) of New Orleans was founded in 1847 with the aim of helping German immigrants with advice, jobs, and money. With decreasing German immigration to New Orleans after the Civil War, the Society developed into a social club. In 1928 the German Society merged with all existing German clubs to form the Deutsches Haus.

The German Society employed an "agent" who conducted the daily business of the Society. The monthly reports of the agent to the board of directors (1856-1931) and the agent's workbooks (1898-1913) list the names of employers offering work and of workers seeking employment. They record those who found work and the amount they were paid. The agent also kept a record of the number of immigrants arriving in New Orleans, as well as those who traveled to other parts of the United States. An orphans book (1850-1857) provides information about orphans and the measures taken on their behalf.

The Society's minute books, kept uninterruptedly until World War I and intermittently thereafter, chronicle the monthly meetings of the board of directors, where the Society's policies were determined. Printed annual reports (1848-1918 and 1929) sum up the previous year's work and activities. They consist of the president's report and the reports of the archives, finance, and agency committees. The reports also include statistics on immigration and job procurement, as well as listing officers, committees, and members.

The correspondence books (1848-1900) provide a firsthand account of the Society's day-to-day work. Primarily copies of outgoing correspondence of the agent, they concern immigration matters and work procurement, as well as business of a more social nature. The cash and accounts books (1847-1928) trace the Society's income and expenditures on a

monthly basis. The holdings and acquisitions of German archival material are recorded in the yearly reports of the archives committee (1889-1911). Membership ledgers (1890-1891 and 1910-1916) list the attendance of members, their membership status, and some members' addresses.

III. GERMAN MUSIC SOCIETIES' RECORDS.

1879-1950.

Faithful to their reputation as lovers of music and revelry, German immigrants in New Orleans founded about half a dozen glee clubs and singing societies. Their aim was to keep German folk songs alive, to revive German customs, to preserve the German language, and to cultivate the social life of members and their families. The Deutsches Haus Archives hold sundry records of many of these music groups, particularly the New Orleaner Quartett Club (founded 1882), the Deutscher Maennergesangsverein (founded 1873), the Frohsinn (founded 1845), the Harugari Maennerchor (founded 1882), the New Orleans Liedertafel (founded 1879), and the Deutsches Haus Saengerchor (ca. 1929). In the books of proceedings are lists of members and their attendance records, discussions of the organization of concerts, evening entertainments, participation at song festivals, and such mundane matters as flagging interest in rehearsals. Letter logbooks contain copies of the clubs' outgoing mail. Financial record books for the clubs are present in the series.

In 1890, the Saengerfest (song festival) of the North American Saenger Bund was held in New Orleans. Three items in the collection relate to this event. Two receipt books cover the financial aspects of the festival. The official text and program contain historical sketches, the texts of the choruses, biographies of conductors and soloists, and the names of committee members and regular members of the various societies composing the Saenger Bund. The souvenir of the Saengerfest of 1888 in St. Louis covers a similar array of topics.

IV. GERMAN MUSIC ARCHIVES. 1888-1983.

The influence of German immigrants in the development of music societies in the United States is reflected in this series of material. The printed music falls into three categories: music associated with the annual national Saengerfest (song festival) of the North American Singers' Association (Der Nord-Amerikanische Saengerbund), sheet music from local German music organizations, and a collection of short musical farces from the Frohsinn organization.

Twenty-one song books produced for the national Saengerfest are present in this series. The song books, dating from 1888-1983, were published in a different city every year.

Sheet music from the following local organizations is contained in the archives: Deutsches Haus Saengerchor, New Orleaner Quartett Club, Deutsches Haus Maennergesangs Verein, Turnverein von New Orleans, Harugari Maennerchor von New Orleans, and New Orleans Liederkranz. The music in these collections is written for four-part male

choirs. This sheet music is supplemented by additional compositions that are not identified with any of the choral groups named above.

The musical farces of the Frohsinn organization, in addition to their musical value, are notable for the delightful color lithographs on their covers.

Many topics, ranging from studies in compositional techniques to actual repertoire, may be examined in this music archive. The material complements documentation concerning local music organizations found in series III of the Deutsches Haus Archives.

V. GERMAN CONSULAR RECORDS. 1837-1872.

Prior to Germany's unification by Prussia in 1871, various German independent states maintained their own consuls abroad. The record book of the Prussian consulate (1837-1872), the letter logbook of the consul of the Duchy of Nassau (1851-1862), and the record book of the royal Bavarian consulate (1858-1871) are included in the Deutsches Haus Archives.

The bulk of consular business consisted of attestations of signatures, mainly for inheritance claims, and of death certificates, for similar purposes. Other transactions concerned the issuance of visas, nationality certificates, and searches for German immigrants.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS GERMAN INSTITUTIONS. 1865-1977.

Annual reports for the following organizations are included in the Deutsches Haus Archives:

- The German Protestant Orphan Asylum (founded 1866)
- The German Evangelical-Lutheran Bethlehem Orphan Asylum (founded 1866)
- The German Protestant Home for the Aged and Infirm (founded 1885)
- The German Protestant Bethany Home (founded 1889).

The annual reports give overviews of the activities of the previous year. They contain the president's report, the treasurer's and secretary's reports, lists of donors and the amounts of their donations, information on the institutions' inmates, and rolls of officers and members.

One of the largest German clubs in New Orleans was the Turn Verein (Turners' Society), founded in 1852. Its surviving records consist of a book of proceedings (1912-1928), a letter logbook (1869-1877), and a book of proceedings of the "Pyramiden Sektion" (a stunt group who entertained themselves by building human pyramids) (1900-1914). These documents record membership; organized activities, such as concerts by the club's choir, lectures, balls, and plays; and the financial situation of the society.

In 1909 a State Alliance (Staatsverband) of Louisiana, member of the National German-American Alliance, was founded. Its goals were to awaken and promote a sense of community among Americans of German descent, and to enhance their political power through a centralized organization. The Alliance was most active in organizing German

classes in high schools, colleges, and elementary schools, and in celebrating German Days (Deutsche Tage). Surviving documents are the annual reports of 1910 and 1911, a book of proceedings (1909-1913), a minute book of the German Day Festival committee (1910-1912), the Alliance's constitution, and a book of correspondence (1910-1914). Of particular interest is the publication (*Festschrift*) celebrating the 1913 German Day, in which there is an article on German businesses in New Orleans in the form of a tour through the city, with the names and pictures of various Alliance committees and officers. In April 1915, the Louisiana State Alliance organized a bazaar to benefit the German Red Cross. Material documenting this event consists of correspondence, minutes of meetings, financial reports, and clippings from New Orleans papers that reported on the bazaar.

The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung* (German Gazette) Publishing Company's minute books of the meetings of the directors (1899-1907) provide a detailed firsthand account of the increasing financial difficulties that led to the paper's demise in 1907.

The following items represent the variety of German institutions in New Orleans:

Deutscher Verein im 2. Distrikt, minute books (1856-1883)

Louisiana Engine Company #10, minute books (1865-1909)

Swiss Benevolent Society, fiftieth jubilee booklet (1905)

Deutsches Haus, miscellaneous records and notices (1930-1977)

Deutscher Maenner Unterstuetzungsverein, bills and papers (1935-1952)

Schaumberg Confectionary and Restaurant, order books (1914-1918)

Schaumberg Confectionary and Restaurant, account books (1913-1915)

Religious instruction book, manuscript (1837).

VII. GERMAN LANGUAGE PERIODICALS. 1889-1916.

The Deutsches Haus Archives houses three monthly papers, two of which were published in New Orleans. *Das Deutsche Lied* (*The German Song*) (1901-1911), published in St. Louis by the North American Saenger Bund, consists mostly of song texts, music news, and short fiction dealing with musical themes. *Der Christenbote* (*The Christian Messenger*) (Feb. 1889-Nov. 1890) was the Second German Presbyterian Church's newsletter. Its articles range from general religious topics to news pertaining to the church itself. *Der Altenheimbote* (*The Old Folks' Home Messenger*) (1892-1916) represents the monthly periodical of the German Protestant Home for the Aged and Infirm. Its style and content greatly resemble that of the *Christenbote*. After 1912, articles in English are included.

VIII. PRINTED MATERIAL. 1889-1928.

J. Hanno Deiler, the epitome of a German patriot abroad, wrote several books on the history of Germans in Louisiana and New Orleans. His *Zur Geschichte die Deutschen am*

Unteren Mississippi und der deutschen Einwanderung ueber New Orleans, Teil I: Das Redemptionssystem in Louisiana (1889) is an impassioned indictment of the indentured servant system that exploited German immigrants in Louisiana in the early nineteenth century. *Zur Geschichte der Deutschen Kirchengemeinden im Staate Louisiana* (1894) provides short historical sketches of German churches in Louisiana. The churches were important pillars of German culture in American because of their use of the German language in their schools, clubs, fairs, and celebrations. *Louisiana: Ein Heim fuer deutsche Ansiedler* (1895) is a pamphlet written to attract more German immigrants to Louisiana. The pamphlet includes information on climate, geology, agriculture, topography, racial distribution, descriptions of German settlements, and suggestions for traveling to New Orleans.

The Rev. Louis Voss wrote *The German Coast of Louisiana* (1928) in English, drawing heavily from previous publications, notably Deiler's work on Germans in Louisiana, in an effort to present a concise historical portrait of this German settlement. Published as an historical bulletin of the Concord Society, the book closes with a list of officers, committees, and other publications of the Concord Society.

An 1912 edition of the *German-American Dictionary* lists numerous German, Austrian, and Swiss societies, clubs, and associations existing in the United States, state by state. It provides the names of officers and the times and places of meetings.

In his speech of May 19, 1896, U.S. Representative Charles F. Buck pleaded for open, nonrestrictive immigration during the debates concerning a change in the immigration laws. Later, the speech was published as a pamphlet, which is included in this collection.

A Short History of the German Evangelical-Lutheran Church of New Orleans (1890) by Pastor G. J. Wegener and *History of the Second German Presbyterian Church* (1897) by Pastor Otto Koelle are present in the Deutsches Haus Archives.

The Deutsches Haus Archives are on extended loan from the Deutsches Haus.

THE MATTHIESEN PAPERS. 1850-1895. 1300 items.

These family papers concern Peter Heinrich Matthiesen, a native of Schleswig who immigrated to New Orleans just before the Civil War, and his descendants. He and four succeeding generations left various official, commercial, and private papers. While most of the private correspondence is written in old German script (about 350 items), forty letters and most of the official and business papers are in English.

The official and commercial papers consist of about five hundred municipal tax bills and receipts, and various legal documents mostly concerning real estate sales and transfers. The other main group of items are materials related to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Louisiana. Constitutions and bylaws, manuals, visiting passes, membership dues receipts, a *Paraphernalia Catalogue* (1892), and a *History of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Louisiana* (1877) complete the Matthiesen papers.

This collection was donated to the Historic New Orleans Collection by Mrs. Anne Matthiesen Daigle in honor of her mother, Mrs. Yvonne Coumes Matthiesen.

J. HANNO DEILER PAPERS. 1849-1909. 118 items. These papers are the basis for the work of German historian John Hanno Deiler (1849-1909). The papers contain genealogies of prominent Louisiana German families, as well as drafts and final versions of Deiler's writings concerning Germans in the southeastern United States. Included in the collection are manuscripts for *The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana* and *The History of the Deutsche Zeitung*, a monograph on the Franco-Prussian war, and a translation of a part of Friedrich Schiller's tragedy *Wallenstein*.

Present in the collection are manuscript notes made by Deiler and designated by him "Annals of the Germans of New Orleans." These notes concern many individual Germans in New Orleans, immigrants arriving in the city, events in the German community, and excerpts from letters regarding politics and clubs. The notes describe events from 1842 through 1863.

The Deiler papers contain some miscellaneous printed material, including several issues of *German American Annals* (1909), published by the German American Society in Philadelphia.

The Historic New Orleans Collection also has a copy of the J. Hanno Deiler papers, the originals of which are housed in the Special Collections Division of the Loyola University Library. These copies are for study purposes only and may not be reproduced.

This collection is a gift of St. Joseph's Abbey, St. Benedict, Louisiana.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM ASSOCIATION RECORDS. 1870-1976. 3614 items.

One of three German orphan asylums operating in New Orleans during the nineteenth century, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Association was established by a group of Lutheran ministers shortly after the Civil War to provide a home for the German orphans in the Lafayette-Uptown area. The records consist primarily of meeting minutes of the Asylum's board of directors from December 1870 to May 1877, and from January 1932 to September 1957. These minutes include treasurers' reports, general reports, and correspondence. Similarly important are the records of the Ladies Aid Society. This particular support organization held a yearly Volksfest to raise funds for the orphanage, arranged holiday celebrations, and taught the older girls useful crafts. These records contain monthly treasurers' reports (1876-1917 and 1951-1961), minutes of the monthly meetings (May 1934-April 1966), and correspondence (1955-1966, 1963 and 1964 are missing).

The collection also contains evaluations of information concerning daily operations of the asylum and some evaluations of the orphans. The files on individual orphans (1954-1976)

are closed to public access in accordance with the individual's right to privacy. Included in this gift from the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Association are two marble tablets bearing the names of donors to the asylum.

The early records of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Association are written in German script or printed in the old German type.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS OF NEW ORLEANS. 1849-1909. 107 reels.

The first German newspaper in New Orleans was begun in 1839 by Emil Johns, the composer of six songs published in the *Album Louisianaise* (Paris: Pleyel, between 1831-1834) and the man to whom Chopin dedicated his opus 7 Mazurkas. John's newspaper, known as *Der Deutsche*, was followed by a large number of German newspapers, which represent various civic, social, and religious aspects of the New Orleans German community. *Der Alligator*, *Das Arbeitsblatt*, *Der Deutsche Kritiker*, *Die Glocke*, *Die Lafayette Zeitung*, *Der Louisiana Zuschauer*, *Die New Orleans Deutsche Presse*, and *Der Wahre Republikaner* were all published in New Orleans during the nineteenth century. J. Hanno Deiler's *Die Geschichte der New Orleanser Deutschen Presse* (New Orleans: Paul J. Sendker, 1901) contains many informative anecdotes about the local German press. A translation of this work is available in the German study file housed in the Manuscripts Division.

The Manuscripts Division has the following newspapers on microfilm:

- Das Echo von New Orleans* May 1, 1870—Sept. 1, 1870
- Die Louisiana Staats Zeitung* July 9, 1850-December 31, 1865.
- Die Neue Deutsche Zeitung* June 23, 1907—April 25, 1909
- Die Taegliche Deutsche Zeitung* August, 1849-April 14, 1907.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1845-1960. Microfilm. 12 reels.

In 1819, a group of Germans held regular prayer meetings in several locations around New Orleans. The group formally organized and incorporated the First German Protestant Church of New Orleans in 1926. The name of the congregation was changed to the First Evangelical Church in 1906. From 1840 to 1905, the church was located on Clio Street, and was commonly called the "Clio Street Church."

The records of the church consist of several volumes including baptismal and marriage records, (1871-1891), Protokollbuecher (meeting minute books) (1845-1889), Schatzmeister (treasurer) reports, charitable societies, and *Das Echo*. The two Protokollbuecher contain the minutes of meetings which determined the daily operation of the congregation and the official church policy. Records of the Brotherhood of St. John and the Helping Hand Society are present in the collection. *Das Echo*, the highly informative church bulletin, covers the years 1889 to 1960. Two pamphlets (Acc. No. 1983-63-L), *The Story of First Evangelical*

(1825-1950) and *How Firm a Foundation, 150 Years, 1825-1975*, provide further information about the church. Filmed with permission of the First Evangelical Church, New Orleans, Louisiana.

RECORDS OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED. 1885-1949. Microfilm. 2 reels.

On September 28, 1885, six ministers of the German Protestant Minister's Conference signed the charter of the German Protestant Home for the Aged. The idea of the German pastors of a home for aged and destitute people was enthusiastically endorsed, so the founders undertook the project, believed to be the first such *Altenheim* in the United States.

The records of this organization include the Jahresberichte (yearly reports) from 1885-1934, as well as monthly reports from 1890-1916. Information contained in the yearly reports includes the charter and bylaws, treasurer's reports, lists of residents, and reports from the Ladies Aid Society. The admissions book covers the years 1887-1949. The *Altenheimbote*, an institutional newspaper (1888-1943), contains information on German activity in New Orleans. It was printed in German until 1918.

These records were filmed with the permission of the Protestant Home for the Aged, New Orleans, Louisiana.

RECORDS OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT BETHANY HOME. 1889-1954. Microfilm. 2 reels.

The Deutsche Protestantische Bethanie Heim (German Protestant Bethany Home) was begun by the Deaconess Society, a women's organization of the Second German Presbyterian Church. The resolution to establish a home for the homeless and helpless aged Protestants of the Third District was passed on February 28, 1889. The home opened the following January. These records include the meeting minutes of the board of directors from 1889-1954, a history of the organization, and the golden anniversary booklet. The minute books contain the constitution and bylaws, correspondence, treasury reports, job descriptions, and lists of the home residents.

These records were filmed with the permission of the Protestant Home for the Aged, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SURVEY OF HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS CEMETERIES. 1789-1943. Citations for 42,000 individuals.

The Historic New Orleans Collection has surveyed nine cemeteries in New Orleans: St. Louis I and II, Lafayette I and II, Cypress Grove, Odd Fellows Rest, Greenwood, and St. Joseph I and II. This cemetery project is an excellent source of information about German families and craftsmen in New Orleans.

The survey meticulously documents every tomb in each cemetery. An 8x10 black-and white photograph, tomb description, condition report, and a copy of the tomb inscription exist for each tomb.

The information on the tombs has been indexed according to name, country of origin, and tomb builders and carvers.

GERMAN STUDY FILE. 1704-1981. 200 items.

This file has been collected to provide researchers with background information on German life in this country. The file consists of translations and abstracts of German articles, booklets, pamphlets, and manuscript material, which are most helpful to researchers not familiar with the German language. Photocopies render the original texts of English-language theses, dissertations, lectures, and typescripts in their entirety. The topics treated range from geographical descriptions of German settlements and broad analyses of German immigration to America to histories of particular German institutions. Other holdings include photocopies of annual reports of New Orleans German institutions, such as the German Society and the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, an array of charters and constitutions, and photocopies of booklets by authors such as J. Hanno Deiler, Louis Voss, and Helmut Blume. Twenty church histories and pamphlets complete the file.

Susan Cole, Editor

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MANUSCRIPTS UPDATE will be published on an occasional basis to inform interested persons about manuscript collections available for research at the Historic New Orleans Collection. This publication is in keeping with our desire to nurture interest in our area and our heritage. We invite you to visit the facilities and to make inquiries by telephone or mail.

Stanton M. Frazar
Director, The Historic
New Orleans Collection

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CONCERNING GERMANS IN LOUISIANA

The Research Library has several books and pamphlets about the Germans and their influence in Louisiana. Among these are many by J. Hanno Deiler. The best known of his works is *The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana and the Creoles of German Descent* (Philadelphia: Americana Germanica Press, 1909). This book was republished in 1969 with a new preface, chronology, and index by Jack Belsom. Other Deiler items include *A History of the German Churches in Louisiana: (1823-1893)*, translated and edited by Marie Stella Condon (Lafayette, Louisiana: Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1983), as well as many turn-of-the-century works in German, a few of which have been translated. The library also has *History of the German Society of New Orleans. . .* (1927), and *The German Coast of Louisiana* (1928) by Rev. Louis Voss, John Frederick Nau's *The*

German People of New Orleans, 1850-1900 (1958), and Alice D. Forsyth's *German "Pest Ships," 1720-1721* (1969). Of interest as well are two theses, *A Historical and Linguistic Study of the German Settlement at Roberts Cove, Louisiana* by Stanley Joe McCord (Louisiana State University, 1969), and *The Decline of German Ethnicity in New Orleans, 1880-1930* by Raimund Berchtold (University of New Orleans, 1984). An unusual novel, *The Wanderings and Fortunes of Some German Emigrants*, may also prove interesting to the curious researcher. This book, written by Frederick Gerstaecker and translated into English by David Black, was published in New York in 1848. It relates the tale of a group of Germans from embarkation in Europe, the sea voyage, and their travels through America, including a visit to New Orleans, to a happy settlement at last in this new country.