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THE QUARTERLY



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*Leon Scheub-Dürst. Del. & sculp. in a. 1720.*  
**M<sup>rs</sup> JEAN LAW CON<sup>te</sup> DU ROY EN TOUS CES CON<sup>tes</sup> CONTROLEUR  
GNAL DES FINANCES en 1720.**  
*Sous le Auguste et Sage Règne de Louis XV. Lequel s'employa dans l'art de servir la finance  
D'un Prince aimant la bonne loi. // Lequel s'employa dans l'art de servir la finance  
D'un Prince aimant la bonne loi.*

## Major Acquisition of Manuscripts Documenting the Legacy of John Law in Louisiana

In the late summer of 2010 The Collection acquired an exceptional collection of some 232 documents concerning Scottish economist John Law's infamous System, which encompassed far-reaching economic programs for the establishment of a national bank and a global trading company. Law's enterprise, first known as the Company of the West, then as the Company of the Indies, undertook the establishment of New Orleans in 1718. Comprising imprints, posters, and manuscripts, the John Law Collection (MSS 606) allows researchers to trace, step by step, the development of Law's financial system and the ramifications of its collapse for Louisiana. One of the rare documents included in the acquisition is the only known surviving manuscript copy of the "Lettres patentes portant privilège en faveur du Sr. Law..." (May 2, 1716), which permitted Law to establish the Banque Générale, France's first national bank. The precious parchment document is signed by both six-year-old Louis XV and the regent, Philippe, duc d'Orléans. Also of interest is a simple, anonymous, tongue-in-cheek manuscript genealogy tracing Law's lineage to Beelzebub. Such items bear testimony to the eventual emotional and financial trauma that Law's experiment caused in France. To contextualize the importance of this collection, this issue of the *Quarterly* features essays providing overviews of John Law's rise and fall (pages 2–5) and The Historic New Orleans Collection's notable assemblage of materials documenting French Louisiana (pages 6–8).

—Alfred E. Lemmon

"Lettres patentes portant privilège en faveur du Sr. Law et sa Compagnie d'établir une banque generale," May 2, 1716 (2010.0158.1), acquisition made possible in part by the Clarisse Claiborne Grima Fund and the Boyd Cruise Fund

## The Rise and Fall of John Law

*Gambler, swindler, statistician, genius* have all been used to describe one of ancien régime France's most notable and notorious figures: John Law. Born in Scotland in 1671, Law spent much of his early adulthood frequenting the gaming tables of Amsterdam, Genoa, Paris, and Venice, where he used his mathematical genius to amass a substantial fortune. Personal gain was not Law's only motivation, however. Time spent in Europe's financial capitals also afforded him access to the worlds of high finance and economic theory.

In 1714 Law took up permanent residence with his common-law wife, Katherine (Knowles) Seigneur, in a lavishly furnished house on Paris's exclusive Place Louis-le-Grand (now Place Vendôme). He likely chose the newly constructed square because the residences lining it were home to some of the most influential financiers in Paris, including Antoine Crozat, whose company maintained exclusive rights to trade in Louisiana.

By the time Law settled in Paris, he was already on his way to establishing himself as one of the period's most influential economic theorists. In 1705 he had published *Money and Trade Considered with a Proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money*, a treatise Law hoped would cure the economic ills of his native Scotland. Law's proposal centered on the creation of a land bank, which would by design alleviate the country's specie shortage through the issuance of paper money backed by the value of land. Though Law published the treatise anonymously, his authorship was well known by the time it was considered—and rejected—by the Scottish Parliament in the summer of 1705. His reputation as a gambler and worse (sentenced to death for killing a man in a duel, he had escaped from London's

King's Bench prison in the 1690s) predated him.

The following year Law sought an audience with Louis XIV in France, where a severe specie shortage, repeated military engagements, and a mounting state debt combined to put Europe's most populous nation on increasingly precarious financial footing. In "Mémoire touchant les monies et le commerce" Law proposed the creation of a French national bank that would issue paper money, increase available credit, and promote trade (objectives known collectively as Law's "System"), but he failed to get the proposal past the king's controller-general. In 1707 two more submissions were rejected. Not until Law took up permanent residence in Paris were any of his proposals entertained in earnest by the king and his ministers. But just as Law faced the unfamiliar prospect of seeing his financial plans adopted, Louis XIV died, on September 1, 1715.



Edict establishing the Company of the West, Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1717 (2010.0158.12), acquisition made possible in part by the Clarisse Claiborne Grima Fund and the Boyd Cruise Fund

Louis's death left France in the hands of his five-year-old great-grandson, whose reign would be overseen by the regent, Philippe, duc d'Orléans, until he reached the age of majority at 13. The regent inherited a financial crisis of epic proportions. France's treasury was bankrupt. State debt topped 2 billion livres, not including annual interest payments to its creditors of 90 million livres, and the treasury had borrowed against future tax revenues through 1718. The entire financial system was on the verge of collapse, a situation that left the regent predisposed to consider Law's proffered solutions.

Law's ascent in the months and years following the death of Louis XIV was meteoric. Within two months his proposal to create a national bank was heard before the finance council. The following summer, the bank became a reality. In August 1717 Law's newly formed trading company, the Company of the West (Compagnie d'Occident), took over Crozat's Louisiana charter with hopes of establishing a French version of the Chesapeake in the Mississippi Valley. A year later the regent awarded Law's company a nine-year monopoly of all tobacco trade within the French empire.

To raise capital and fund the acquisition of smaller companies, the Company issued a series of shares. Proceeds from each issuance were intended to create greater solvency. This money-raising scheme was authorized by the state, which benefited from the arrangement by the elimination of some of its floating debt. The initial 1717 offering could only be purchased with *billets d'état*—the paper notes of credit issued by the Crown, their valuation prone to violent fluctuations. The intent was to decrease the number of unstable *billets* in circulation, while promoting the sale of shares in what Law and the Crown viewed as a



First French-language edition of Law's Money and Trade Considered, La Haye: Jean Neaulme, 1720 (2010.0158.7), acquisition made possible in part by the Clarisse Claiborne Grima Fund and the Boyd Cruise Fund

more stable alternative. In exchange, the Company charged 4 percent interest on the *billets d'état*, a lower rate than what the Crown paid to most of its creditors.

By the summer of 1719 Law's company had absorbed the Company of the East Indies and the Royal China and Africa Companies. It also acquired the Senegal Company, a slave-trading entity whose resources and contacts Law hoped to exploit in order to bring laborers to Louisiana. The resulting conglomerate, the Company of the Indies (Compagnie des Indes), had the most far-ranging geographic scope in the history of European trading companies. To finance the expansion Law released more share issuances and eliminated the stipulation that shares be purchased with *billets d'état*. At the same time the bank issued 50 million livres of banknotes to ensure that there was enough cash in circulation to cover new share purchases, and Law pledged to personally underwrite the new share issue. Loosened subscription requirements, an increased money



100-livre banknote issued by the Banque Royale, which in December 1718 replaced the Banque Générale, August 1, 1719 (2001-47-L)

supply, and Law's personal investment bolstered public confidence.

The public's appetite for company shares in the fall of 1719 seemed insatiable. Between September 26 and October 4, 1719, Law released four additional issuances. Trade along rue Quincampoix spilled over from the Company's share-sales office into the street, where the frenzied throng of investors and speculators was so thick that the city had to issue a ban on horses and carriages to prevent the crowd from being trampled. Through the beginning of 1720 share values continued to rise, peaking at over 10,000 livres per share just days after Law's appointment to France's highest administrative office: controller-general.

Rather than ensuring the success of his System, Law's appointment represented the beginning of its demise. Big investors, sensing an impending fall in stock prices, began to cash in their shares shortly before his appointment. In refusing to accept banknotes in return for their shares, they nearly emptied the bank of specie. At the same time, rumors of the discouraging state of affairs in Louisiana—where immigration was low and the production of investment-worthy tobacco nonexistent—swirled. Distrust of Law

Traders and share seekers along rue Quincampoix from Het Grootte Tafereel der Dwaasheid, Amsterdam, 1720–21 (2010.0158.9), acquisition made possible in part by the Clarisse Claiborne Grima Fund and the Boyd Cruise Fund

grew; public confidence in his System wavered. As company stock plummeted, shareholders rushed to cash in shares, and the mint printed more banknotes to meet demand, causing widespread inflation. On November 27 the bank closed its doors. By December the System had

collapsed, despite Law's efforts to stabilize the credit markets and restore public confidence.

Law's fall from favor over the course of 1720 was as striking for its speed as its rise had been some five years earlier. By late December 1720 he had fled France,

the nation's economic apparatus was in shambles, and thousands were left holding worthless paper notes. Law spent the last years of his life in Venice, hounded by shareholders and creditors, before dying of pneumonia on March 21, 1729.



For Louisiana the ramifications of Law's fall from favor were mixed. Satirical images and derisory texts depicting the colony as a debauched, thoroughly desperate place circulated throughout Europe, causing an already anemic



John Law from Het Grootte Tafereel der Dwaasheid, Amsterdam, 1720–21 (2010.0158.9), acquisition made possible in part by the Clarisse Claiborne Grima Fund and the Boyd Cruise Fund

flow of immigrants to nearly dry up. Slave imports, too, slumped in the years immediately following Law's expulsion, dropping from over 1,100 captives in 1721 to fewer than 100 between 1722 and 1724. Yet the same System that led to financial chaos in France led ultimately to increased stability in Louisiana. The collapse of the System, though spectacular in its speed and magnitude, did not destroy the Company of the Indies.

Unlike the bank, the Company emerged from the chaotic, three-year reorganization period that ended in 1723 as a largely profitable entity. This was possible because, prior to the collapse, company directors had invested profits from shares sold into the nuts and bolts of trade—ships, trade goods, port facilities, and people. In Louisiana, where the reorganized Company maintained its administrative and trade monopoly until 1731, company investments resulted in the largest influx of capital, goods, and slaves since the colony's founding.

—Erin Greenwald

## John Law Collection Bolsters The Collection's Extensive Holdings Related to French Louisiana

The John Law Collection makes an important addition to the impressive array of materials related to the French in Louisiana available to researchers at The Historic New Orleans Collection's Williams Research Center—an assemblage on par with those at such distinguished institutions as the University of Chicago, Duke University, Yale University, the University of Minnesota, the Newberry Library, and the New York Public Library.

THNOC founder General L. Kemper Williams began amassing the materials long before the institution was established. His steadfast interest in acquiring maps and pictorial items related to

French Louisiana is evident in his early acquisitions, such as the ca. 1720 hand-colored engraving by François Chereau (1680–1729) entitled *Le Missisipi ou la Louisiane Dans l'amerique Septentrionale* (1959.210). Acquired in 1959, the map depicts a fortified New Orleans. While indicative of the European thirst for knowledge about the young colony, the map is highly fanciful and imaginative. Equally as fanciful is François-Gérard Jollain's ca. 1720 *Le Commerce que les Indiens du Mexique Font avec les François au Port de Missisipi* (1952.3), a propaganda piece distributed by Law's representatives to stimulate immigration to Louisiana (see image, page 9).

Williams's 1964 correspondence with dealers reveals his desire to assemble an excellent collection of royal French administrative acts concerning Louisiana. The eventual acquisition of those materials (MSS 268) along with a copy of the 1720 *Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid (The Great Mirror of Folly)* in 1960 (60-63-RL) clearly indicates his strong interest in Law's Louisiana legacy. In his later years, Williams did not waver in his desire to assemble materials related to French Louisiana. From October 19, 1965, to just a week before his death in November 1971, he pursued the acquisition of the papers of Hénri de Ste-Gême (1767–1842),



Le Missisipi ou la Louisiane Dans l'amerique Septentrionale by François Chereau, ca. 1720 (1959.210)

a St. Domingue refugee who went on to serve in the Battle of New Orleans and become a successful Louisiana sugar planter. His papers (MSS 100) provide detailed information about life in and around New Orleans in the early years of the 19th century. Williams's perseverance in acquiring the Ste-Gême Papers illustrates his belief in the importance of primary documentation in studying the life, people, and events of Louisiana.

Since the deaths of Kemper Williams and his wife, Leila, and the subsequent establishment of The Historic New Orleans Collection, the staff of the institution has continued Williams's pursuit of materials related to French Louisiana. One of the earliest prized acquisitions is a prospectus by Canadian-born Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville (1661–1706), proposing the establishment of the French colony in Louisiana (MSS 546). Believed to date from early 1698, the prospectus details the colony's natural resources and their potential for exploitation by France. The papers of one of the colony's early settlers, Jean-Charles de Pradel (1692–1764), acquired by The Collection in 2003, shed light on daily life in the young colony. Pradel arrived as a soldier in 1714 and subsequently became commandant of Fort Chartres (in present-day Randolph County, Illinois) in 1724 and Fort Rosalie (in present-day Natchez, Mississippi) in 1731. He eventually became a successful planter, purchasing Monplaisir plantation in 1736 near New Orleans and growing indigo and other crops. His papers (MSS 589) are rich in personal correspondence with his family in France. Another important document from early colonial Louisiana, acquired by The Collection in 2005, is "Relation du Voyage de la Louisianne..." by Marc-Antoine Caillot (2005.0011), a clerk for the Company of the Indies. In this memoir, Caillot traces his journey from Paris to Louisiana in 1729 and the two years he spent in the young colony in service of the company. Vividly describing life in New Orleans, nature, Indians,

and French officials, Caillot provides an eyewitness account of Louisiana at the end of the company's tenure. Erin Greenwald, associate curator/historian, is currently preparing an annotated version of the manuscript for publication.

In the months surrounding the acquisition of the John Law Collection, several notable acquisitions of published works documenting the full spectrum of life in French colonial Louisiana were made, supplementing THNOC's already rich collection of 18th-century published accounts about the region. Among these were Bernard Forest de Bélidor's *La science des ingénieurs dans la conduit des travaux de fortifications et d'architecture civile*, published in 1729 (2009.0245), and Charles-Etienne Bri-seux's *Architecture Moderne ou l'Art de bien bâtir*, published in 1728 (2009.0199). Detailing construction practices then current in France, both books were standard manuals for French engineers responsible for military and urban development in the colony. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort's *Institutiones rei herbaria*, published in 1719 (2009.0144), and Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu's *Genera Plantarum*



Prospectus for the settling of Louisiana by Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville, approximately 1698 (MSS 546)



Henri de Ste-Gême, between 1825 and 1842 (1976.171), courtesy of Nancy La Fonta de Sainte-gême

*Secundum Ordines Naturales Disposita*, published in 1789 (2009.0145), shed light on scientific exploration in the colony and stand as testimony to the exchange between early Louisiana scientists and their colleagues in France. A letter written by one of the colony's first scientists, missionary François Lemaire (fl. ca. 1720), preserved in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, reveals he had access to Tournefort's book during his studies in Louisiana. Lemaire and other naturalists, such as Alexandre Viel (1690–1764), sent their plant samples to the Jussieus, a family of distinguished French botanists in Paris. Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu incorporated the findings of these early Louisiana botanists into his famed work.

The Collection has also sought to document the musical and artistic legacy of French Louisiana. The 1998 acquisition of the extensive library of the Ursuline Sisters of New Orleans (98-001-RL) included a manuscript copy of "Nouvelles Poésies spirituelles et morales sur les plus beaux airs de la musique française et italienne." Commonly referred to as the Ursuline Music Manuscript, it dates from 1736 and is the only known colonial manuscript of music surviving



Title page from "Relation du Voyage de la Louisianne..." by Marc-Antoine Caillot, between 1731 and 1758 (2005.0011)



Marie Madeleine Broutin de la Ronde, ca. 1760 (2009.0231.1), acquisition made possible by The Diana Helis Henry Fund of The Helis Foundation and the Laussat Society of The Historic New Orleans Collection

from the Mississippi Valley and one of a handful of such documents surviving from all of French North America.

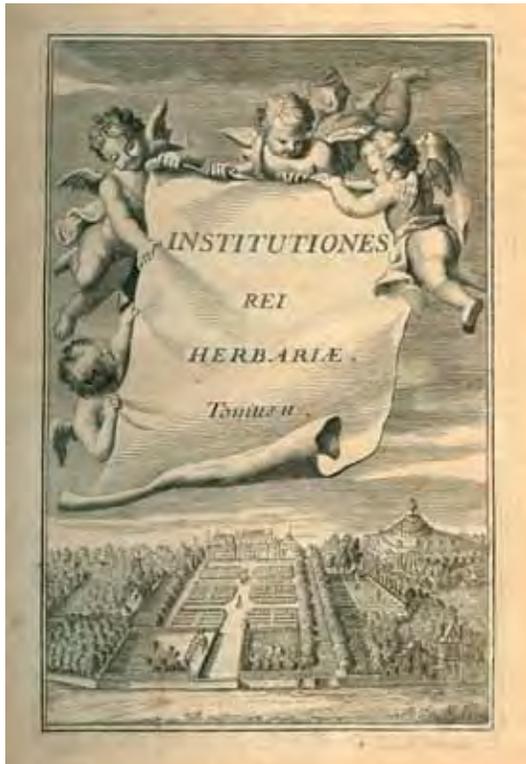
The Diana Helis Henry Fund of The Helis Foundation and the Laussat Society of The Collection made possible the 2010 acquisition of portraits of sugar planter Denis de la Ronde (1726–1772) and his wife Marie Madeleine Broutin de la Ronde (2009.0231.1,.2).

The oil paintings by an unknown artist, probably executed in France about 1760, are rare examples of portraits of Louisianians from the French colonial period. Supplementing these rare works are several recently acquired examples of the colony's earliest literature. "Vers François et latins sur le depart du Révérend Père Dongé pur le Mississippi, par les écoliers de son quartier"

(2008.0238) is a collection of French and Latin poems compiled by students of Reverend Father Dongé (1670–1705) to commemorate his anticipated departure for the Louisiana colony in 1701. Dongé accompanied Pierre Le Moyné, sieur d'Iberville, on his third voyage to Louisiana, where he served as chaplain at Fort Louis de la Louisiane (present-day Mobile) until 1704. A manuscript containing four plays by Etienne Viel, generally recognized as the first native-born playwright of the Mississippi Valley, was acquired in 2010 (2010.0280). In 1743 a seven-year-old Etienne was sent by his father, Alexandre Viel, one of the colony's first physicians, to Paris to be educated. Prior to this acquisition, only one of the playwright's dramatic creations, *Evandre*, was known to exist.

Over the past 30 years, the original collection of General Williams has developed into an extraordinary tool for researchers studying French Louisiana. Boasting materials related to cartography, plant life, immigration, architecture, slavery, the fine arts, economics, and many other subjects, The Collection's holdings offer a wealth of detail on French Louisiana and its inhabitants.

—**Alfred E. Lemmon**



Title page and detail depicting the acanthus plant from volume two of *Institutiones rei herbariae* by Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, 1719 (2009.0144.2)

## The Collection and the Center for Louisiana Studies Release New Online Database of Mississippi Valley Documents in French Archives

When he joined the department of historical research at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1905, American historian John Franklin Jameson (1859–1937) brought with him a spirit of nationalism and a belief that history had to rely upon primary documentation. Jameson recognized that documents in European archives were vital to an understanding of American history and spearheaded the Carnegie Institution of Washington's inventorying of materials housed in Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

When the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (now the Organization of American Historians) was established in 1907, its members, feeling that their interests did not receive the same level of attention as those of their colleagues studying the history of the Northeast, sought Jameson's guidance in establishing a survey of French archival holdings related to the Mississippi Valley. Several scholars were dispatched to France to meticulously comb Parisian repositories for documentation covering the years 1681 to 1803. Their efforts came to an abrupt halt with the start of World War I, when the researchers were recalled.

Once hostilities ceased, the association revived the project—and soon realized that inconsistencies abounded and a tremendous amount of work would be required to make the findings useful to scholars. In 1922 historian Nancy Maria Miller Surrey (1874–1951)—author of the definitive *Commerce of Louisiana During the French Régime, 1699–1763*

(Columbia University, 1916)—was selected to compile the findings into an inventory.

Surrey completed the monumental *Calendar of Manuscripts in Paris Archives and Libraries Relating to the History of the Mississippi Valley to 1803* in 1926 and it was published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington with an introduction by Jameson. Surrey's *Calendar* soon became an essential tool for researchers studying the history of the Mississippi Valley. Unfortunately, due to the small number of copies printed, it was not widely available. Even today, researchers have access to only two copies in all of France—one at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (Paris) and the other at the Archives nationales d'Outre-mer (Aix-en-Provence).

In 2005 Dr. Carl Brasseaux, then-head of the Center for Louisiana Studies (CLS) at the University of Louisiana–Lafayette, and Dr. Alfred Lemmon, director of the Williams Research Center at The Historic New Orleans Collection, realized that they shared a common dream of creating an online version of Surrey's *Calendar*. Data entry began immediately at CLS, while Gilles-Antoine Langlois, of the École nationale supérieure d'architecture de Versailles and the Université de Paris Est Créteil, was selected to examine additional French archives for Mississippi Valley materials. Through its cooperative exchange agreement with the École nationale des chartes in Paris, The Collection selected École student Pauline Charbonnier to design the website as part of her master's program in technologies numériques appliquées à l'histoire (digital technolo-



Le Commerce que les Indiens du Mexique  
Font avec les François au Port de Missisipi  
by  
François-Gérard Jollain, ca. 1720 (1952.3)

gies applied to history). Charbonnier spent three months in New Orleans in the spring of 2011 and then continued her work in Paris, where she profited from the supervision of professors Florence Clavaud and Guillaume Hatt.

This fall The Collection and the Center for Louisiana Studies are proud to release “A Guide to French Louisiana Manuscripts: An Expanded and Revised Edition of the 1926 Surrey *Calendar* with Appendices.” Researchers may access this indispensable resource on The Collection's website ([www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org)) through the Research Tools link under Collections & Research, and on the CLS website ([cls.louisiana.edu](http://cls.louisiana.edu)) through the Digital Resources link under Archives and Collections. The online, user-friendly database contains more than 27,000 documents; a bilingual introduction chronicling the evolution of the project; and the appendices “French Louisiana Materials in North America,” “Louisiana Materials in French Institutions,” and “Online Resources.” The online format permits the inclusion of additional resources as they become available.

“A Guide to French Louisiana Manuscripts” is the result of the efforts of many individuals and serves as a tribute to the pioneering efforts of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and scholars who advocated for and conducted the original inventorying of Mississippi Valley documents in France.

—**Alfred E. Lemmon, Gilles-Antoine Langlois, and Pauline Charbonnier**

## A Concert

***Becoming American:  
The Musical Journey***

Carlos Miguel Prieto, conductor  
Wednesday, January 25, 2012  
St. Louis Cathedral  
7:30 p.m.

*Becoming American: The Musical Journey* is the sixth concert in the *Musical Louisiana: America's Cultural Heritage* series. Presented annually by The Historic New Orleans Collection and the Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra, the series is dedicated to the study of Louisiana's contributions to the world of classical music. The musical tastes of New Orleans—a city well known for introducing French and Italian opera to the United States—knew no geographic or stylistic boundaries. The city's love of the musical palettes of English, French, German, Italian, Mexican, Portuguese, Slovakian, and Spanish composers contributed to the development of America's music. The LPO's Carlos Miguel Prieto will lead an exploration of New Orleans's musical heritage with works by Beethoven (Germany), Bellini (Italy), Buck (America), Gretry (France), Martin y Soler (Spain), Mendelssohn (Germany), Rosas (Mexico), and New Orleans's own Jelly Roll Morton.

# 17th Annual Williams Research Center Symposium

## *Louisiana at 200: In the National Eye*

**Friday, January 27, 2012**

The Historic New Orleans Collection  
533 Royal Street  
6:00 p.m.

**Reception and viewing of *The 18th Star: Treasures from 200 Years of Louisiana Statehood*****Saturday, January 28, 2012**

Queen Anne Ballroom  
Hotel Monteleone  
214 Royal Street

8:00 a.m.  
Registration

8:45 a.m.

**Opening Remarks**

Dr. Alecia Long, Symposium Moderator  
Assistant Professor of History  
Louisiana State University

9:00 a.m.

***Becoming American: Louisiana after 1812***

Jason Wiese  
Assistant Director  
Williams Research Center  
The Historic New Orleans Collection

9:40 a.m.

Break

10:00 a.m.

***“Le Dérangement des affaires commerciales” (The Derangement of Commercial Affairs): New Orleans and Panic in 1837***

Jessica M. Lepler  
Assistant Professor of History  
University of New Hampshire

10:45 a.m.

***Battleground State: How Louisiana Drew the Color Line for Post-Civil War Americans***

Justin Nystrom  
Assistant Professor of History  
Loyola University New Orleans



1:00 p.m.

**Post-Lunch Remarks**

John H. Lawrence  
Director of Museum Programs  
The Historic New Orleans Collection

1:15 p.m.

***From “States Rights” to “Coastal Restoration”:  
The History of Louisiana’s Claims to Offshore Oil***

Tyler Priest  
Director of Global Studies  
C. T. Bauer College of Business  
University of Houston

2:00 p.m.

***Huey Long and the American People***

Edward Haas  
Professor of History  
Wright State University

2:40 p.m.

Break

3:00 p.m.

***Reporting Katrina: A National Perspective***

Speaker to be announced

3:45 p.m.

***The International Impact of Louisiana’s 20th-Century  
Music and Musicians***

Nick Spitzer  
Producer and Host, *American Routes* (public radio program)  
Professor of Anthropology and American Studies  
Tulane University

4:45 p.m.

Williams Research Center  
410 Chartres Street

**Reception: Meet the speakers and tour the research center****Register Now**

Seating is limited. Registration includes Friday night and Saturday afternoon receptions and refreshment breaks. Register online at [www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org). The cost is \$75 for THNOC members and early registrants (on or before January 13); \$85 for late registrants (after January 13); \$40 for students/teachers (on or before January 13); and \$50 for students/teachers (after January 13).

*Details, 1916 Map of the State of Louisiana by George F. Cram Company (1956.16), gift of Boyd Cruise*

## FROM THE DIRECTOR

The year 2012, the bicentennial of Louisiana's statehood, will be filled with celebrations in New Orleans and around the state. The Historic New Orleans Collection began its commemoration of the momentous year in the summer with the opening of the exhibition *The 18th Star: Treasures from 200 Years of Louisiana Statehood*, which continues on view through January 29 at 533 Royal Street. Featuring objects from the permanent collection, the exhibition reflects the richness of our heritage throughout the past two centuries. The 17th annual Williams Research Center Symposium on January 28, 2012, *Louisiana at 200: In the National Eye*, will also celebrate the anniversary by exploring some of the issues that have either separated or unified our citizens. And on January 25 we will present the sixth concert with the Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra highlighting music that reveals our American character, *Becoming American: The Musical Journey*.

When Louisiana became a part of the United States, its population was as diverse as it remains today. Celebrating a shared identity while embracing the state's varied cultural practices is a fascinating challenge. Presenting our history so that it can be appreciated, studied further, and understood is a major objective of The Collection's mission.

We will also celebrate the opening of the restored Perrilliat House, at the corner of Conti and Chartres Streets, in the new year. Slated for completion at the beginning of 2012, the 1820s structure will provide additional exhibition galleries and administrative offices, permitting The Collection to better fulfill its mission.

We hope that you will join us as we revel in the uniqueness of our diversity and honor the people whose lives have contributed to this great state of Louisiana!

—Priscilla Lawrence



## OUTREACH

### *YA/YA Students Utilize Williams Research Center*

In mid-July a group of students from YA/YA (Young Artists/Young Aspirations)—a New Orleans-based extracurricular arts and professional enrichment program—visited the Williams Research Center to learn about archives and primary sources. Their trip included a presentation by research assistant Eric Seiferth and a tour through the facility. Following their initial visit, a number of the students returned to conduct research for an “Identity Portrait” project, which they worked on during July and August. Rather than being figure-based, identity portraits depict one’s individuality. In this project, the students were exploring the role New Orleans plays in their identities. They utilized a number of image-related resources, including the Charles L. Franck Collection and William Russell Jazz Collection.



## BECOME A MEMBER

Join Online  
[www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org)

### Membership Benefits

All members of The Collection enjoy the following benefits for one full year:

- Complimentary admission to all permanent tours and rotating exhibitions
- Complimentary admission to the Concerts in the Courtyard series
- A 10 percent discount at The Shop at The Collection
- A subscription to *The Historic New Orleans Collection Quarterly*
- Special invitations to events, trips, receptions, and exhibition previews

### Membership Levels

#### FOUNDER \$35

*Full membership benefits*

#### MERIEULT SOCIETY \$100

*Full membership benefits plus:*

- a special gift

#### MAHALIA SOCIETY \$250

*Full membership benefits plus:*

- a special gift
- private, guided tours (by appointment)

#### JACKSON SOCIETY \$500

*Full membership benefits plus:*

- a special gift
- private, guided tours (by appointment)
- free admission to all evening lectures

#### LAUSSAT SOCIETY \$1,000

*Full membership benefits plus:*

- a special gift
- private, guided tours (by appointment)
- free admission to all evening lectures
- invitation to annual gala evening

#### BIENVILLE CIRCLE \$5,000

*Full membership benefits plus:*

- a special gift
- private, guided tours (by appointment)
- free admission to all evening lectures
- invitation to annual gala evening
- lunch with the executive director

### NORTH AMERICAN RECIPROCAL MUSEUM PROGRAM

In addition to these benefits, members of the Merieult Society and higher receive reciprocal benefits at other leading museums throughout the United States through the North American Reciprocal Museum (NARM) program. These include free/member admission, discounts on concert and lecture tickets, and discounts at the shops of participating museums. Visit [sites.google.com/site/northamericanreciprocalmuseums](http://sites.google.com/site/northamericanreciprocalmuseums) for more information.

### How to Join

To become a member of The Historic New Orleans Collection, visit [www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org) and click the Support Us link, or complete the form on the enclosed envelope and return it with your gift. Membership at each level carries benefits for the entire household (a single individual or couple and any children under age 18).

## DONOR PROFILE

### *Rick Blount*

Born in New Orleans, Rick Blount was raised in Lakeview with his five siblings. He attended St. Dominic School in Lakeview, St. Paul's School in Covington, the University of New Orleans, and Loyola University New Orleans, where he received a bachelor's degree in finance. Although his grandfather Roy Alciatore, his mother's father, was the proprietor of the world-renowned New Orleans restaurant Antoine's, Blount recalls that visits to the restaurant were special occasions rather than regular occurrences during his childhood. In 1973 a young Blount began working behind the restaurant's reservations desk, but at that time, he had no idea that someday he would carry family stewardship of the historic establishment into its fifth generation.

In 2005 Blount accepted the position of chief executive officer of Antoine's. The restaurant's proximity to The Historic New Orleans Collection—it is located at 713 St. Louis Street, just around the corner from THNOC—has fostered collaboration between the two institutions. And Blount has made it a priority in his leadership of Antoine's to support The Collection both financially and through collaborative ventures. "I consider The Historic New Orleans Collection to be one of the greatest resources of New Orleans," says Blount. "Without The Collection, I believe that many parts of the history of Louisiana would be lost."

With a family history so rich and rooted in New Orleans, it is no wonder that Blount is a history buff himself, a character trait on display as he traces his family legacy. His great-great-grandfather Antoine Alciatore, an immigrant from Marseilles, France, landed in New Orleans in the mid-19th century. With his wife, Julie, a German immigrant whom he met aboard the steamship from Europe, Antoine opened a small

restaurant in 1840 on St. Louis Street across from the present-day Omni Royal Orleans Hotel (621 St. Louis Street). When that building burned down, the couple purchased a small, four-story boarding house with a large dining room on the first floor—the main building of today's restaurant—and operated a business there for many years.

Their son Jules, whom Rick Blount describes as a "larger than life character," was chosen as the successor in the business. He was sent to study cooking in France and, upon his return, married the daughter of a plantation owner just outside of Lafayette, Louisiana. With the large dowry from their marriage, Jules bought up the property around his parents' boarding house, making Antoine's the large complex that it is today. By the 1890s, when Jules was taking over the business, large-scale luxury hotels being built around the city surpassed the Alciatore's small lodge. Jules chose to close this component of the business, turning the rooms into entertainment suites and creating large party rooms in the newly purchased properties. Antoine's quickly became the place to entertain and be entertained.

Upon Jules's death, his son Roy, Blount's grandfather, took over the business. According to Blount, Roy was quite different from his father: "He was detail-oriented and shy and did not like the party aspect of his father's Antoine's." Under Roy's direction, Antoine's became the fine dining establishment that it is today. Although Blount did not frequent the restaurant as a child, he spent plenty of time with his grandfather at the family's home in Lakeview and hunting and fishing camp on Bayou Sauvage in New Orleans East. He remembers Roy Alciatore as "humble, soft-spoken, and the consummate gentleman." Blount credits his grandfather with teaching him to be a loving and devoted father to his two



children: daughter Casey, 21, and son Ricky, 14.

Just six months after Blount assumed leadership of Antoine's, the restaurant suffered severe structural damage as a result of Hurricane Katrina. As he oversaw the reconstruction, Blount made saving memorabilia from the restaurant's 160 years of operation a top priority. The walls filled with photographs of famous patrons and the cases containing antique glassware, old bottles of wine and liquor, and other artifacts contribute to the unique atmosphere of Antoine's. As the proprietor of a restaurant rooted in tradition, Blount considers "the art, job, and duty of preservation" an integral part of his daily routine. And he sees collaboration with The Historic New Orleans Collection as essential to fulfilling this aspect of his job. Long affiliated with the city's prominent Mardi Gras organizations, the restaurant is filled with mementos from Carnivals past. The materials in the restaurant's Rex Room and newly constructed Hermes Bar are drawn from The Collection, which maintains their display.

Blount's commitment to historic preservation extends beyond Antoine's. He is dedicated to protecting the architecture and character of the French Quarter, serving on the board of the Friends of the Vieux Carré Commission. And as a supporter of The Historic New Orleans Collection, Blount knows that he is "involved with an organization dedicated to preserving the rich history of my beloved city."

# DONORS

April–June 2011

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*Tribute gifts, given in honor of or in memory of a loved one, are unique expressions of thoughtfulness.*

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## Bookplates

*Donations are used to purchase books that will be marked with a commemorative bookplate listing your name or that of another individual or family member.*

Rowena Elaine LaCoste Adamson in  
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*Mary Chestnut's Civil War Epic*  
by Julia A. Stern (Chicago:  
University of Chicago Press,  
2010)  
The Board of Directors and Staff  
of The Historic New Orleans  
Collection in memory of  
Lawrence Daniel Garvey  
*Historic Photos of Steamboats on  
the Mississippi*, text and captions  
by Dean M. Shapiro (Nashville:  
University of Tennessee Press,  
2007)  
The Board of Directors and Staff  
of The Historic New Orleans  
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Alton McIver III  
*Louisiana Fiddlers* by Ron Yule  
(Jackson: University Press of  
Mississippi, 2009)  
The Board of Directors and Staff  
of The Historic New Orleans  
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Poesch, PhD  
*Professional Pursuits: Women and  
the American Arts and Crafts  
Movement* by Catherine W.  
Zipf (Knoxville: University of  
Tennessee Press, 2007)  
The Board of Directors and Staff  
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Collection in memory of Lloyd  
Lester Sensat, Jr.  
*Town House: Architectural and  
Material Life in the Early American  
City, 1780-1830* by Bernard L.  
Herman (Chapel Hill: University  
of North Carolina Press for the  
Omohundro Institute of Early  
American History and Culture,  
Williamsburg, VA, 2005)  
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Christovich  
in memory of Eugenie Jones  
Huger  
*Ralph Brennan's New Orleans  
Seafood Cookbook* by Ralph

Brennan with Gene Bourg (New  
Orleans: Vissi d'Arte Books,  
2007)  
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Christovich  
in memory of Bruce Witherspoon  
Rafferty  
*The Ursuline Achievement: A  
Philosophy of Education for Women*  
by Peter Maurice Waters (North  
Carlton, Victoria, Australia:  
Colonna, 1994)  
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Christovich  
in memory of Dr. William Myles  
Roeling  
*A History of the Charity Hospitals  
of Louisiana: A Study of Poverty,  
Politics, Public Health, and the  
Public Interest* by Jonathan  
Roberts and Thomas J. Durant  
Jr. (Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen  
Press, 2010)  
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Christovich  
in memory of Lloyd Lester  
Sensat Jr.  
*A Pattern Book of New Orleans  
Architecture* by Roulhac B.  
Toledano (Gretna, LA: Pelican  
Publishing, 2010)  
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Christovich  
in memory of Charles Aubrey  
Snyder  
*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*,  
vol. 33, *17 February to 30 April  
1801*, edited by Barbara B.  
Ober (Princeton, NJ: Princeton  
University Press, 2006)  
*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*,  
vol. 34, *1 May to 31 July 1801*,  
edited by Barbara B. Ober  
(Princeton, NJ: Princeton  
University Press, 2007)  
*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*,  
vol. 35, *1 August to 30 November  
1801*, edited by Barbara B.  
Ober (Princeton, NJ: Princeton  
University Press, 2008)  
*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*,  
vol. 36, *1 December 1801 to 3  
March 1802*, edited by Barbara B.  
Ober (Princeton, NJ: Princeton  
University Press, 2009)  
*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*,  
vol. 37, *4 March to 30 June  
1802*, edited by Barbara B.  
Ober (Princeton, NJ: Princeton  
University Press, 2010)  
Samara Bowes Whitesides in memory  
of Elvin Whitesides  
*Drawn to the Stage: A Collection of  
Drawings by Elemore Morgan, Jr.*,  
introduction by James Edmunds  
(Lafayette, LA: Performing Arts  
Society of Acadiana, 2009)



## ACQUISITIONS

The Historic New Orleans Collection encourages research in the Williams Research Center at 410 Chartres Street from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday (except holidays). Cataloged materials available to researchers include books, manuscripts, paintings, prints, drawings, maps, photographs, and artifacts about the history and culture of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Gulf South. Each year The Collection adds thousands of items to its holdings. Though only selected gifts are mentioned here, the importance of all gifts cannot be overstated. Prospective donors are invited to contact the authors of the acquisitions columns.

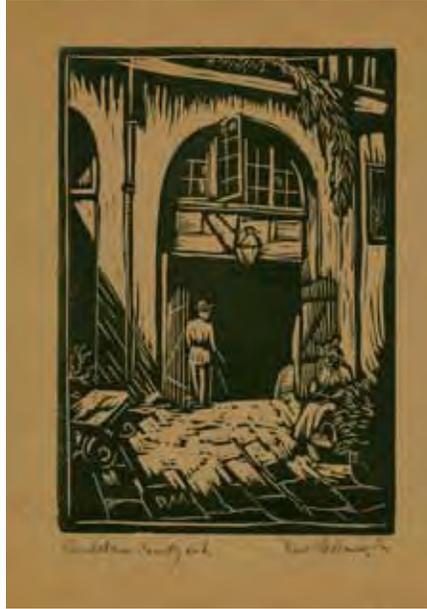
### Curatorial

For the second quarter of 2011 (April–June), there were 22 acquisitions, totaling approximately 320 items.

■ The Collection acquired a panoramic photograph of Canal Street showing the Rex parade of February 16, 1904, by John N. Teunisson and published by local bookseller and publisher F. F. Hansell's Bros. Ltd. That year Frank B. Hayne served as Rex with Josie Haldiday acting as queen. The theme of the parade was *In the Realm of Imagination*. In the photograph throngs of people fill the street and, as was typical of the time, most are dressed in their "Sunday best" with only a handful sporting more fanciful costumes. The image is composed of several photographs pieced together and retouched at the seams. Since these components were not shot simultaneously, the parade lineup is distorted.

Born in Pike County, Mississippi, in 1869, Teunisson was living in New

Orleans by 1900 and had established himself as a photographer there by 1902. In the 1950s he retired to Washington, DC, where he died in 1959. (2011.0125)



Brulatur Courtyard by P. M., ca. 1920 (2011.0122.4), gift of Dr. and Mrs. Trenton L. James

■ Dr. and Mrs. Trenton L. James donated a set of six woodcuts dating from approximately 1920 by an unknown woodcutter who signed the pieces "P. M." Printed on tan paper, the series features scenes that would have been common in the French Quarter at the time. *Washer Woman* shows a woman carrying a large load of laundry on her head while a cat walks along at her side. The depiction of *Pirates' Alley* looking from Chartres Street toward Royal Street demonstrates that very little about the passageway has changed in the last 90 years. *St. Louis Cathedral* portrays the iconic structure through an imaginatively tropical Jackson Square garden. The nuns in starched, wing-like head-dresses featured in *Sisters of the Divine Providence New Orleans* were a common sight throughout the city in the early 20th century. The *Chimney Sweep*, also a familiar sight in that period when many households still depended on fireplaces for warmth, wears a trademark top hat

and carries the tools of the trade, including a grappling hook and brush. *Brulatur Courtyard* depicts the well-known courtyard at 520 Royal Street in a rather ramshackle state, suggesting that the woodcut was created before preservationist William Ratcliff Irby restored the property, which he had purchased in 1918. The Brulatur House is now owned by The Historic New Orleans Collection. (2011.0122.1–.6)

■ Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Duncan Parham II donated a collection of four linoleum block-print Christmas cards designed by New Orleanian Mildred Parham (1896–1995) between 1910 and 1917. The cards were discovered in the attic of a Garden District house on Seventh Street, which had been owned by various members of the Parham family between 1899 and 1994. Printed on various colors of stock, the cards feature three different scenes: medieval trumpeters, a woman with a child and a baby carriage in a snowy setting, and a woman kneeling before a portrait of the Virgin Mary with the baby Jesus. The printed salutations include "Season's Greetings," "Merry Xmas Happy New Year," and "A Very Merry Xmas." "X," the first letter in the Greek "Christ," was commonly used at the time to abbreviate Christmas.

Parham was president of her Newcomb College art school class in 1914 and received a degree in art from the college in 1917. (2011.0121.1–.4)

—John Magill

### Library

For the second quarter of 2011 (April–June), there were 41 acquisitions, totaling 110 items.

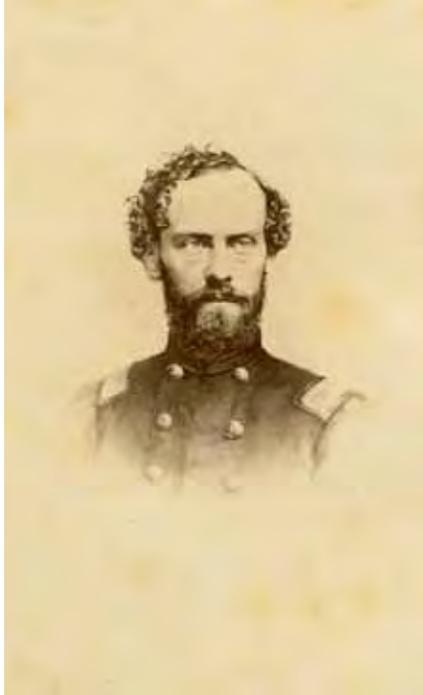
■ A disbound leaflet, printed on both sides, containing a report of the Committee of Claims to the United States Senate concerning the Planters' Bank of New Orleans was recently donated to the library by Mary and Timothy Erking. *In the Senate of the United States, January 29, 1822* sums up the petition of the unnamed president and directors of the Planters' Bank of New Orleans for the

reimbursement of funds paid to United States troops stationed in New Orleans in the autumn of 1815, months after the Battle of New Orleans. As the government had not provided then-paymaster of the troops J. T. Pemberton with the funds, the bank advanced the payroll at the request of deputy paymaster Ambrose D. Smith in good faith with assurances that the bank would be reimbursed by the government.

Several petitions to the Treasury Department had been denied for lack of the proper documentation—most importantly because the pay and receipt rolls showing the pay due each soldier had not accompanied the request. The January 3, 1822, letter of Third Auditor Peter Hagner of the Treasury Department reproduced in this report also notes that other documentation from the commanding officer—specifying each man's period of enlistment, pay due, and the soldier's discharge—is lacking.

Regardless, the Committee of Claims supported the Planters' Bank petition, stating that the committee members were of the "opinion that the conduct of the petitioners was generous and patriotic; and that the liberal advance of funds... entitles them to the gratitude of their country, and a liberal and equitable settlement of their accounts." Unfortunately, the amount in question is not disclosed in the document. The Planters' Bank was incorporated in 1811; planter and merchant Laurent Millaudon is listed as its president in the 1822 New Orleans city directory. (2011.0151)

■ The library acquired a small volume, published in Boston for private circulation, honoring the life of a federal officer who died in his country's service in New Orleans. *Final Memorials of Major Joseph Warren Paine...* (1865), compiled by William S. Studley, pastor of Boston's Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, goes beyond the usual laudatory remarks from friends and colleagues, presenting letters written by Paine (1832–1864) to his father



*Major Joseph Warren Paine* from *Final Memorials of Major Joseph Warren Paine...*, compiled by William S. Studley, 1865 (2011.0155.1)

describing action during the Red River Campaign and several poems and essays by the officer.

Paine entered the service in 1863 as a first lieutenant with the Thirteenth New York Cavalry. He received a commission early in 1864 as major of the Fourth United States Colored Cavalry (*Corps d'Afrique*), proceeding to New Orleans to take command. Described in the volume as "the Colored Man's friend," he was tireless in providing all he could for his men. Paine died of what physicians at the time termed "congestive chills" (malaria) on November 25, 1864, at a house on Rampart Street occupied by fellow officers. (2011.0155.1)

■ The Conference of Charities of New Orleans was organized on May 16, 1883, for the purpose of regulating assistance to the poor to prevent duplicate and indiscriminate giving; elevating the home life and health of the poor; and preventing children from "growing up as paupers." It was administered by the Ladies' Unsectarian Aid Society, whose offices were located on St. Joseph Street between Baronne and Carondelet. In 1889 the society opened the New Orleans Training School for Nurses there and, later, a hospital for women and children named for H. Sophie Newcomb.

The library received a donation of *Ninth Annual Report of the Conference of Charities of New Orleans, La....* (1892) from Ellen Goodell. (2011.0102)

—*Pamela D. Arceneaux*

## Manuscripts

For the second quarter of 2011 (April–June), there were 21 acquisitions, totaling approximately 11.5 linear feet.

■ The Historic New Orleans Collection recently acquired 114 letters, dated between 1829 and 1842, that Jean-Baptiste Longpré, a former resident of New Orleans who was then residing in Nantes and Montpellier, France, received from business associates and family members. Written in French and posted from New Orleans, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, New York, and various cities in France, the letters are an excellent source of information on daily life in New Orleans. They address a variety of topics, including the local impact of Great Britain's Emancipation Act of 1833, the abolitionist movement, the American economic crisis, the construction of two unnamed hotels on St. Louis Street, Mississippi River flooding, and New Orleans bankruptcies. (2011.0145)

This group of letters complements the recently acquired Jean-Baptiste Longpré Archive (2011.0082), containing more than 590 letters and business records covering the years 1798–1841.

■ Nicki Thorne-Thomsen donated the Nunn and Gagnon Families Papers, which document the families of coal merchant Frederick B. Nunn (1852–1908) and his son-in-law Dr. Dominique J. Gagnon (1880–1928) between 1880 and 1973. Focused on the Nunn family, the three-linear-foot collection includes family photographs and memorabilia relating to family members' education, such as notebooks kept by Nunn's oldest daughter, Mary "Mamie" Nunn (b. 1872), during her time as a student at St. Joseph's Catholic School on Tulane Avenue at Marais Street. The notebooks provide a personal glimpse



*Nunn family residence on Canal Street at the corner of South Tonti Street (2011.0112.2), gift of Nicki Thorne-Thomsen*

into parochial education for girls in the last decades of the 19th century.

The 1880 census lists Frederick B. Nunn, a native of England, living in his mother-in-law's residence at 45 South Johnson Street, near Palmyra Street in Mid-City. The 13-member household included Nunn's widowed Irish mother-in-law, Margaret Heffron, and her grown children Margaret, Kitty, Rosa, and John, as well as Nunn and his wife, Mary Louise, and their five children, Mary, John, Frederick, Rosa, and Genevieve, who ranged in age from eight months to eight years. Also residing with the family was a servant, Julia Benn, a first-generation Irish-American teenager.

By 1886 the family had moved to a palatial two-story residence at 468 Canal Street (later 2338 Canal) at the corner of South Tonti Street. The mansion was later home to James Putnam O'Brien, DD, a native of Nova Scotia who was president of Straight College, a historically black school in New Orleans, from 1922 until his death in 1931. By 1938 the house had been replaced by a used car lot.

Dr. Dominique J. Gragnon was the son of French baker Dominique Gragnon and his wife, Amelie Ursule Landrieux, a first-generation French-American. Born in Hancock County, Mississippi, the younger Gragnon was raised on the Mississippi Gulf Coast as well as in New Orleans. In 1901 he received a medical degree from Tulane University, and the following year he married Frederick B. Nunn's daughter Genevieve (1879–1982). The

newlyweds relocated to Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, where Gragnon died, unexpectedly, at the age of 48. (2011.0112)

■ The J. S. W. Harmanson Collection, donated by Paul Christiansen, includes correspondence and receipts relating to the bookstore and art gallery at 333 Royal Street that Joseph Shield Wilson Harmanson (1886–1958) and his wife, Agnes (1890–1971), operated. Specializing in rare books and art work, the store provided gallery space to the New Orleans Art League.

Established in December 1927, the New Orleans Art League maintained local studios, mounted traveling exhibitions, and operated an art library, which was open to visiting artists. The organization exhibited works at its own gallery at 630 Toulouse Street as well as at Harmanson's bookstore.

The J. S. W. Harmanson Collection contains correspondence between the Harmansons and clients and artists, including Eugene E. Loving (1908–1971), Hans Kleiber (1887–1967), Max Pollack (1886–1970), Philip Kappel (1901–1981), and Charles Oglesby Longabaugh (1885–1944). (2011.0113)

—*Mary Lou Eichhorn*



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THE QUARTERLY

## STAFF

### In the Community

**Pamela D. Arceneaux** presented a variety of New Orleans-themed lectures to passengers aboard Royal Caribbean's *Voyager of the Seas*.

### Publications

**Mark Cave**, "Something Wild in the Country: The Fugitive Life of Tennessee Williams," *The Southern Quarterly* (summer 2011), a special issue devoted to the legacy of Tennessee Williams.

### New Staff

**Robert Gates**, assistant preparator;  
**Lindsay Williams**, Williams Research Center receptionist.

### Changes

**Marguerite Frentz** left The Collection to pursue a career in early childhood education. She will be a kindergarten teacher at Langston Hughes Academy.

### Volunteers

**Catherine Schembre** and **Chris Baldwin**, docent department; **Aubrey Edwards**, systems department.

# HOLIDAY SPECIALS



## Online Sale

Shop online November 28–December 10 and receive a 20% discount. Use the promotional code HOLIDAY.

## Extra Hours

In addition to its regular Tuesday–Saturday hours, The Shop will be open from noon to 4:00 p.m. on the following Mondays:

- December 5
- December 12
- December 19

## Member Appreciation Day

20% discount  
December 10

## Mignon Faget Trunk Show

December 10  
9:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

### Limited Edition Copies of *Charting Louisiana Now Available and Reprint of Regular Edition to Arrive in New Year*

The Shop is releasing limited edition copies of the popular *Charting Louisiana: Five Hundred Years of Maps*, which was published in 2003 and has been out of print since December 2010. The limited editions, printed in a quantity of 100, have been previously unavailable for purchase. Each features gilt-edged pages, a vellum sheet before the title page, two ribbon markers, and a cloth-covered slipcase. They sell for \$145.

A reprint of the regular edition, which sells for \$105, will be available in early 2012. The Shop is now accepting orders, which will be filled as soon as the shipment arrives. Order online ([www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org)) to receive the discounted shipping rate of \$10 or send in the order form provided. Credit cards will not be charged until the book has shipped.



# THE SHOP AT THE COLLECTION

## Holiday Shopping

In addition to the wonderful items featured below, The Shop offers gift certificates and provides wrapping and shipping services. Please stop by for all of your shopping needs, or visit The Shop online at [www.hnoc.org](http://www.hnoc.org).



### Nutcracker Necklace

This sterling silver-plated pewter necklace is sure to delight nutcracker fans everywhere. The nutcracker comes on an 18-inch sterling-silver chain and is packaged in a velvet pouch and gift box. \$22.95

### Glass Mardi Gras Ornaments

Made in Poland, these hand-blown and -painted ornaments are approximately four inches tall and are packaged in special red gift boxes. \$70



### Selected Items from Mignon Faget's *Louisiana Bicentennial Collection*

The Shop is carrying several items from Mignon Faget's *Louisiana Bicentennial* collection, proceeds of which benefit the Louisiana Bicentennial Commission. The palladium-plated "adornment" of the pelican was inspired by a relief on the state capitol building and sells for \$35. The sterling-silver stud pin with a garnet sells for \$175.

## PRE-ORDER FORM

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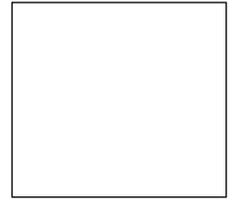
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ON THE SCENE

**The New Orleans  
 Antiques Forum 2011**

*The four-day August forum examined how French styles influenced the Gulf South's decorative arts. In addition to presentations by a distinguished panel of speakers, the forum included a tour of three early French residences in Pointe Coupee Parish (Maison Chenal, LaCour House, and LeJeune House); an evening reception at The Collection; and a brunch at Antoine's.*



*French consul general Jean-Claude Brunet, Nanette Shapiro of Royal Antiques, and Jack Pruitt*



*Richard Gibbs and Randy Harrelson*



*Glenn and Bridget Green*



*Ron Pincus of the Hotel Monteleone, Madeleine Deschamps (speaker), Priscilla Lawrence, and Paul Leaman of New Orleans Silversmiths*



*Tom Savage (moderator), Janine Skerry (speaker), and Jason Wiese (speaker)*



*Kell and Dorian Bennett of Dorian Bennett/Sotheby's International Realty*

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