

525 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, LA

a brief history

by: Greg Beaman



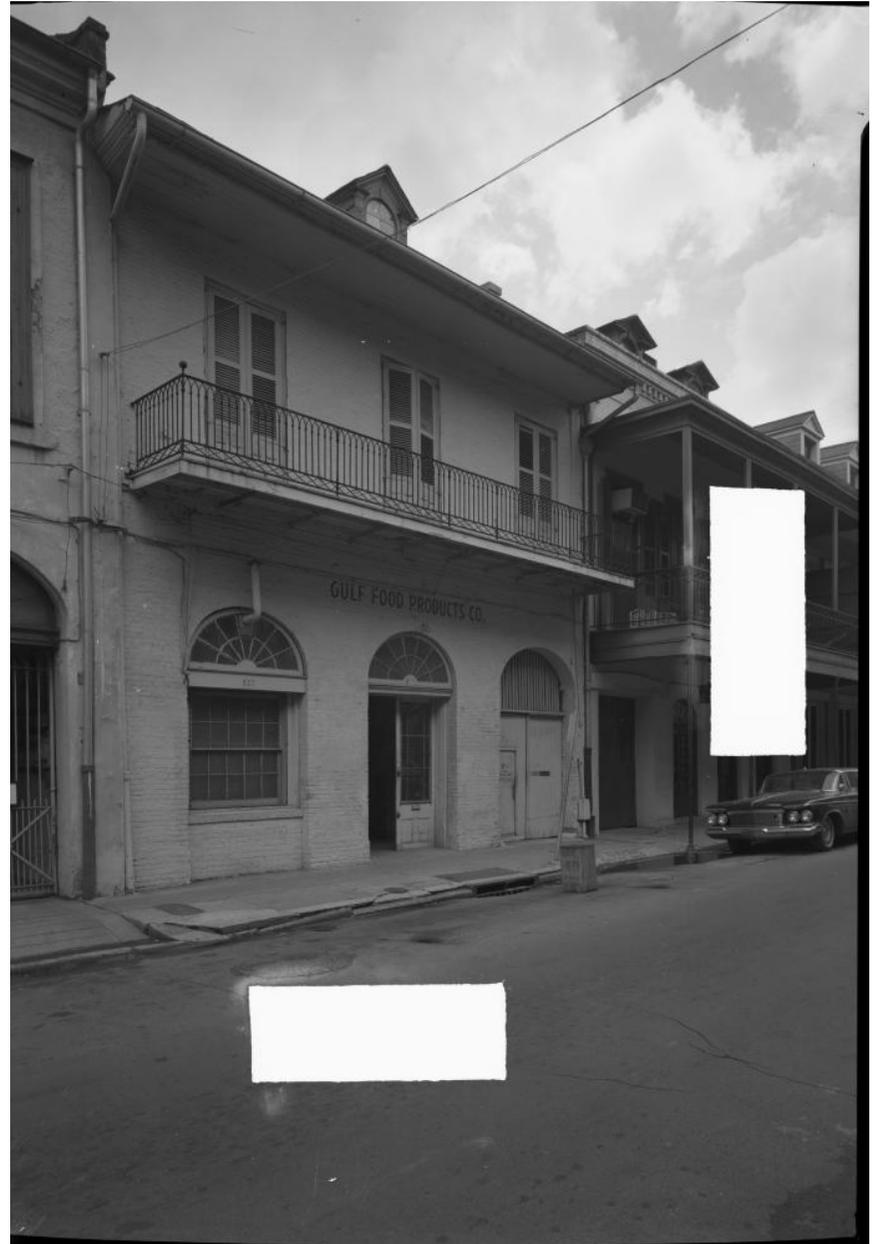
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INTRODUCTION

To begin, a hint of the charm of the ancient house at 525 St. Louis Street. The passage comes from the letters of Leona Queyrouze, who was born in the house on February 23, 1861. In the letter, Leona describes her regular meetings with the famed journalist and author Lafcadio Hearn in the late 1880s.

The massive porte cochère or courtyard gate opened and as it closed slowly he walked through the spacious and shady, arched corridor or hall-way leading to the immense court-yard all flooded with sun, and in which grew a luxuriant and partially tropical garden between the great walls covered with creepers and vines of all kinds. There he paused beneath the lofty arch to take a long look and then was shown up the high stairs by Marie, our old Creole family servant who announced in low, soft tones: Massie Lacadie, but stopped short, unable to pronounce the rest of the name. English and Marie had never grown familiar. As we met in the parlor, more properly speaking, the library, he said: your strong old Spanish home and the sudden vision of the unsuspected garden, in fact sometimes in the atmosphere makes me think vaguely of the Alhambra. [Queyrouze Papers, UU-70 6:46, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.]

The air of poetry with which Queyrouze imbued her memory of the scene pervaded Hearn's perception, too. While the home certainly possesses a great many traits of Spanish colonial architecture, it was built shortly after 1807, at least four years after the official commencement of the "American period" of Louisiana history.



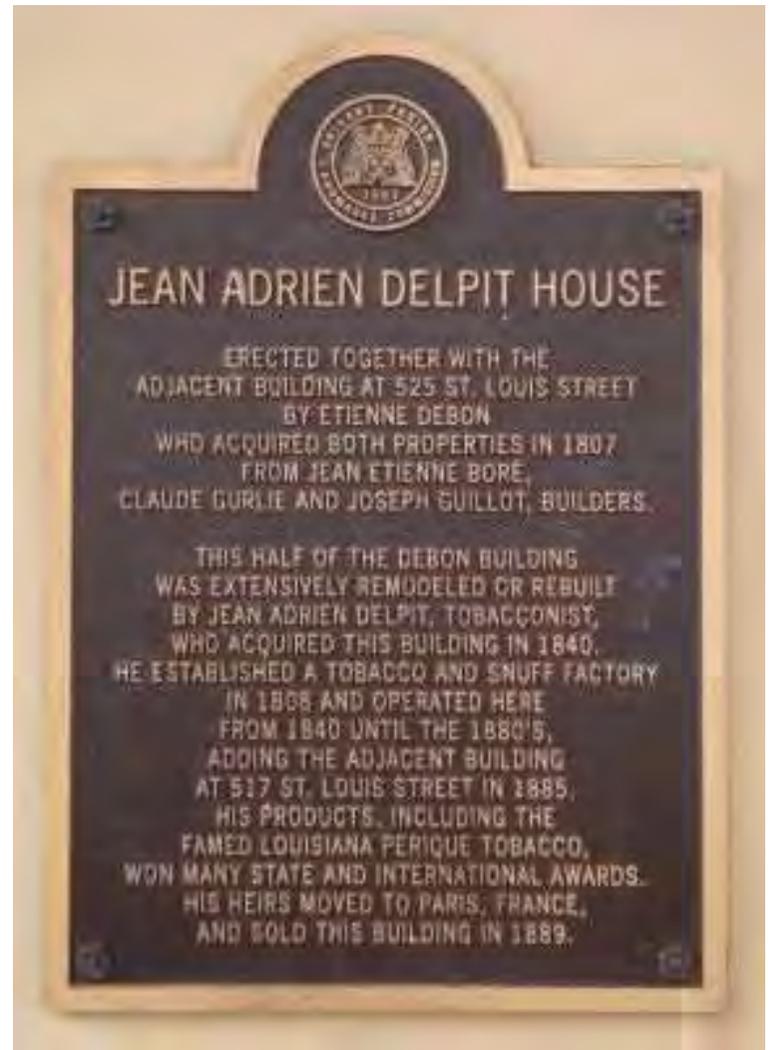
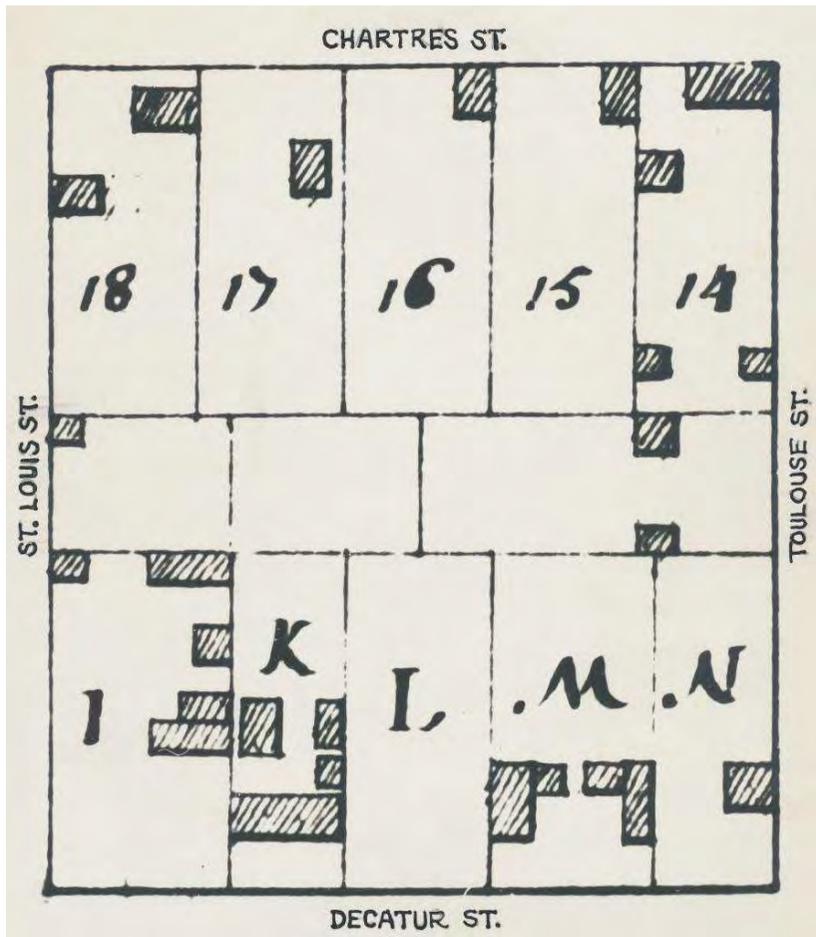
525 St. Louis, June 9, 1964. The building then housed the Gulf Food Products Co., owned by Quong Sun. Photo Historic New Orleans Collection.



A painting crew adds a new coat of paint to 525 St. Louis Street, circa 1950s. Photo Southeastern Architectural Archive, Tulane University.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

The date of construction of 525 St. Louis lies between 1807 and 1823. Those years mark the beginning and end of the period Etienne Debon owned the property. A plaque on the building next door, placed by the Orleans Parish Landmarks Commission credits Debon with hiring Claude Gurlie and Joseph Guillot (the enormously successful team known as “Gurlie and Guillot”) as the builders, though the plaque’s author (most likely Samuel Wilson, Jr., noted New Orleans architectural historian) declined to give a precise date. Typically, a precise date of construction is possible to establish by examining the tax assessment records in the City



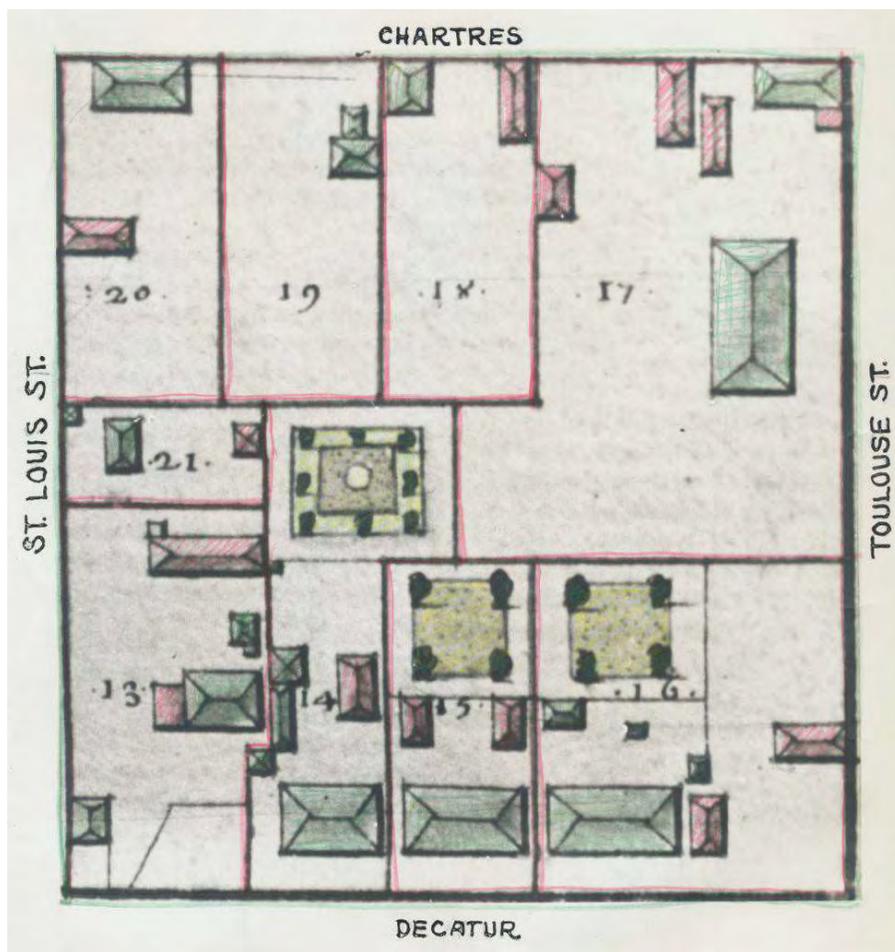
ABOVE: Orleans Parish Landmarks Commission marker on 521 St. Louis Street. Photo Our House Stories.

LEFT: Detail of 1722 Map of New Orleans, Vieux Carre Survey, Historic New Orleans Collection.

Archives. However, the assessment records for the early 19th century are no longer extant.

A map in the Historic New Orleans Collection, dated 1722, shows a building on the lot, a modest cottage situated in the extreme uptown-lakeside corner of the lot. Curiously, the ownership of the lot is listed as “unasigned” in the Vieux Carre Survey. The man who owned the lot in 1728, called “de Penigaut”, may have made his home in the house, then only steps away from the Levee. A map dated 1728 shows further development on the lot, most likely reflecting construction by de Penigaut. Another building, likely a residence, stood in the middle of lot while a small service building appeared behind the house. In the extreme rear of the lot, elaborate gardens adorned the property. On the 1731 Gonichon Map, the same buildings appear, but the gardens appear to be part of a different lot. Perhaps the several residents of the square used the gardens as a “commons” on which each could grow his own crops. By 1731, one Sieur Deleri owned the lot.

Etienne Bore acquired the lot around 1777. The 1807 Act of Sale from Bore to Debon says only that Bore acquired the lot “about thirty years ago.” Jean Etienne Bore was a well-known sugar planter with a plantation just below present-day Audubon Park, where he and his slaves were the first to successfully granulate sugar. The consequences of Bore’s successful experiment with sugar granulation cannot be understated. Bore was also the first Mayor of New Orleans, a position created by the territories new American owners. He served from November 30, 1803 until May 26, 1804. The Act of Sale from Debon to Raimond Deveze describes the buildings which stood on the lot in 1823 and confirms that they were the same buildings now standing. The sale describes “*la maison en briques et a etages sur la facade de*



ABOVE: Detail of 1731 Gonichon Map of New Orleans. Vieux Carre Survey, Historic New Orleans Collection.

ca meme terrain...et tous autres Batiments [the house of bricks having one story [situated] at the front of the same lot...and all of the other buildings].

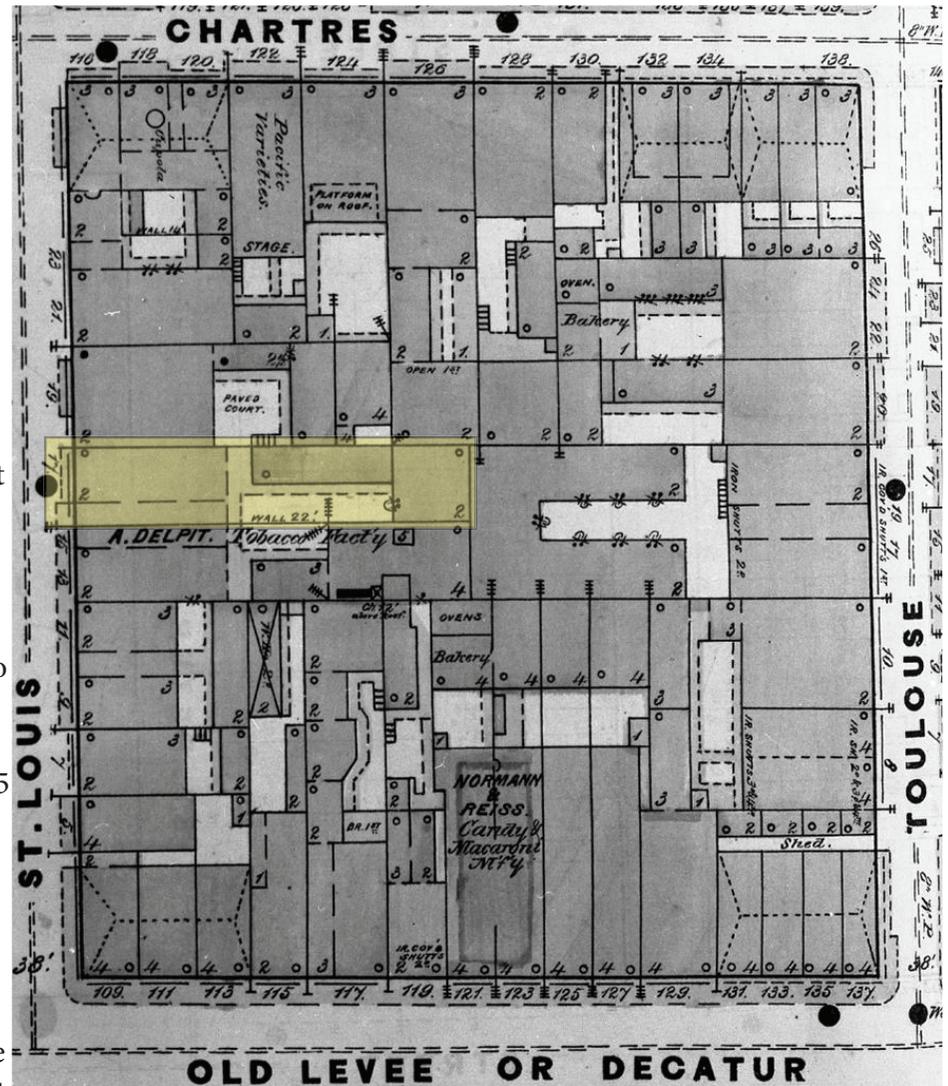
HOUSE NUMBER

The building at 525 St. Louis, as with many urban houses in 19th century New Orleans, contained a business on the ground floor and residential quarters on the upper floors. One of the challenges we face in discovering the past uses and occupants of a building in old New Orleans is the opacity of the street numbering system in the 18th and 19th centuries. The present street-numbering system took effect in 1894, replacing an older system that had been devised in 1805. Even after the adoption of an official system in 1805, not all citizens did their part in ensuring its success. Making matters more complicated, at various times during the city's history, other numbering systems were employed. Thanks to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and the Robinson Atlas, we know that the house number from 1852 to 1894 was 17 St. Louis.

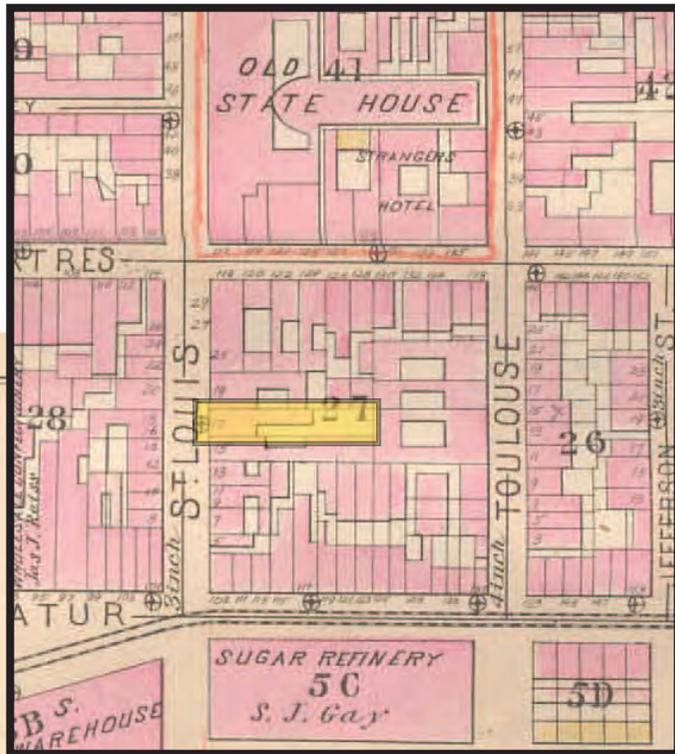
What was the house number before 1852? The 1805 New Orleans City Directory lists "Nicholas Girod" at No. 11 St. Louis Street. Nicholas Girod, one-time Mayor of New Orleans, built his home at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets in 1797. We can surmise, therefore that the house number for the structure standing where 525 St. Louis stands today was between 1 and 11. Since the structure was in the middle of the block, we know it probably wasn't 1 or 3. We know it could not be 11 because Girod lived in No. 11.

The 1805 city directory listing for the first block of St. Louis, at a time we know the building had not been constructed, reads as follows:

3 St. Louis; RION, J.P; negt., merchant
7 St. Louis; MAYHEW, THADDEUS; megociant, merchant

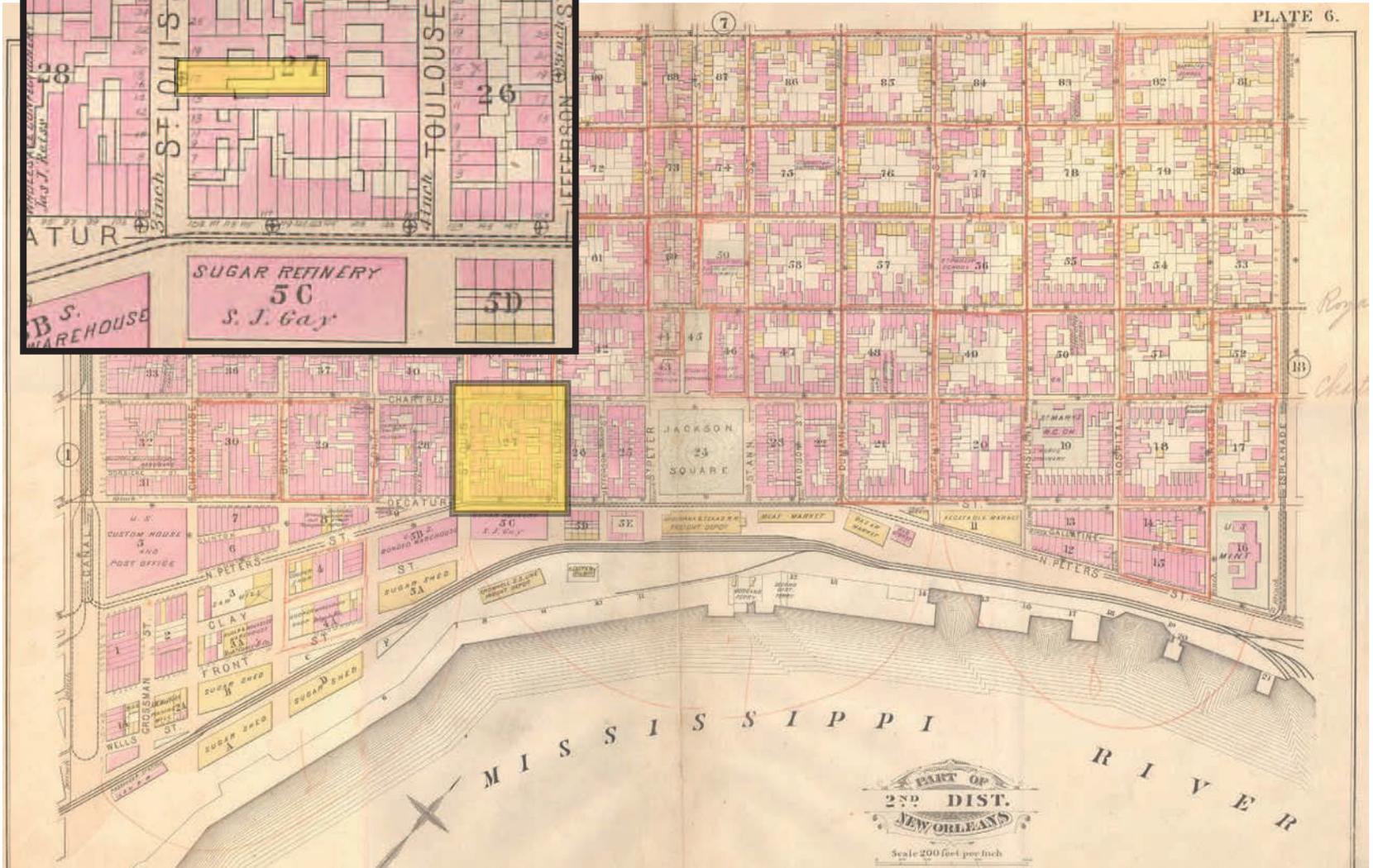


ABOVE: Detail 1876 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



7 St. Louis; WATKINS, JOHN; medecin, physician
 9 St. Louis; WELMAN, R.N; negociant, merchant
 11 St. Louis; GIRODAUX, NICHOLAS; negociant, merchant

Since the numbers shifted to accomodate new structures, the house number prior to 1852 was most likely still No. 17.



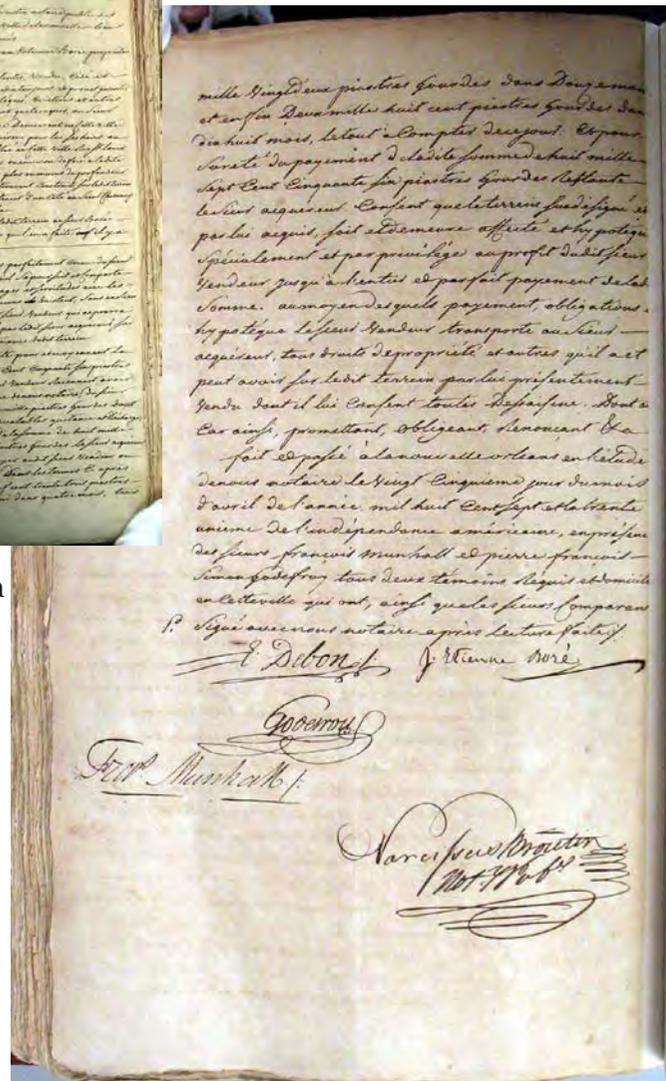
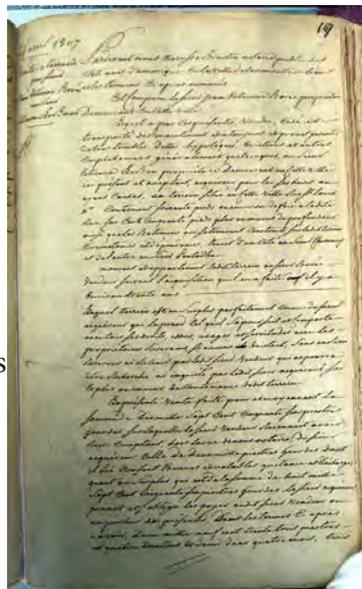
ABOVE: Plate 6 of Elisha Robinson's *Atlas of New Orleans, 1883*. Detail inset. New Orleans Notarial Archives [NONA].

PROPERTY OWNERS

April 25, 1807 to December 2, 1823 - Etienne Bore

Debon purchased the lot of ground from Jean Etienne Bore on April 25, 1807, before Notary Public Narcisse Broutin. Debon paid \$10,756 for the lot and the buildings thereupon. The years Etienne Debon lived in New Orleans coincided with the early rise of the city as a major commercial port in the early years of American domination. Debon made his living as a merchant and a ship's captain. When not at sea, he resided at 15 South Levee (now Decatur) street, according to the early censuses and directories of New Orleans. Since he was a businessman who witnessed the founding of New Orleans' early institutions, the historian can discover some of Debon's life using the records of those institutions.

Indeed, the earliest records of the First Judicial District Court reveal not only a slice of Debon's business interests but also give us a glimpse into the perils faced by that generation of New Orleanians. In only the 30th case to come before the First Judicial District Court, Pierre Seguin, a shipwright, brought a suit against Debon to recover a debt of \$650. The records of the case show that Debon hired Seguin to make "all necessary repairs to the schooner Buck-skin," which craft belonged to Debon, in exchange for the sum of \$1300. According to his petition to the court for payment of the debt, Seguin claimed that he set about furnishing the materials and repairing the boat when, on the night of August 19, 1812, "the said schooner was entirely destroyed or rendered unfit for any use whatsoever in consequence of the Hurricane that took place that night." Seguin wanted the court to award him \$650, or half the total amount of the work, for the work he had completed before the storm. Debon argued that Seguin had failed to properly secure the works thereby rendering Seguin responsible for the ship's destruction. The court agreed, in part, with Debon, freeing him from payment of the debt but also denying him the right to recover damages from Seguin for the lost vessel as its destruction was caused by "an Act of God."



ABOVE: Narcisse Broutin, Notary Public, Act of Sale, Etienne Bore to Etienne Debon, April 25 1807. NONA.

Debon appeared before the First Judicial District Court many times over the next several years. The new governor of the Louisiana Territory, William Charles Cole Claiborne, brought one of the suits when Armand Morin, the official auctioneer of the territory, failed to meet his obligations. Debon and P.F. DuBourg had signed on as Morin's security for the post in the sum of \$7500 each. When Morin failed to fulfill the terms of his appointment, Claiborne sued. Debon, for his part, hoped that the slow wheels of justice would spare him. Debon's initial reply to the summons argued "that he is advised and verily believes the merits of this suit cannot be tried without the examination and investigation of long and intricate accounts." The gambit may have worked, for final disposition of the case was never recorded.

Sometimes Debon's involvement with the court stemmed from his own business matters, though he also acted as the testamentary executor for other New Orleanians. One of Debon's stints dealing with the estate of a deceased friend and/or business partner saw him tangle with Dr. Raimond Deveze, who would purchase the St. Louis street house from Debon on December 2, 1823. Deveze claimed \$150 from the estate of Etienne Greffin for medical services rendered during Greffin's final illness. Debon refused to recognize the debt as legitimate and refused to pay. The surviving records of the case do not include the final ruling of the court.

The exact nature of the subsequent relationship between Deveze and Debon remains obscure due to the lack of surviving evidence. Available official records allow us, however, to reconstruct the fractious ties between the two men. Sometime before selling the house on St. Louis street, Debon moved to Paris, France. Debon's wife, Catherine Feneto, remained in New Orleans and his trusted confidant, Charles Lesseps, retained power of attorney. While sorting out Debon's affairs, according to the records of the Parish Court, Lesseps "discovered that it was impossible to pay [Debon's] heavy debts" without selling property. Lesseps arranged for the necessary legal advertisements and, on November 17, 1823, proceeded to sell Debon's substantial real estate holdings at auction.

Debon's trouble probably began long before Lesseps felt compelled to dispose of the real estate. Indeed, financial troubles may have prompted Debon to leave New Orleans in the first place. Though we cannot state with certainty when Debon left New Orleans, he signed the procuration giving Charles Lesseps power of attorney on April 6, 1823. One probable scenario is that Debon, aging and racked with debt, found himself unable to handle his affairs alone, so he fled New Orleans and left Lesseps to sort through it all.

Two cases in particular illustrate Debon's fall from prosperity. The first involved a desperate claim to land Debon had sold to Vincent Rillieux, one of the New Orleans ancestors of the French Im-

January 29.
For BOSTON,
The schooner
Federal Republican,
Captain Gozham,
Is now loading and will sail in a few
days—for freight or passage apply to
FRANCIS WELLS,
No. 17, St. Louis street.

State of Louisiana,
First Judicial District Court.
François Dupuy and others, versus the
estate of the late Etienne Greffin alias
Casanovich and Etienne Debon, his
testamentary executor, for a forced
surrender.
IT is ordered by the court that a meet-
ing of the creditors of the estate of
the late Etienne Greffin, alias Casanovi-
chi, take place at the office of McLañite,
esqr. notary public, on Thursday the
18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock,
a. m. then and there to take into consid-
eration the affairs of the estate of the
said Greffin, and to appoint one or more
syndics. In the mean while all judicial
proceedings against his estate are stayed;
and it is further ordered that P. A. Cuvil-
lier, esqr. be appointed to represent the
absent creditors.
By order of the honorable Joshua Lewis,
Judge of said Court.
Clerk's Office, 16th March, 1822.
Martin Gordon, Clerk.
march 18

TOP: Advertisement for Pas-
sage to Boston, February 5,
1807, *Courier de Louisiane*.
BOTTOM: Publication of a
judicial order in the probate
of Etienne Greffin. March 18,
1823, *Courier de Louisiane*.

pressionist painter Edgar Degas. Debon sold two lots of ground to Rillieux at the corner of Tchouptioulas and Poydras streets, at a time when the river ran directly in front of Tchoupitoulas street. Many years later, after the growth of the batture in that area, Debon returned to claim the new land as rightfully his since he had sold property fronting on Tchoupitoulas street. The court dismissed the claim as frivolous.

The second case indicative of Debon's loss of stature involved the contractors Gurlie and Guillot, the likely builders of Debon's house that now bears municipal number 525 St. Louis. Debon owed Gurlie and Guillot somewhere in the neighborhood of \$27,700, payable in cash and slaves. The builders sued Debon to recover the debt in the First Judicial District Court, resulting in a mountain of paperwork that survives today in the City Archives. The bulk of the documents are in the form of the Protest, a legal formality whereby the holder of a debt engaged a notary to knock on the debtor's door with a request for payment. When the debtor declined to pay, the notary served him with an instrument of Protest. Gurlie and Guillot engaged no fewer than four notaries to serve Debon. Only one of Debon's replies, given by Charles Lesseps, survives. Lesseps stated that he had no objection to the validity of the debt but that some of the slaves offered as collateral had died.

Dr. Raimond Deveze, whose petition for relief Debon had spurned while acting as Etienne Greffin's executor, walked away the highest bidder for "one house and the lot on which it is built, situated on St. Louis street." Lesseps petition to the Parish Court asserts that "the above named persons, after having purchased the several houses and lots...have refused and still do refuse to comply with the conditions of said sales under pretence that... Catherine Feneto may have certain liens or privileges, rights, or tacit mortgages upon the aforesaid property, to which she must renounce fully and completely in the deeds of sale." Feneto argued that since her husband could not appear to give her the authority to renounce her rights to the property, Lesseps must be given the authority. Although the ruling of the court does not survive in the records, we must presume that, ultimately, the court gave Lesseps such power, as the Act of Sale to Deveze passed the next day before Notary Public Marc Lafitte.

William Charles Cole Claiborne, First Governor of Louisiana and party to a suit against Etienne Debon. State of Louisiana.



December 2, 1823 to September 16, 1826 – Doctor Raimond Deveze

While little is known of the St. Louis street house during Deveze's ownership of the property, we know from a clue in his probate records that he rented the property to the auctioneer Joseph Ducayet, for \$100/month.

The death of Deveze prompted a search for his heirs. One of them, Deveze's godson, Hypolite Mayer, had been absent from New Orleans for some time. An ad, subscribed by Mr. Moreau Lislet, the attorney on the matter, stated, "It is not known whether Mr. Hypolite Mayer, godson of Mr. Raymond Deveze, dec[edent], exists in this state or elsewhere, or is dead." The scouring of the country for heirs does not seem to have been a rare act. On the same page as the listing for Hypolite Mayer, a New York City paper searched for "Mary Dixon or Mary Ann Dixon," who, it was alleged, was "a native of Ireland, probably between 30 and 35 years of age, had lived in New York previously to 1812, about which time she removed to New Orleans, but has not been heard of for several years past." As an inducement to Mary Dixon, the ad promised that "she will hear of something to her advantage" if she answered the ad.

The next edition of the Gazette trumpeted the sale of Deveze's estate. The Register of Wills, Martin Blache, put up for sale three of Deveze's slaves. The ad read

On Tuesday, 15th August next, I shall expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, for the account of the estate of the late Raymond Deveze, the following slaves, to wit:

*Victoire, negress, aged about 45 years, house servant.
Marcelite, negro girl of about 18 years old, daughter of Victoire, house servant.
Rosa, negro girl, daughter of Victoire, aged about 13 years, house servant.*

The three aforementioned women were not the only slaves sold as part of Deveze's estate. One wonders if they were advertised together to allow a chance that they may be purchased together and so stay together as a family. While no evidence supports such a contention, the mere fact of the sale illustrates the cruel, living reality for slaves, vulnerable at all times to the whims of their masters. On August 29, 1826, Blache advertised "a mulatto slave named Nicolas, at present out of the state, not guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law." Even if Nicolas had found some measure of comfort in his forced service to Dr. Deveze, he would have been stunned to discover upon his return to Louisiana of his master's death and his own sale at auction to complete strangers.

NOTICE.—As it is not known, whether Mr. Hypolite Mayer, godson of Mr. Raymond Deveze, dec. exists in this state or elsewhere, or is dead. All persons having information relative to said Mayer, are invited to communicate the same directly, or by post, to Mr. Moreau Lislet, Counsellor at Law, Conde street." July 14

COURT OF PROBATES. Sale by the Register of Wills. On Tuesday, 15th August next, I shall expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, for the account of the estate of the late Raymond Deveze, the following slaves, to wit:
Victoire, negress, aged about 45 years, house servant.
Marcelite, negro girl of about 18 years old, daughter of Victoire, house servant.
Rosa, negro girl, daughter of Victoire, aged about 13 years, house servant.
Conditions—6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. By order of the court. **MARTIN BLACHE,**
July 17 Register of Wills.
N. B. The acts of sale will be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills. On Tuesday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, the rights which the estate of Raymond Deveze may have to the property of a mulatto slave named NICOLAS, at present out of the state, not guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law.
By order of the court.
(Signed) **MARTIN BLACHE,**
aug 22 Register of Wills.

TOP: Louisiana State Gazette, July 17, 1826.

MIDDLE: Louisiana State Gazette, July 18, 1826.

BOTTOM: Louisiana State Gazette, August 29, 1826.

de deux lieux situés sur le 1^{er} au 30^e &
 Deveze a touché les loyers jusqu'au 30^e Avril
 inclus, 1825

3^o Un terrain & toutes les bâtisses qu'il comporte, situés
 en cette ville sur de la rue entre celles de Dame
 & St. Philippe, dont les dimensions & la con-
 sistance sont détaillées dans l'acte de la vente, con-
 sentie au faveur de Deveze par les exécuteurs tes-
 tamentaires de Dame de France & de Destouches
 au rapport de Lauer qui, notaire, le 28 Février
 1825, dont expédition en forme est ici jointe.
 La location de cette propriété, en bail a été
 consentie au Sr. Girardeau pour deux ans qui,
 ont commencé le 1^{er} Mai 1824 sur le pied
 de \$ 150 - par mois, & les loyers de cette location
 courent & continueront de 21 de tel mois au
 20 du mois suivant. Deveze a touché les lo-
 yers jus qu'au 20 Avril 1825. Le bail dont
 l'objet est ainsi ici joint, & il est appert il
 que Mr. Gogehant primum commisit avec
 de la tenue

4^o Un deux terrain situés en cette ville sur St Louis
 entre celles de Chartre & de la Louis, avec toutes
 les bâtisses qu'il comporte, dont les dimensions
 & la consistance sont détaillées dans l'acte
 de la vente consentie à Deveze par Lefévre
 fondé des pouvoirs d'Etienne Debon, au rapport

1^o Quatre
 P
 P
 de Mr. Lafitte, notaire pub. le 2 Décembre 1823, -
 dont expédition est ici jointe. M^{rs} Gogehant ont
 été présents à la location de cette vente par
 Lefévre en la qualité de Mr. Gualea & Guillaud
 & la vente a été faite sur le terrain inclus dans
 un acte intervenu sous la signature précitée,
 lequel est déposé & ainsi être en l'état de
 même nature Mr. Lafitte. Cette propriété est
 louée à Mr. Ducayel, en tant, sur le pied de
 \$ 100 par mois, chaque sur la location est
 du 1^{er} au 30^e & Deveze a touché les loyers
 jus qu'au 30 Avril 1825

2^o Un terrain situé en cette ville, sur de Chartre avec
 tous les édifices qu'il comporte, dont les dimensions
 & la consistance sont détaillées dans l'acte de
 la vente consentie au faveur de Deveze par
 Mr. Vabry Robert Avant le 7 Janvier 1823
 au rapport de Mr. Lafitte, notaire, & dont
 expédition en forme est ici jointe. Cette
 propriété est louée, savoir: le bas à Mr. Hoff
 sur le pied de \$ 75 par mois, courant cha-
 cun du 1^{er} au 30, le haut à Mr. Prostier
 sur le même pied de \$ 75 par mois, cou-
 rant aussi du 1^{er} au 30 de chacun, le sur-
 plus est loué à Mr. Broussin sur le pied
 de \$ 60 par mois, courant du 1^{er} de tel mois
 au 30 du mois suivant. Deveze a touché

ABOVE: Dr. Raimond Deveze, Probate, May 23, 1826. pp. 14-15. City Archives, Louisiana Division, New Orleans Public Library.

**September 16, 1826 to December 30, 1871 –
Guillaume Marmiche and heirs**

We turn our attention now to the life and times of Guillaume Marmiche, who purchased the house on St. Louis Street from Dr. Raimond Deveze on September 16, 1826. Marmiche or his heirs would own the property for 45 years, through the sustained prosperity of the second quarter of the 19th century and through the devastation wrought upon the city and its inhabitants by the American Civil War. The documentary evidence Marmiche left behind consists of his business affairs witnessed by notaries, the various mentions of him in local newspapers, the civil court cases in which he had a part, his last will and testament, and the inventory of his estate.

Marmiche was a merchant. He ordered cargoes from European ports for wholesale in New Orleans and ports beyond. While records do not survive that would allow a full description of his commercial activities, newspapers have left few enough clues to reconstruct a general shape of his mercantile connections. L'Abeille of July 29, 1830 tells that the Ship Bingham sailed from Bordeaux with cargo for Marmiche and several other businessmen. As was typical of businessmen in those days, Marmiche also held a number of debts of others. Both his estate inventory and newspapers attest to this fact. The New Orleans Argus, dated July 18, 1829, tells of a suit in Parish Court which Marmiche brought against Joseph Perilliat. When Perilliat could not satisfy the debt, the court ordered certain of his property sold. Marmiche sent ships back to the old country, as well. We find his name subscribed to an ad in the April 18, 1831 Daily Picayune calling for passengers who wish to sail with "the brig Venus" for Marseilles.

At the time of Marmiche's death in 1841, he possessed a considerable amount of movable and immovable property in New Orleans and its surrounding suburbs. The inventory of his estate, taken by Judge Francois Joseph Enoul Dugue de Livau-

\$50 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 27th of March last, a young American mulatto girl named Eliza, speaks French and English, aged about 15 or 16 years, clear skin, handsome face, having a small scar on the side of the right eye, of the ordinary height, and well made; she carried away with her many clothes. It is thought she may pass herself for free. The said mulatto was purchased of the estate of the late widow Conrôtte. It is thought she has been seduced by some persons, who keep her hid in some of the faubourgs. The above reward will be given to any person who will stop her, and make known the person who has harbored her, or twenty-five dollars to any one who will lodge her in any of the jails of this state. Captains of vessels, and others, are cautioned against harboring her under penalty of the law.
April 23 G. MARMICHE.

IN the Parish Court—G. Marmiche vs Joseph Perilliat—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed for sale at the new exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets on Saturday the 25th inst. at one o'clock p. m. a certain Lot of Ground situate in the suburb St. Nizy, at the corner of Perdido and Salcedo streets, measuring 163 feet front on Perdido streets, by 76 feet front on Salcedo street, French measure, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized in the above suit.
The same being the second and last auction, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder for what it brings, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and security, with five per cent interest from the day of sale, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to an act entitled "An Act to organize the courts of this state and for other purposes."
July 10 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff

FOR MARSEILLES.
The brig VENUS will sail on the 5th of May next. For passage only apply to the captain on board or to
April 18. G. MARMICHE.

TOP: *New Orleans Argus*, April 23, 1828.
MIDDLE: *New Orleans Argus*, July 18, 1829.
ABOVE: *New Orleans Argus*, April 18, 1831.
RIGHT: *L'Abeille de Nouvelle Orleans*, July 29, 1830.

Ship News.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.
CLEARED ON TUESDAY.
Ship Charles Wharton, York, Liverpool, Lockhart & Arrott.
Packet ship Ohio, Garvin, N York, H W Barstow
Schr New York, Winchester, Magnolia, master
Sloop Hets, Lewis, Matagorda, M Barnett
ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.
1 Flatboat from Louisville, with 865 bbls flour; 10 sacks corn, 44 bbls beans to Townsley and Pricor.
1 Flat boat from Louisville, with 52 bbls tobacco 275 bbls flour; 10 do whiskey, 12 do corn meal, 2000 lbs tobacco, owners on board.
2 Flatboats from Giles county, Tennessee, with 749 bales cotton to N & J Dick & co; 16 do do to Cooper, Caruthers & co.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Towboat Pilot, Stark, frn S W Pass—brought up from sea packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, from N York, and from the Turn, Revenue Cutter Ingham, and schrs Tets, Galga, Loreita, Sebros, Tempolatica, and Mercia. Lef outside the Bar, ship Bingham from Bordeaux, and bark Lady Douglass from Liverpool.—Towboats Shark and Porpoise with them. Ship Superior outside the Bar at anchor.
Ship Bingham, C P Buckley, Bordeaux, in 49 days—cargo to Garsnier, J Chastant, Gordon Forrest & co, J M Fortier, A & Z Caveller, J B Labatut, L Millaudon, B Azeret, P Dabertrand, Salavigné P E Scrod, G Marmiche, P Romain, H Rowley Ch Jordan, M Montegut V Romage Louis Couvertier, P F Ducongé Duflho jr, A Delpueco, & co, P Philippe, B Lacoste, Norbert Soulie, Carriere & Borduzat, F Tio J W Zacharie, T, Nicléot & co, Arnous & Pedron, M Valette & Co. & k.
Bark Andalouise, from Liverpool.
Schr Emeline, Moore, from New York, cargo to, Delafield; and J W Montgomery, 9 pass.
Schr Loreto, Capt Marcov Delgado with cargo to L H Cole, Harrison Brown & Co.
Packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, 24 days from N York, to H W Barstow; cargo to J Ogilvie & co; G Brule; A Fisk & co; D Mullony; T Sloo jr; R Marsh and co; R Layton, M Gordon; J A Merle and co; T Toby; Hyde and Goodrich; Harland and Hair; H W Barstow; A Donald; J Greenleaf, L Le Carpetier; Thompson and Grant; York; Macalister and co; Tracy and Miller; M Carroll; J Hagan and co; Lockhart and co; H Bonnabel; and others.
Schr Tna, Jucer, from Havans, cargo.
Schr Galga, Bounce, frn Tagna, cargo.
Schr Mercia, Lopez, from Campeachop, in bal.
Schr Tempolatica, Sanchez, from the coast, cargo.
Revenue Cutter Ingham, Lt. Wilson, frn New York to replace the Louisiana.
MEMORANDA.
Up at New-York for this port, brig Swan, Harding, to sail on the 15th.
Hence at New-York, brig Rufus, Tripe, 22 d.
Hence at Liverpool, May 22; the Edward-Downes, Purdy.
Hence at AmsterJam, My 17, the Leonidas, Mitchell.
Up at St. Yago de Cuba for this port, schr. Heaper, Nelson, uncertain.
Hence at Philadelphia, brigs Ella, Cole; Dillow, Sampson.
Ship Ellen, Moore, hence fr Rotterdam, was spoken lat. 40, 20, long.
Brig Motions Sissac, loading at Liverpool, May 22, for this port.
Brig Alexander, Bailly, hence at Boston.
Schr Betsey, Lindley, hence at N York 8th inst.
Hence at Marseilles for this port, may 13, the Criterion and the Heaper.



TO RENT.—A House with stores, situated at the corner of Levee and Hospital streets, fit to keep a hotel. A store in Conti streets, between Chartres and Levee, No. 23. Apply to
 nov. 17 **G. MARMICHE.**

2000 Cases of Choice Wines!!
 BY JOSEPH A. BEARD & CO.
 WILL be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. Kolligs Brothers, No. 17, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets, the following choice and superior WINES—sold to close the concern—
 1.—330 cases Rhenish Wines, imported from Drosels Sons, Geis, ulheim on the Rhine; various brands;
 2.—195 cases Burgundy, various brands;
 3.—25 " Clairville sweet Bordeaux Wines;
 4.—4 " fine Marsailles Wine;
 5.—200 baskets Champagne Wine, in pints & quarts, Napoleon brand, fresh importation;
 6.—20 cases very superior Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry Wine, very old;
 7.—135 cases very superior Claret Wine;
 8.—109 " St. Julien, superior, in patent bottles;
 9.—120 " fine White Wines; JF
 10.—600 cases fine St. Julien Claret, E
 11.—75 " " " " E;
 12.—59 " " St. Estephe Claret, L;
 13.—50 " " " " B&C
 14.—50 " very superior Dubied's Absynthe;
 To be sold without reserve.
 TERMS—Under \$200, cash; \$200 to \$400, 60 days; \$400 and upwards, 4 months; for approved endorsed notes. Wines to be delivered the day after the sale; after which time they remain for account and risk of purchasers. Catalogues to be had at the office of the auctioneers, 54 Common street. d14

Auction Sales.—This Day.
 Sykes & Hyde sell, at their auction store, No. 51 Magazine street, at 10 o'clock, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, brogans and hats.
 Beard & Richardson sell, at No. 17 St. Louis street, at 11 o'clock, choice wines; and at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, real estate and slaves.
 See advertisements.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Commercial firm of KOLLIGS BROTHERS, or Mr. R. KOLLIGS, individually, are requested to present them for settlement at their counting-room on or before the 20th inst.
 jyl8 KOLLIGS BROTHERS, 17 St. Louis st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP, one IRON CHEST, and other Counting-house furniture. Apply to KOLLIGS BROTHERS, jyl8-St 17 St. Louis street.

TOP TWO: *L'Abelle*, December 1, 1830 and *Daily Picayune*, December 17, 1841.
 BOTTOM TWO: *Daily Picayune*, December 20, 1843 and July 21, 1844.

The attention of the trade is respectfully requested to the extensive sale at auction of French brandies that takes place this day by R. B. Sykes, auctioneer, at the stores of the Importers, Messrs. Eugene Rochereau & Co., Nos. 17 and 19 St. Louis street. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

SPIRITS, &c.—Dealers, hotel keepers and others, wishing to procure supplies of wines, spirits and liquors, will find the bonded stocks of Messrs. Eug. Rochereau & Co., 17 St. Louis street, eminently worth attention. See advertisement.

V. & E. MATAZAN.—This house, at No. 17 St. Louis street, has the sole agency for the South of Alex. Seignette's Rochelle brandies, champagne vineyard proprietors' cognac brandies, Goldenberg cognac, Gautier Bros.' cognac, and L. O. Langer cognac. They import besides, champagnes and other wines, liquors, cordials, &c., as set forth in their advertisement.

HOUSES FOR RENT.—Mr. V. Maignan, No. 17 St. Louis street, has for rent the upper part of the house No. 17 St. Louis street, and the two-story brick houses Nos. 138 and 140 St. Peter street, Nos. 135 and 137 Esplanade street, Nos. 41 and 233 Rampart street, and No. 219 Baronne street.

TOP TWO: *Daily Picayune*, January 25, 1853 and July 11, 1858.
 BOTTOM TWO: *Daily Picayune*, November 27, 1859 and September 27, 1861.

dais, shows a number of properties owned by Marmiche. Marmiche owned a brick building at the corner of Victory [now Decatur] and Marigny Streets; a lot at the corner of Frenchmen and St. Avide [Claiborne] Streets; a building on Old Levee [Decatur] near Hospital [Governor Nicholls]; a brick building on St. Peter between Burgundy and Rampart; and a lot on Rampart between Toulouse and St. Peter and backed by the Old Basin. The last property included in the inventory of Marmiche's estate was "a lot of ground situated on St. Louis street, between Chartres street and the Levee, ... together with the one-story house made of bricks constructed thereupon, with the dependencies and appurtenances." Unfortunately, Marmiche's inventory, unlike the inventory of Deveze's estate, does not mention who rented the building, if Marmiche himself lived there, or what sort of business occupied it.

Emile G. Marmiche, son of Guillaume, inherited the house when his father died. Emile held the title jointly with his wife, Ursule Adelaide Perilliat after 1850. On November 26, 1850, Marmiche married Ursule, agreeing with her father, Victor Ferdinand Perilliat, to a division of property based on land she brought into the marriage. The lot on St. Louis street would enter the community property which existed according to the terms of the arrangement. Though the Marmiche's resided in Paris, France, their property in New Orleans remained a source of income. The Marmiche's allowed their debts to surpass the income from the property, however, and were forced to surrender the property to the sheriff to account for several unpaid debts.

With the Marmiche family in Paris, who rented the St. Louis street property? A December 17, 1841 advertisement in the *Daily Picayune* introduces the Kolligs Brothers into 17 St. Louis. The advertisement for "2000 Cases of Choice Wines" identifies the location of "the stores of

Messrs. Kolligs Brothers, [at] No. 17 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets." The Kolligs Brothers remained at 17 St. Louis for at least three years following the advertisement. They did, however, endure financial difficulties. An ad in the July 21, 1844 Daily Picayune asked "all persons having claims against the Commercial firm of Kolligs Brothers or Mr. R. Kolligs, individually...to present them for settlement at their counting-room." Another ad in the same paper described "one iron chest, and other counting-house furniture" which the firm sought to sell "cheap." The Kolligs Brothers bankruptcy ended their tenancy on St. Louis street.

Though the Kolligs brothers may have moved out of the property, the building continued to be used as a wine and liquor depot. Adrian and Eugene Rochereau began a long association with the property in that capacity during the 1850s. The January 25, 1853 Daily Picayune read, "The attention of the trade is respectfully requested to the extensive sale at auction of French brandies that takes place this day by R.B. Sykes, auctioneer, at the stores of the improters, Messrs. Eugene Rochereau & Co., Nos. 17 and 19 St. Louis Street." Victor and Edward Maignan maintained a stock of brandies and cognacs in the building, as well, as evidenced from an advertisement dated November 27, 1859. Indeed, Victor Maignan contracted with Guillaume Marmiche to act as the renting agent for several New Orleans properties. The September 27, 1861 Daily Picayune lists the several properties Maignan had under his management at the time.

Another long time tenant of 17 St. Louis was a man named Oscar Bercier. Bercier, too, engaged in the wine and liquor trade, placing numerous ads for white wines, clarets, and brandies. Certainly the circumstances brought about by the Civil War caused Bercier to trade in whatever goods allowed him to turn a profit. Newspaper advertisements show that he sold sardines, fruits, cherries, and olive oils.

 White wine and claret, in store and in Customhouse store, are advertised for sale by Oscar Bercier & Co., 17 St. Louis street.

 Oscar Bercier & Co., 17 St. Louis street, advertise for sale various brands of wines and brandies just received; also, olive oil, sardines, &c.

BY BERNARD TERPIN.
Auction Notice.
 French Brandy, Wines, Cordials, Sardines, &c., &c. See Positive, in Close Consignment.
 BY BERNARD TERPIN, Auctioneer—Office at Old Levee street—On **TUESDAY**, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at auction in the store of the Importers, Messrs. Oscar Bercier & Co., 17 St. Louis street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets, the following—
 120 packages French Brandy, quarters and eighths, of the following brands: Goumenberg; H. Sutton; Larronde; Oisid; Dupuy & Co.;
 100 casks Bordeaux Claret;
 40 half casks Claret;
 2,000 boxes Cherry and White Wines, quarts and pints; — Entitled to Deventure —
 50 boxes Burgundy Wines;
 50 boxes assorted Cordials;
 20 half boxes Froiles;
 400,000 Corks (Claret and Hemijohn);
 Oil, Sardines, &c., &c.
 Catalogues, with terms of sale and full particulars, will be ready two days previous to sale. 1852

E. C. SLOAN.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Saint Louis, Missouri,
GIVES his particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Sugar and other products; also executes orders for Western Produce.
 Reference—Oscar Bercier & Co., 17 St. Louis st., N. O. 651-165

HAVRE.
 **FOR HAVRE**—To leave on or about 25th November—The Al French ship ANITA, Corcella, master, having part of her cargo engaged will leave as above. For balance of freight, cotton especially, or passage, apply to
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
 17 St. Louis street.
 117-71

 Messrs. Oscar Bercier & Co. advertise in our columns brandy, in boxes, and champagne and other wines, which they have both in bond and in store, which are just landing from Bordeaux, and may be therefore relied upon by connoisseurs. Apply at 17 St. Louis street.

TOP THREE: *Daily Picayune*, June 11, 1863; July 19, 1863; and August 12, 1863.
 BOTTOM THREE: *Daily Picayune*, October 9, 1863; December 12, 1863; and August 23, 1864.

Wines, Brandy, Cordials, Sardines, &c. &c.
 —In bond and store—
THE undersigned now offer for sale—
CLARET, IN BOXES
 Drouot & Gautier's—Lion's Brand, St. Julien, Margaux, in bottles and half bottles; Pauliac, in bottles and half bottles; St. Emilion, in bottles and half bottles.
 P. F. Equem's—Ladite, Brandy Mouton, Larose, Latur, six stoppers; and St. Etienne, Laronde Frier—Ch. Margaux, in bottles and half bottles; Ch. Leoville, in bottles and half bottles; Ch. Larose, in half bottles; and H. Brion in bottles and half bottles.
WHITE WINES, IN BOXES.
 P. F. Equem's—Bourgeois.
CLARET, IN CASKS AND HALF CASKS.—
 Drouot & Gautier's—Mouffraud, in casks and half casks; Contreau Fils—Blouffraud, Drouot & Gautier's—Penillac, in half casks; Fouquet Fils—St. Julien; Fehron & Briacon's—St. Emilion; Beynac & Gautier's—St. Julien.
WHITE WINES, IN CASKS AND HALF CASKS.
 Drouot & Gautier's—Barac, in casks and half casks.
BRANDIES.
 Alex. Belquette, La Rochelle; the Champagne Vineyard Proprietors Co., Cognac; Gautier Freres, Cognac; Goumenberg, 1845 and 1850, Cognac; Henry Sutton, 1806 and 1841, Cognac; Larronde Freres, fine Champagne 1825, Cognac; L. O'Leary 1825, Cognac; Lamand, Cortes & Co., Cognac.
CHAMPAGNE.
 Xer. Desbordes & Fils—Imperial Wine, Crème de Bouzy and Royal Hunter, in quarts and pints; Lemaître Fils—Ay Mousseux.
CORDIALS.
 Marie Brizard & Rorer's celebrated Anisette; Ramban's Assorted Liquors; Leon & Co.'s Anisette, in cases of 24 baskets each.
SARDINES.
 Garre Jean's Boucheux Sardines, in half and quarter boxes; Calmon's Assorted Brandy Fruits and Cherries; Jules Bory's celebrated Comet Vermouth; Deban's Corks, in bags of 500 and 1000 each.
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
 17 St. Louis street.
 d14—Tulif

HAVANA.
 To Sail on April 8.
 **FOR HAVANA**—The Al Norwegian brig FREE TRADE, Walker, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For freight or passage, apply to
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
 No. 17 St. Louis street.
 117-71

TOP: *Daily Picayune*, January 22, 1865.
 BOTTOM: *Daily Picayune*, April 6, 1865.

LINSEED OIL **LINSEED OIL.**
 50 barrels BOILED and RAW
 For sale by
 W. F. VREDENBURGH & SON,
 de20 St No. 17 St. Louis street.

NUTMEG **NUTMEGS.**
 17 casks No 1
 In store and for sale by
 W. F. VREDENBURGH & SON,
 de20 St No. 17 St. Louis street.

CASTILLON BRANDY.
 4 quarter pipes FINE CHAMPAGNE-1855;
 4 quarter pipes FINE CHAMPAGNE-1856;
 Landing ex Alert from Bordeaux, and for sale by
 W. F. VREDENBURGH & SON,
 fe20 St 17 St. Louis street.

HOLLAND GIN **HOLLAND GIN.**
 10 pipes Rynobonda's STEAMBOAT brand,
 Landing ex Maria C. Day, from Havra, and for sale by
 W. F. VREDENBURGH & SON,
 fe20 St 17 St. Louis street.

COPARTNERSHIP.
 NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
 existing between W. F. VREDENBURGH and
 WM. H. VREDENBURGH, Jr., under the style and
 firm of W. F. VREDENBURGH & SON was dis-
 solved on April 6, 1867, by the death of Mr. W. F.
 VREDENBURGH. The name of the firm will be
 used for the purpose of liquidation only, by the
 undersigned, surviving partner.
 WM. H. VREDENBURGH, Jr.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THIS DAY, RESUMES
 commercial affairs and in connection with his
 nephew, Mr. WM. H. VREDENBURGH, Jr. will
 carry on a GENERAL COMMISSION AND IMPORT-
 ING BUSINESS under the firm style of WM. H.
 VREDENBURGH & NEPHEW. Office temporarily
 at 17 St. Louis street.
 (Signed) WM. F. VREDENBURGH,
 New Orleans, May 1, 1867. my2-3t

ATAKAPAS.
 Leaves on THURSDAY, April 14, at 5 P. M.
 FOR ATAKAPAS—The steamer

PRETENDER.
 J. B. Muggah, master, H. Moynier, clerk
 will leave as above, taking freight for Achafala
 Baya River, Bayou Chene, Eastersville, Centre
 ville, Franklin, Charonton, Cypressmott Land-
 ing, Jeanerott's, New Iberia, Passes Pointe and
 St. Martinaville. For freight or passage apply
 on board, or to
 A. SMITH, 17 St. Louis street.
 P. S. WILTZ, 68 Carondelet street.
 ap13

AMUSEMENTS.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
 Engagement of the Incomparable
A Rochereau 17 St. Louis street.
 This Evening, Jan. 24, 1871,
 She will appear in the Drama of the
LITTLE DETECTIVE,
 Assuming six characters:
 Florence Langdon.... A Young Lady of Fashion
 Grizzle Oltoridge..... A Somersetshire Lass.
 Mrs. Gamage..... A Motherly Nurse.
 Harry Racket..... A Young Man About Town.
 Haney O'Brien..... An Irish Boy.
 Gaunse Ludovic..... A Dutch Girl.
 —Introducing—
 Characteristic Songs, Dances and Banjo Solos.
 Jan 24-11

OPERA HOUSE.
 E. CALABRESE.....MANAGER.
 Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.
 FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. LEFRANC.
 Rossini's grand Opera in four acts,
GUILLAUME TELL.
 In the third act LA TYROLIENNE, by Mlle.
 Billon, Kollt, and Mr. Van Hamme.
 Box Office open every day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 Doors open at 6 1/4 o'clock, and the performance

ABOVE: *Daily Picayune*, January 24, 1871.

TOP (left): *New Orleans Times*, December 22, 1866 and February 21, 1867.

LEFT: *Daily Picayune*, May 5, 1867 and April 14, 1870.

The conclusion of the Civil War caused severe economic disruptions throughout the South, not only as planters found themselves suddenly unable to rely on slave labor but as city merchants dealt with the collapse of the financial markets. The Maignan's and Bercier's departed their St. Louis street stores. The Rochereau brothers were joined by the firm of William F. Vredenburg and Son. The Vredenburg's continued the trade in liquors, specifically Castillon brandy, champagne, and Holland gin. They advertised linseed oil, both boiled and raw, and nutmegs, as well. The elder Mr. Vredenburg died in 1867, at which time his son brought a nephew into the family business. A May 5, 1867 announcement informed the public that the new Vredenburg co-partnership would keep its "office temporarily at 17 St. Louis street."

December 30, 1871 to August 9, 1879 – Eugene Duchamps

Eugene Duchamps possessed the property for the greater portion of the 1870s. During the transformative years when Reconstruction politics dominated public political discourse, Duchamps continued to cater to one of the staples of daily life – alcohol. In the line of liquor wholesalers who occupied 525 St. Louis during the 19th century, Duchamps perhaps faced the most difficult prospects. Nearly every sector of the local economy declined precipitously after the Civil War. The federal government, furthermore, chose to pay down the national debt resulting from the war primarily with excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco. Nonetheless, Duchamps' business thrived amid the overwhelming poverty of the city. Indeed, the stability of alcohol sales in the United States helped pay down the national debt. Duchamps, in fact, must have had his eye on the building for years. As early as 1861, he ran his wine concern across the street, from 20 St. Louis Street. His purchase of 525 St. Louis in 1871 for the sum of \$7700, represented what Duchamps could have assumed was a strong investment. Duchamps purchased the building at a tax sale. Unfortunately for Duchamps, he faced the same fate in 1879, when a suit brought by Albert Rochereau to recover \$3500 owed him by Duchamps.

BY EUGENE TOURNE.

TRADE SALE OF TWENTY-ONE CRATES
of Earthenware,
Ex brig Flora Goodale,
BY EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer – On
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A.
M., will be sold at Warehouse, No. 17 St. Louis
street—
21 crates assorted Earthenware, in lots to suit
the trade.

Daily Picayune, January 24, 1872.

Hyacinthe Loiseau, 42 years, yellow
fever, No. 17 St. Louis street.

THE COURTS.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.
The successions of George Weltring,
Dr. Thomas Nicholson Mrs. Delia C.

Daily Picayune, August 10, 1878.

RIGHT: *New Orleans Times, August 11, 1878.*

THE FEVER.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE HOUSE, }
State of Louisiana, Aug. 10, 1878. }

The official statement of cases of yellow fever reported in New Orleans is as follows, viz:

Deaths from 12 m. yesterday to 12 m. to day . . . 8	
New cases.....	15
Total cases to date.....	466
Total deaths to date.....	123

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.
B. F. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary.
Since our last report the following

DEATHS
from yellow fever were registered at the
office of the board of health:

Hyacinthe Loiseau, 42 years of age, a native of France, 17 St. Louis street, 7 years in New Orleans, died August 9.

A. Frances Fourot, 2 years 9 months, a native of New Orleans, 203 Iberville street, died August 9.

Catherine Martin, colored, 35 years, a native of New Orleans, St. Charles avenue and General Taylor street, died August 10.

George Case, 41 years, a native of New York, 8 or 10 years in New Orleans, 150 Camp street, died August 9.

Kate Maguire, 50 years, a native of Ireland, 26 days in the city, 46 Harmony street, died August 9.

John Schneckler, 35 years, a native of Pennsylvania, many years in New Orleans, 51 Girod street, died August 9.

Nicholas Hauck, 39 years of age, a native of Germany, 20 years in the city, 89 Congress street, third district, died at Charity Hospital.

Charles Boufette, 40 years, a native of France, 41 Basin street, 23 years in New Orleans; admitted August 9 at Charity Hospital, and died there August 9.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Eleven new cases since last report and two deaths.

Amongst the 466 cases reported up to date at the office of the Board of Health are 121 of children under 10 years of age and 17 colored persons. In No 17 St. Louis street, where a death from yellow fever occurred, the sanitary officers who were sent by Dr. Landry, sanitary inspector, to disinfect the premises, met with such resistance, on the part of the occupants they were forced to retire.

He reported the fact to Dr. Choppin, president of the board of health, who ordered that an affidavit be made against the parties.

NEW CASES REPORTED.

August 1.....	24	August 6.....	35
August 2.....	36	August 7.....	37
August 3.....	38	August 8.....	34
August 4.....	20	August 9.....	44
August 5.....	28	August 10.....	35

c. 1866 to 1902 – Queyrrouze Family

During the 19th century, many individuals owned the building, operated businesses from the ground floor and, most likely, used the warehouse which once stood in the courtyard. Since the 1840s, however, the Queyrrouze family made their home on the upper floor. As early as 1842, Leon Queyrrouze, the family patriarch, listed his address at 15 St. Louis. A notice in the Picayune of December 28, 1865 reads, “Mr. Queyrrouze, 17 St. Louis street, agent for the celebrated Jacqueson champagne, has sent us a sample of that delicious beverage, and we pronounce it to be as fine wine as any other brand to be found in this market.” Only a year later, we find an advertisement for Vredenburgh and Son Linseed Oil at 17 St. Louis.

The Picayune obituary of Leon Queyrrouze, headlined, “The Death of a Gentleman Prominent in Louisiana History,” gives the best available account of his colorful life.

Leon Queyrrouze, the well-known merchant, veteran and citizen, passed away a few minutes before midnight last night, at the old family mansion, on St. Louis street, which is directly opposite the place where he first started in business. He had been in roust health up to within a week, when he was attacked, by a cold, which combined with a constitutional tendency to bronchitis, developed into pneumonia, and his death followed fast.

Colonel Queyrrouze was fine type of the French gentleman who cast their fortunes with Louisiana and aided in giving her a characteristic civilization, which made her foremost for her taste, gallantry and refinement. He was the son of an officer of the first empire, and was born in France on Feb. 3, 1818. When he was only twelve years old, already full of the spirit of adventure and an ambition to win name and fame for himself, he left his native land and came to New Orleans, as promising the most congenial field for his enterprise. He landed with little means but soon made friends and fought his way forward to success. From here he went to Lexington, Ky., and studied English at an academy there, returning to this city in 1833, only to start for Cuba to gain more knowledge of the world and to acquire proficiency in the Spanish language.

In 1835, he once more took up his residence in New Orleans, a youth of attainments beyond his years and with intelligence and character developed to fit him for prominent position in his adopted city. He at once became a clerk with Carriere, Daran & Co. His rise was rapid and five years later he was made a junior partner of the firm. Advancing in commercial success he established the house of Queyrrouze & Langsdorf, which afterwards became Queyrrouze Brothers, and continued a leading firm up to the time of the civil war.

When General Beauregard issued his first call for state toroops, Mr. Queyrrouze was prompt to respond and in March, 1862, joined the confederate army, being the commander of the Orleans Guards, holding the rank of major. Major Queyrrouze distinguished in various important actions, at the battle of Shiloh the Orleans Guards, after repeated upon the federal front, were about to retire discomfited. Major Queyrrouze placed himself in front of them and rallied the shattered column with the cry, “En avant, enfants de Orleans!” Just as the soldiers,

responding, swept again to the assault, the gallant major fell, shot in the knee. From the effects of this wound his indisposition became so serious that he was sent home on a furlough, being confined to his bed for ninety days. His health becoming very much impaired he followed the advice of his physicians and went to some springs near Opelousas, the federal authorities here granting him a pass.

At that time, Mr. Queyrouze was registered as an enemy, and when he returned he was arrested by order of General Butler, although he presented his pass, and was imprisoned for nearly two months. Upon being released he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was given his choice between leaving the country and further imprisonment. He decided in favor of exile, and returned to Havana, engaging in a brokerage business and remaining until the spring.

From Cuba, Mr. Queyrouze went to Matamoras, and for some time was associated in the revolutionary disturbances which agitated Mexico at this epoch. There he formed a close intimacy with that knightly soldier, General Mejia, afterwards famous in the reign of the Emperor Maximilian. Mejia was shot with the emperor at Queretaro and his body was buried with his, in the vaults under the altar of the cathedral in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Queyrouze terminated his sojourn in Mexico so soon as the close of the civil war permitted him to return in safety to this country. He never took the oath of allegiance to the union and remained "unreconstructed" till his death. On returning to New Orleans he embarked in the commission business, the establishment which he founded in 1865



John Genin, *Portrait of Leona Queyrouze*, 1880. Louisiana State Museum.



Leona Queyrouze at her desk in 525 St. Louis Street. Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

remaining prominent up to the present time. The firm, which was originally known as Queyrouze & Bois, subsequently became Leon Queyrouze & Co., and was then altered into Leon Queyrouze Company, Limited, under which appellation it continues to be known at the present time.

In 1857, Mr. Queyrouze led to the altar Miss Clara Tertron, a Creole lady of St. Martinville, La., whose French ancestors ranked among the greatest heroes of the revolutionary war in Vendee. Miss Tertron was descended from the eminent family of De St. James, originally of Picardy, the founder of which fled to America in the times of Richelieu to escape the enforcement of the edict against dueling, which he had violated. The family settled in the north under the name of Beauvais, the natal city, but retained also the patronymic. This marriage brought to Mr. Queyrouze two children only, one of whom, Miss Leona Queyrouze, is one of the brightest literary women of the south, writing under the pseudonym of "Beauvais."

The son, Jacques Maxime Queyrouze, is an influential, a graduate of the Tulane law department, and the winner at the age of 17 of the prize of the *Athenee Louisianais* for the best philosophical essay.

Mr. Queyrouze took a prominent part in all the literary, social and political movements which time to time agitated the city. In the period immediately after the war he was president of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club for a long while. He was one of the projectors and the principal founder of the *Athenee Louisianais*, of the *Union Francaise*, and of the *Casadoras Association*, all organizations number-

ing their members among the most prominent French citizens of the city.

The funeral of the dead gentleman will take place at 10 o'clock Sunday morning from his late residence, St. Louis street.

Leon and Clara Queyrouze raised two children in the home on St. Louis street. Despite the conservative social esteem given Leon for remaining "unreconstructed" and refusing to swear loyalty to the United States suggests, Leona, the first-born, received her father's name despite her gender. Within the social context of postbellum New Orleans, the move was revolutionary. Indeed, earning her father's confidence at birth seems to have given Leona a step up from her peers. She earned great fame in her own lifetime as a scholar, poet, and author. Leona was also "the first woman to give a speech in public" in New Orleans.

In the present, Leona Queyrouze is the subject of academic papers and dissertations. Donna Meletio has written a well-researched and informative look of Leona and her cultural milieu. Not only is Meletio's work valuable for providing a wealth of biographical detail to Leona's life, her thesis adds considerable contextual information to the dwindling Creole world of late-nineteenth century New Orleans. Meletio argues that "the Creoles were [dependent] upon the cosmopolitan nature of the city of New Orleans." The city's cosmopolitanism pervades the history of 525 St. Louis. Not only the Queyrouze's but the Marmiche's, Deveze's, and Perilliat's who owned the property all had strong ties to the French homeland. These families can be said to have lived the epitome of a Creole life in the Vieux Carré.

New Orleanian's Book on Hearn Published



Madame Leona Queyrouze Barel, 1337 Esplanade avenue, aged woman of letters and one of the few living close friends of Lafcadio Hearn, who has just received copies from the Japanese publishers of her book of reminiscences of the writer, entitled "The Idyl."

Times-Picayune, August 18, 1933.

As respected members of New Orleans Creole society, the Queyrouze's hosted salons in keeping with the Enlightenment tradition of free discourse and debate. Leona Queyrouze was, of course, in regular attendance at the informal gatherings. At these Queyrouze family salons, Leona met some of the biggest names in the world of New Orleans letters of the late 19th century while

still a young girl. Leona interacted as an equal with not only her father but also the author Lafcadio Hearn, chess champion Paul Morphy, General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, French author and politician, Paul Deschanel, local journalist, art critic, and director of the French Opera House Placide Canonge, the surgeon Armand Mercier and his historian brother, Alfred Mercier.

As a historical side note, J. Maxime Queyrouze acted as notary for the 1909 sale of the St. Louis Street property from William Junqua to Jeanne Antoinette.

"Flight to South America: Two Tales from New Orleans. The stories of Leon Queyrouze and the other guy whose partner lived at 3607 Magazine."

The purser of the Harris & Morgan steamship Austin, has our thanks for acceptable courtesies.

Mr. Queyrouze, 17 St. Louis street, agent for the celebrated Jacqueson champagne, has sent us a sample of that delicious beverage, and we pronounce it to be as fine wine as any other brand to be found in this market.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE SALE.—Messrs. Walton & Doeloude, auctioneers, offered the St. Charles Theatre for sale yesterday, at noon, at auction. There were but few bidders. The bids went up as high as \$121,000, and stopped there, when the property was withdrawn.

CONSUL FOR THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. We learn that Ramon S. Diaz, Esq., has been recognized by our Government as Consul for the Republic of Mexico at this port.

Daily Picayune, December 28, 1865.

Times-Picayune, September 7, 1952.

Historic Cloak of Napoleon Tossed in Trash--by Mistake!

By HOWARD JACOBS

The cloak was a somewhat seedy-looking affair, and rather than have it cluttering up the place, Harold J. Queyrouze tossed it into the ashcan.

That was an unfortunate mistake, he learned last week while inspecting more effects of his late father, J. Maxime Queyrouze, at the spacious family home at 3104 De Soto.

For a newspaper clipping he unearthed stated that the cloak handed down to the elder Queyrouze had been the personal cloak of Napoleon Bonaparte, worn during his last days in exile on the island of St. Helena where he died in 1821.

The cloak, according to the clipping, had been given by Napoleon as a token of affection to a fellow-officer in exile, Simon Queyrouze, great-grandfather of Harold. It had been preserved by each succeeding



Harold J. Queyrouze sets up the chessboard on which wizard Paul Morphy learned to play.



Photos by The Times-Picayune. MEDALS FROM THE QUEYROUZE COLLECTION are examined by Mrs. Harold J. Queyrouze.

title he won a handsome silver medal from the Young Men's Gymnastic Club. An accomplished essayist, he was awarded a gold medal at 17 from the French Society of Louisiana for the best philosophical and historical essay submitted.

Harold J. Queyrouze, a manufacturer's agent, who lived at the De Soto at home with his late father, quoted the elder Queyrouze as often saying: "I don't know which is the mightiest, the pen or the sword. Both have served me well."

The younger Queyrouze displayed an order from Yankee Gen. B. F. Butler, who occupied New Orleans in 1862. Butler had written it at the request of Harold Queyrouze's grandmother, Mrs. Leon Queyrouze, who had complained to him that his soldiers were entering her house and stripping it of valuables. Missing from his father's collection, Harold Queyrouze lamented, are collected issues of "Louisiana Athenaeum," publication of the French Society of Louisiana. He threw them away before talking to librarian John Hall Jacobs and for his achievement in winning the learning of their historical value.

ing generation until its untimely and irretrievable end last week.

But trunks of papers and articles belonging to J. Maxime Queyrouze, who died last month at 86, yielded a treasure trove of historical documents and heirlooms, many of which are collectors' items.

For instance there is a worn chessboard which clippings from newspapers and magazines identify as the one on which the late chess wizard, Paul Morphy, learned to play chess at the age of 10. And there is a yellowed citation and a medal, the Medal of St. Helena, also given by Napoleon to his subordinate, Simon Queyrouze.

Among the most arresting exhibits in the collection of papers preserved by J. Maxime Queyrouze are letters from famous persons of another era, written to his sister, the late Leona Queyrouze Barel.

The sister, author, poetess, linguist and composer, maintained a lively correspondence with such notables as Emile Zola, Lafcadio Hearn, Paul Morphy, historian Charles Gayarre and Francis T. Nicholls, chief justice of the Louisiana supreme court.

And there is an abundance of letters from Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, who always signed himself "G. T. Beauregard," and who provided the then Miss Queyrouze with graphic descriptions of battles in the War Between the States.

Letters from Zola in French related to his spirited defense of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus in the celebrated "Affaire Dreyfus." Letters

from Hearn, with whom she maintained a close friendship for many years, were largely analyses of her prose and poetry. These were later incorporated by Mrs. Barel into a book entitled "The 1641," which embodied personal reminiscences of Hearn.

Before her death about 15 years ago, Mrs. Barel completed a manuscript on the life of Paul Morphy, which was never published. It was among the effects left by her brother.

The brother, J. Maxime, was a distinguished New Orleans attorney who as a young man held the Southern fencing championship.

**By Popular Demand, Ho
Sensational Sewir**



August 9, 1879 to March 25, 1884 – Leonie Pons de Gibert

Leonie Pons de Gibert, widow by first marriage of Jean Fermin Pepin and by second marriage of Charles J. de LaFolloye, owned the property for about five years. Gibert's first husband, Jean Fermin Pepin, had been himself a large landowner, owning much of the land in the original Faubourg Franklin which became the St. Roch neighborhood. Gibert left virtually no mark on the historical record in New Orleans, aside from her property transactions and the records of her estate. She perhaps purchased the property as an investment but had little personal involvement in the matter.

March 25, 1884 to May 14, 1886 – Charles Lafitte

Charles Lafitte, like Pons de Gibert before him, owned the property but had little personal connection to it. The Queyrouze family continued at old No. 17 St. Louis Street. Lafitte was a wealthy man, described as a "famous financier of the old Louisiana days" in his 1898 obituary. As with many of the other owners of 525 St. Louis Street, Lafitte traced his family lineage to the proud French families who immigrated to Louisiana in its early years. Born in Matanzas, Cuba in 1826, he came to the United States at age 10 to receive an education. Falling in love with New Orleans because, he said, it reminded him of the French nation his parents revered, Lafitte made the city his permanent home. He made an enormous fortune but lost it all at age 60. His financial reversals most likely resulted in the sale of this St. Louis Street house in 1886.

CHARLES DE LAFITTE,

A Famous Financier of the Old Louisiana Days,

And Father of Captain Jacques de Lafitte, Merges His Memories Into Eternity.



CHARLES DE LAFITTE.

Daily Picayune, July 19, 1898.

May 14, 1886 to August 15, 1895 – Joseph David and Heirs

Joseph David, a Decatur street merchant, held the title to the old house on St. Louis street when its identifying municipal number changed from 17 to 525. David continued to rent the residential portions of the building to the esteemed Queyrouze family. In the commercial spaces on the ground floor, a retail cigar shop by the name of Curtis Bros. operated. William Vredenburgh, who lived on Esplanade Avenue, maintained his office in the Curtis Bros. shop. Vredenburgh, it will be remembered, kept an office in the building since the 1860s. The Curtis Bros. were not the only tobacconists to rent from Joseph David. William Irby sold his unique cigarettes from the building, as well.

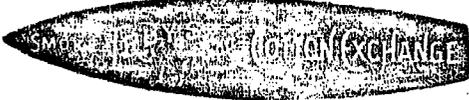
David purchased the St. Louis Street property to easier use the warehouse in its rear. David already operated "David's Rice Mill" at old No. 16 Toulouse, adjoining old No. 17 St. Louis in the rear.

David's heirs either could not or would not take over ownership of the building upon his death. As early as 1890, notice of auctions for the property and leasing information for potential renters appeared in the newspaper. While the Queyrouze family continued to make their home on St. Louis street, they must have known that their days in the house were numbered. The advertisements touted "the eligibly located two-story brick store and dwelling, with the three story rear building and detached warehouse." The benefits of location included proximity to "the Sugar and Rice Exchange, manufactories, and shipping." The buildings fetched a monthly rent of \$600 for the store, residence, and warehouse combined. Attorney and Notary Public

NEAR RIGHT: *New Orleans Item*, February 18, 1889.

FAR RIGHT, TOP: *Daily Picayune*, September 18, 1889.

FAR RIGHT, BOTTOM: *New Orleans Item*, February 23, 1892.



W. R. IRBY,
PROPRIETOR
"Climax" Cigar and Cigarette Factory,
Corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas Streets,
—AND THE FAMOUS—
"A DELPIT" SNUFF AND TOBACCO FACTORY,
15 and 17 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La.
—Manufacturer of the Celebrated—
"Cotton Exchange" Brand of Cigars, Cigarettes
and Fine Cut Tobacco.

This brand has gained a national reputation, because of its high merit and the care with which the standard has been maintained, and we offer it as the best in brand on the market. The cigars are high grade, hand made goods. The Cigarettes pure and mild (retailed 20 for one) and the fine cut tobacco of golden bright barley tobacco (retailed 50 per box).

In each box of this tobacco and each package of Cigarettes, for a limited time, will be found a printed slip, 200 of which will entitle the holder to a genuine Moorehamm Cigarette Holder in a plush case, or a fancy Briar Root Pipe.

This brand, on account of its popularity and immense sale, is being extensively imitated, and smokers are cautioned against imitations. A blue band is now on each Cigarette instead of the white, as heretofore used.

For a fine Cut Cigar my "Climax" brand stands second to none.

My Cigarette, retailed five for one, equal to majority 50 Cigars.

F17-12531W

The Late Joseph David.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Joseph David was celebrated in St. Louis Cathedral. The ceremony was of an unusually impressive character. Rev. Father Mignot acted as celebrant; Rev. Father Lemoine, deacon; Rev. Father Beronnet, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Rieter, master of ceremonies.

Mr. David was one of New Orleans' most respected merchants. He was for a long time engaged in the wholesale grocery business, on Decatur street, and was well known among commercial men. He died in France last June, and his body was brought home for burial. It was conveyed to the Cathedral.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Among those attending was Mr. Frank Girardat, his son-in-law, who came from Windsor, Ontario, especially to attend the obsequies.

SMOKE

Irby's Best

CIGARETTES

BEST TOBACCO! BEST PAPER! BEST MADE!
TWENTY FOR 5 CENTS.

TO DEALERS, for a limited time, each box of 100 IRBY'S BEST CIGARETTES will contain 2 certificates, for 10 of which we will give the holder 50 of our famous "COTTON EXCHANGE" CIGARS and two packs, 16 bags, of our "OLD VIRGINIA" Fine Cut Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

TO SMOKERS, for a limited time, we will give 50 IRBY'S BEST CIGARETTES to any one returning to us 25 empty packs of this brand.

No Pack must bear this Offer Printed on Back, also a Cancelled Stamp. These not bearing them will not be counted.

MANUFACTURED BY
W. R. IRBY CIGAR AND TOBACCO CO. LIMITED,
50 and 52 Gravier Street, and 15 and 17 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La.

Nicholas B. Trist would handle the act of sale.

Another auction for the property took place in the spring of 1894. We can glean further information about the property from the 1894 advertisement, though its publisher opted for brevity in describing the real estate. "The improvements comprise a two-story and attic brick store and residence, containing store and about 14 rooms, gas, water works, etc." Not only do we now know the number of rooms in the home but we also know how the residents and commercial tenants received their city utilities, as well.

BELOW: *Daily Picayune*, March 28, 1894.
MIDDLE: *Daily Picayune*, August 10, 1890.
FAR RIGHT: *Daily Picayune*, June 3, 1886.

SALE FOR PARTITION AMONG HEIRS.

Valuable Store Properties

IN SECOND DISTRICT.

The Large Commercial Properties

Nos. 125 and 127 Decatur Street,

No. 17 St. Louis Street.

AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

BY DANZIGER & STERN, D. Danziger, Auctioneer—On WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1894, at the Auctioneers' Exchange, Nos. 72 and 74 St. Charles street, at 12 o'clock m., will be sold by public auction—

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bearing the municipal No. 17 St. Louis street, situated in the same square as above and measuring in French measure 30 feet front on St. Louis street by 150 feet in depth, more or less.

The improvements comprise a two-story and attic brick store and residence, containing store and about 14 rooms, gas, water works, etc.

Terms—One-third or more cash, balance in one and two years' notes with 7 per cent per annum interest and all insurance, attorney and other security clauses; purchasers to pay 1894 taxes and make 10 per cent deposit.

Acts of sale before Felix J. Dreyfous, notary public, at purchasers' expense.

mh28apl 4 s 11—30

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ATTENTION! Investors and Capitalists!

Grand Peremptory Sale in Partition

Of Choice Commercial, Industrial and Dwelling Property.

The Commanding Four-Story Brick Stores With Four-Story Warehouses,

NOS. 125 AND 127 DECATUR STREET.

The Old Established "David Rice Mill,"

NOS. 16 AND 18 TOULOUSE STREET,

With all the Machinery, Appurtenances, etc., in fine condition and active operation.

The Substantial Four-Story and Attic Brick Store,

NO. 113 DECATUR, NEAR ST. LOUIS STREET.

The Commodious Store and Dwelling,
NO. 17 ST. LOUIS STREET,

—AND THE—

Comfortable Brick Cottage,

NOS. 222 AND 224 DAUPHINE, BETWEEN DUMAINE AND ST. PHILIP STS.

Open Accounts, Judgments, Bills Receivable, Stock in Trade, etc.

In the matter of GEO. P. P. DAVID et al., vs. HENRY J. DAVID, a Minor, et al.

No. 30,303—Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

LOCATED TWO-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, with three-story rear building and detached warehouse, No. 17 St. Louis, between Decatur and Carrires streets in the same district and square as the herein above described properties, having a neat large store, porte cochere, paved yard, hydrant, etc., below; hall, parlor, sitting and dining rooms and comfortable sleeping apartments in the main house on the first floor, and seven gallery rooms on the second and third floors of the rear building. A brick warehouse is built on the rear of the lot, and is occupied by an adjoining tenant. See plan at exchange for distribution and measurements. The lot measures, in French measure, 30 feet front on St. Louis street by 150 feet in depth, more or less. Near the Sugar and Rice Exchange, manufactories and shipping, the choice property always commands steady revenue. Rental, \$600 for store, dwelling and warehouse in rear.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The Delpit Tobacco Factory,

TOGETHER WITH ITS LARGE STOCK IN trade, good will, Trade Marks, Medals, Patents, Accounts, Claims, Bills Receivable, Fixtures and Shelvings, Office Furniture, etc., Lease, etc.

TWO HORSES. ONE ELEGANT BUGGY. ONE WAGON, ONE OLD BUGGY.

Joseph Alfred Dutilho vs. his Creditors.

No. 17,843—Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY SPEAR & ESCOFFIER—Placide J. Spear, Auctioneer—Office 48 Royal street—On MONDAY, June 7, 1886, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 St. Louis street, by virtue of and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. Henry L. Lazzara, Judge of the Civil District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated May 24, 1886, in the above entitled matter—

THE WHOLE OF THE TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT known as the "DELPIT FACTORY," as carried on and contained in buildings Nos. 13 and 15 St. Louis street, in the Second District of this city, and on the ground floor of the adjacent building No. 11 of the same street; and all the stock of merchandise in said buildings and in the warehouse back of No. 17 St. Louis street, consisting of snuff, leaf tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigars, fine cut tobacco, meerschaum pipes, briar root pipes and other pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, pipe stems, assorted snuff boxes, and other articles appertaining to the business. Also, all the fixtures, shelvings, counters, desks, furniture, clocks, show cases, steam engines, tobacco cutting machines, and others in said buildings.

Also the good will of the concern, its factory name, patents, trade marks, medals and certificates obtained at sundry exhibitions, also, all accounts and claims against the debtors of said Delpit Factory, and all bills receivable, a list of which is to be seen at the auctioneer's office, and the internal revenue stamps on hand. In fine, everything in said buildings or out of them pertaining to or connected with said business, without any exception or reservation. Also, the unexpired portion of the lease of said Alfred Dutilho to the whole of buildings Nos. 13 and 15 St. Louis street, and the ground floor of the adjoining building No. 11 St. Louis street, ending on the 30th September, 1891 at a rental of \$720 per annum (or \$60 per month), with privilege of a renewal of said lease for three years more at a yearly rental of \$900 (or \$75 per month), payable quarterly. Also, one elegant buggy, one old buggy, one wagon and two horses. The whole of the above shall be offered in block first, and if no satisfactory bid is made, then the different items shall be sold separately. All bids as to the lease are to be made as a BONUS, the purchaser assuming the payment of the rent in addition.

Terms—Cash on adjudication. my25 20Jc3td

August 15, 1895 to April 11, 1901 – People's Bank of New Orleans

A great age in the history of 525 St. Louis Street came to an end in 1901, coinciding with the sale of the building to Jean-Baptiste Junqua. The Queyrouze family, widow Clara, daughter Leona, and son John Maxime, moved from the house their family had called home for decades.

April 11, 1901 to August 18, 1909 – Jean-Baptiste Junqua and Heirs

Junqua lived at 531 St. Louis Street, quite close to his new property. Junqua, a native of Bordeaux, France, made the Crescent City his home for over 30 years. During that time, he prospered as an importer and exporter of diverse goods, primarily wines and liquors. For a time, he "owned and conducted the barroom at the corner of Canal and Carondelet Streets." During his long mercantile life, Junqua included his children in his affairs. Following, perhaps, in the footsteps of Leon and Leona Queyrouze, neighbors of the Junqua's on St. Louis Street, Jean-Baptiste Junqua taught his daughter, Miss A. Junqua the intricacies of the business world. Junqua was a member of many French charitable organizations in the city, including the Societe Francaise, the Societe du Quatorze Juillet, and the Union Francaise.

Daily Picayune, August 16, 1907.

DEATH AT SEA

Overtakes Jean B. Junqua, on Annual Visit to France,

Which Relatives Begged Him to Forego Because of His Serious Sickness.

Jean Baptiste Junqua, who was for more than thirty years a prosperous merchant in this city as importer of liquors, died at sea on board the steamship Louisiana, while on his way back to New Orleans, from a trip to France, his native land. As the ship was in midocean at the time of Mr. Junqua's death, his body could not be kept until land was reached, and it was committed to the deep. Information of the sad event was conveyed to the family here by the firm of J. B. Orfila & Co., steamship agents, to whom a cable message had been sent by the Captain of the Louisiana from the first port reached after leaving Bordeaux, France.

Mr. Junqua was very well and favorably known in this city as a man of strict integrity and fairness in his business dealings, and of most lovable character in private life. Although a resident of New Orleans since 1875, and thoroughly identified with the people and with the affairs of this community, he retained to the last an ardent affection for his beloved France and genuine sympathy for his compatriots who resided here. He was a member of the several French societies, social and benevolent, and gave liberally to charities. In the Societe Francaise, the Societe du Quatorze Juillet and the Union Francaise, whose objects were benevolent, educational and patriotic, Mr. Junqua was earnestly in accord and contributed generously to funds for schools, asylums and patriotic celebrations under the auspices of these organizations.

Every year he visited France to see his relatives and friends, and this year, in spite of ill-health and against the advice and pleadings of his daughter, Mr. Junqua decided to take the trip. He embarked May 12 on the steamship Louisiana, and, arriving at Bordeaux, went in the interior to make his customary calls. In the middle of the month of June his daughter received a letter from him stating that he was very ill. Nothing more was heard about Mr. Junqua until the firm of Orfila & Co. transmitted to Miss Junqua the cablegram announcing her father's death and burial.

Jean Baptiste Junqua was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1845, of excellent parentage, his father having been Mayor of Mont Marsan, near Bordeaux, for forty years. After having received a thorough education in schools and colleges of his native land, Mr. Junqua could have chosen his avocation and remained in France to attain fame and wealth, but he decided to come over to this side of the ocean and seek fortune in Louisiana. He arrived in New Orleans in the early part of the year 1875, and in a few months he went into the liquor importing business at Nos. 524-532 Bienville Street, whence he removed in 1892 to Nos. 531-533 St. Louis Street, the present location of the large and important business he had founded. A few years ago, feeling the first attacks of the chronic sickness—Bright's disease, which eventually caused his death—Mr. Junqua sold out to his son, William Junqua, and his daughter, Miss A. Junqua; but he still retained an interest in the firm.

Miss A. Junqua, who is manager of the firm and is held in high esteem in commercial circles because of her tact and administrative abilities, said that her father was ill for several years. When he was preparing to go to Europe this year she tried to dissuade him, but he persisted, stating that he would take good care of himself and go to Vichy, or some well-known watering place, and follow a course of treatment. He asked her to accompany him, but she could not leave the city and allow the business of the importing house to go without a manager. However, the old gentleman was so firm in his determination to go to France, and showed so much disappointment at his daughter's remonstrances, that she had no alternative than to let him have his way. She deeply deplores the death of her father, especially as his remains were not brought to this city for burial. Miss Junqua realizes, however, that the Captain of the Louisiana could not do otherwise than bury Mr. Junqua at sea, because the ship was several days from any port.

Miss Junqua began at a very tender age to help her father in his business, and she soon developed into a clever business woman. Sev-

eral years ago Mr. Junqua owned and conducted the barroom at the corner of Canal and Carondelet Streets, now owned by Bertrand & Flандry.

Mr. Junqua leaves three children—Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Miss A. Junqua and Mr. William Junqua. His wife died twenty-five years ago.

In his will, which was probated in the Civil District Court on Wednesday, Mr. Junqua made a number of personal bequests and several legacies to charitable institutions.

In his older years, Junqua made an annual trip to his home country. Against the advice of his worried children, Junqua made the trip in the summer of 1907. He arrived in Bordeaux on May 12 and traveled about the country visiting family and old friends. Tragically, Junqua died on the return voyage. Being still several days from any port, the captain had no choice but to bury Junqua at sea. The papers reported that Miss Junqua was quite upset that the ship's captain buried her father at sea but understood the necessity of doing so.

Daily Picayune, March 28, 1909.

SOFT AND PLEASANT Hot Springs, Arkansas SOFT AND PLEASANT
THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA

POTASH SULPHUR WATER

STILL AND CARBONATED

The United States Government have put the seal of approval on the curative waters of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The Greatest Water on Earth!
CONTAINS SODIUM, POTASSIUM, SULPHUR

FOR
Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver
AND
All Stomach Troubles

Potash Sulphur Water Agency
PHONE MAIN 1147
525 ST. LOUIS STREET

STUDY THE ANALYSIS.
By Dr. A. L. Metz, Professor of Chemistry, Tulane University.

No. 1905
CERTIFICATE OF MINERAL ANALYSIS
of a sample of water from Potash Sulphur Springs, Hot Springs, Ark., sample taken February 2, 1909.
Analysis expressed as grains per U. S. gallon:

Potassium Chloride	0.678
Sodium Chloride	4.395
Sodium Sulphate	15.310
Sodium Carbonate	11.502
Sodium Bicarbonate	5.564
Calcium Bicarbonate	0.531
Magnesium Bicarbonate	0.319
Iron and Aluminium Oxides	0.153
Silica	2.251
Volatile matter	trace
.....
.....	47.262
Less water of combination	1.026
Total solids	46.236

Remarks—This is an alkaline, soft, sulphated, carbonated, bicarbonated water. The analysis of this sample shows the absence of surface water or organic contamination; and from a sanitary chemical standpoint, this can be regarded as a very pure water.

NONE SO GOOD

as Gibson Water for Stomach Troubles, Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders. It is an Excellent Tonic and makes digestion easy. You owe it to your health to investigate this famous natural water from Mineral Wells, Texas.



WELL WATER

ORDER FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR

The Mineral Water Agency

525 ST. LOUIS ST. PHONE MAIN 1592

Daily Picayune, June 6, 1909.

**August 18, 1909 to March 18, 1921 –
Jeanne Antoine, later Jeanne Antoine
Bourgeois**

It seems that Jeanne Antoine purchased the property to give her brothers, Henry, Arthur, and Eugene, a place to run their print shop. Antoine Brothers Printers opened at 525 St. Louis Street in 1909, not long after Jeanne purchased the property. City Directories identify the residence of the brothers as 525 St. Louis Street, though the directories do not include a listing for Jeanne. An undated photograph in the Louisiana State Museum, titled “Antoine Bros. Job Printers”, portrays the interior of the offices. The photograph almost certainly shows the interior of 525 St. Louis Street, judging from the two arched doorways with Palladian windows which match those in the building today. Perhaps Henry, Arthur, and/or Eugene appear in the photograph.



ABOVE: “Antoine Brothers, Job Printers”,
ca. 1910, Louisiana State Museum.
RIGHT: The same view, 2014. Photo Our
House Stories.

Antoine Brothers published the True Patriot, a newspaper dedicated to labor news. The first issue appeared on July 4, 1908.

Mrs. Bourgeois passed away on February 18, 1974.

Deaths

Mrs. Leona Cook Armstead
Mrs. Rose Ernestine Jaume
Blady
Mrs. Jeanne Antoine Bourgeois
Monroe Brown
Henry J. Bulliard
Solomon Courtney
Mrs. Corinne Mary Tarantino
Cyrus
Chester A. Drenning Sr.
Sidney J. Folse
Richard Garrison
Mrs. Louise Boudreaux Gros
Joseph G. Guillor
Samuel Gulotta
Perry Albert Harding
Robert Wendell Henderson
Varice Henry Sr.
Mrs. Beatrice Brooks Jackson
Mrs. Nora J. Johnson
Theodore F. (Buddy) Kraemer
Henry J. Krause
Marie Sophie Lamothe
Mrs. Wessie Terry Liddon
David J. Paillet
John Joseph Perilloux
Herman Pierre Sr.
Theodore Schwander
Otto Schoel
Mrs. Catherine (Katie)
Elizabeth Stierwald
Fannie A. Sule
Oscar Williams
Mrs. Marguerite Mildred
Melancon Willoz

A NEW PUBLICATION.

The True Patriot, a new labor journal, published by Antoine Brothers, will make its first appearance to-day. It is a four-page paper devoted to labor news.

PRINTING.

PRINTING SPECIALS.
1000 business cards, \$2.00; 1000 statements, \$2.50; handbills and circulars for Carnival advertising. For particulars and rates see Mystic Printing Co., 429 Carondelet st. Feb. 15

COMMERCIAL work, color work done first class. Call on us for rates. "There's a Reason." Antoine Bros., 527 St. Louis street, or phone Main 4260. feb 2

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WAREHOUSE FACTORY—

WAREHOUSE FACTORY

525-27 St. Louis Street

Between Charms and Decatur, two-story brick building with two-story warehouse building in rear yard Driveway, residence above, large lot 30x150, now occupied by paint warehouse and factory. Roomy, convenient. Investigate, fine investment and speculation.

LATTER & BLUM

401 CARONDELET ST. MAIN 2711

DIED.

DONELLAN—On Monday, Oct. 24, 1910, at 7:15 o'clock p.m., ANNE DONELLAN, a native of Ireland.
The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her sister, 1932 Gravier Street, Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 3:30 o'clock p.m.

BUHLER—On Monday, Oct. 24, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., JOSEPHINE BUHLER, eldest daughter of Frances Behler and the late Joseph Buhler, aged 34 years and 2 months, a native of this city.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, 617 Napoleon Avenue, This (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Interment private.

REPAK—On Monday, Oct. 24, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., GLADYS REPAK, aged 10 years, a native of this city.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 2551 St. Ann Street, between Dorgenois and Rocheblave Streets, Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock p.m.

BELL—On Oct. 24, 1910, at 6 o'clock p.m., ELLA BELL, aged 49 years, a native of New Orleans.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Tuesday Afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence, 525 St. Louis Street.

FAR LEFT: *Times-Picayune*, February 20, 1974.

CENTER TOP: *Daily Picayune*, July 4, 1908.

CENTER MIDDLE: *Daily Picayune*, January 27, 1910.

CENTER BOTTOM: *New Orleans Item*, October 17, 1920.

ABOVE: *Daily Picayune*, October 25, 1910.

March 18, 1921 to January 30, 1926 – George Jacob

During the years George Jacob owned 525 St. Louis Street, he leased the premises to William O. and Henry C. Ramos to be used as a paint manufactory. The Ramos Paint Manufacturing Company first appeared in City Directories at 525 St. Louis in 1922. Ramos made headlines with his "Ginn Fizz" line of paints during these years of Prohibition. Why did Ramos name his paint after a cocktail, one might ask? The answer, it turns out, connects the old home at 525-27 St. Louis street to one of the most popular chapters in the history of the cocktail.

The Ramos family came to New Orleans from the bustling Wabash River town of Vincennes, Indiana around 1858. In 1887, William and Henry opened the Imperial Cabinet Saloon at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet Streets. It was at the Imperial Cabinet that Henry developed the unique recipe for the Ramos Gin Fizz, one of the most famous cocktails of all time. The drink instantly earned the favor of the public as a result of its refreshing effervescence, a combination of soda water, egg white, citrus juice, and orange flower water. When the Imperial Cabinet moved to 712 Gravier Street in 1907 and became The Stag Saloon, the public followed, confident in the guaranteed quality and respectability of any establishment run by the Ramos brothers.

Unfortunately for all cocktail purveyors, the passage of the Volstead Act in 1919 forbade the sale of alcohol in the United States. Prohibition, as the era came to be known, caused a drastic shift in the social life of the nation. Whereas once much of society, in New Orleans especially, centered around the saloon, this point of focus disappeared during Prohibition. One traveler to New Orleans during Prohibition remarked,

Back in the old days, there wasn't so much bother. Orleanians were good entertainers and business was allowed to wait. I remember in those days we would have breakfast at Madame Begue's, drop



We SELL DIRECT TO YOU

PAINT FOR LESS

"Ginn Fizz" Flat Paint for interior surfaces, makes a soft, beautiful and velvety finish. \$2.25 gallon.
"Ginn Fizz" Architectural Enamel, none better, regardless of price, \$5.50 gallon.
"Ginn Fizz" Lead & Zinc Paint for outside use, \$2.50 gallon.
RAMOS' High Grade Lead & Zinc Paint for outside use, \$2.00 per gallon.
ZALYAR Water-proof Varnish, \$3.00 per gallon.
LIBERTY HOUSE PAINT, \$1.50 per gallon.
RAMOS' PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, only \$11.50 hundred lbs.
Our Paints positively manufactured by ourselves. Buy direct and save middle-man profit. Delivered anywhere in city.
OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS SOLICITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
Write for Free Color Card

RAMOS PAINT
MANUFACTURING Co., INC.
PHONE MAIN 5025 - 525 27 ST. LOUIS

Home of Famed Gin Fizz Passes Out of Existence

One of the oldest and most famous saloons in New Orleans, "The Stag," went definitely out of business Saturday. After forty years of continuous operation, Henry and William Ramos, its proprietors, have decided to give up their cafe without waiting for any possible changes in the prohibition laws. They have not made any plans for the future.

Henry Ramos, president of the cafe company, was the inventor of the gin fizz, the fame of which was national. The late Captain A. K. Miller, was the first man to test the draught after its perfection. The gin fizz has been drunk here by prominent men and women from all parts of the world.

TOP: *Times-Picayune*, January 14, 1923.

BOTTOM: *Times-Picayune*, July 6, 1919.

Buy Your Paint Direct from the Manufacturer

We manufacture paint and sell it direct to the consumer. We have low overhead expenses. We have no fancy packages. We have no middlemen. These facts show you why Ramos paint is cheaper, yet of good quality. Get our prices.

Ramos Paint Mfg. Co.
525 St. Louis St. Main 5025

FORMER SALOON MEN NOW MAKING PAINT

H. C. and W. O. Ramos
Head Business Enterprise
Just Launched Here.

The mystery of the disappearance of the Ramos brothers has been solved. During the years they made the gin fizz famous they operated a saloon that was regarded as exemplary and reflected credit upon the business and themselves. The moment prohibition became legally effective they closed their doors, surrendered the building, and completely severed all connection with the liquor trade of any and all kinds. For months they devoted themselves to the quiet enjoyment of the first real vacation they ever had. Now the Ramos name over a building in St. Louis street shows their return to active life.

The new concern, which is giving evidence of healthy growth, is the Ramos Paint Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, which manufactures paint, enamel, and varnish, and distributes direct to the consumer. Oil, brushes and other lines are being added and the establishment bids fair to develop into an extensive and important industry. Its quarters are situated in the spacious building at 525-7 St. Louis street.

H. C. Ramos, head of the old "Stag," is a member of the firm, although W. O. Ramos is the president. Captain A. de Zalduondo, former ship-chandler and familiar with the requirements of the merchant marine, is vice-president and treasurer. J. B. Levy is acting as general manager.

TOP: *Times-Picayune*, October 23, 1923.

BOTTOM: *Times-Picayune*, October 23, 1921.

around to Ramos' for a gin fizz, to the Louisiane for lunch, back around to the St. Charles, to Antoine's for dinner, then spend the evening in one of the clubs. If business interfered, the Orleanian postponed it until the next day. On this visit, however, I have been impressed by the 'business first' idea.

Unspoken by the traveler, though certainly implied, is the fact that those who operated the great social gathering places had to find other ways to supplant their income in the absence of alcohol sales.

The same held true for the Ramos brothers. As the joke of the day went, "Ramos quit selling nose paint and has begun selling house paint." The newspapers tell us that the brothers "dedicated themselves to the quiet enjoyment of the first real vacation they ever had" in the immediate aftermath of Prohibition. After two years, however, the appearance of "the Ramos name over a building in St. Louis street show[ed] their return to active life." Time and again, the Ramos brothers trumpeted the fact that they sold "direct to the consumer."

Ramos Still Makes 'Ginn Fizz' But Nowadays It's House Paint

W. O. Ramos is seeking to win the same favor with his large line of house paints that he once held with his famous Ramos Ginn Fizz.

Mr. Ramos dealt direct with the consuming public in those days of palatable stimulants. When he went into the paint business a few years ago and established the mills at 525 St. Louis street, he decided to continue his method of selling direct to the public.

"I have always tried to be close to the people who consumed my goods and now I am trying to stay that way," said Mr. Ramos. "I still try to give them quality at a reasonable figure by dealing direct."

Two mills grind out the wide varie-

ty of paints that the company now has on the market.

The trade marked "Ramos" exterior paints are as good as paint manufacturers know how to make, Mr. Ramos says, because they contain nothing but pigments—that is nothing but pure bleached oil, lead, zinc and a dryer.

The "Ginn Fizz" line, taking the name from the famous drink, is handled as a high quality paint made for both exterior and interiors.

The "Liberty" line is a less expensive grade.

Flat paints, varnishes, oils, brushes, alabastine, calcitine, roof paint, shellac, enamels and floor paint make up the larger part of the stock in the Ramos factory.

RAMOS, FAMOUS FOR HIS GIN FIZZ, DIES HERE AT 72

Noted Saloonkeeper Succumbs at Residence After Brief Illness

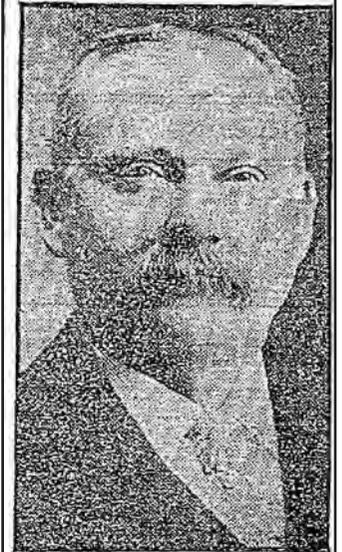
Henry Charles Ramos, famous throughout the civilized world as the originator of the Ramos gin fizz, famous throughout America as a most respected and exemplary purveyor of liquors, famous in New Orleans as the first importer of Bacardi rum, and known to this city as a generous, courteous saloonkeeper who never took a drink, died at his home Tuesday evening after a short illness.

Mr. Ramos, who was 72 years old, was born in Vincennes, Ind. His family moved to New Orleans two years later, and have maintained their residence here for seventy years. Mr. Ramos, known as Carl by a multitude of friends, began business at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets in 1887. It was there that the Ramos gin fizz was first made.

The success of the fizz was instantaneous. In the twenty years that the Ramos brothers occupied that corner visitors from all over the world were brought to the "Imperial Cabinet Saloon" by Orleanians, proud of the place, and introduced to Carl and his drink. In 1907 the brothers purchased the "Stag" saloon opposite the St. Charles hotel on Gravier street, which they kept

Continued on Page Two

Originator of Orleans
Famous Drink Is Dead



HENRY CHARLES RAMOS, internationally famous originator of the Ramos gin fizz, who died at his home here Tuesday evening.

RAMOS, GIN FIZZ ORIGINATOR, IS DEAD

Continued from Page One

until prohibition became effective in 1919.

Many tales are told by old-time Orleanians as to the first rule of the house—that none might become intoxicated in Ramos'. Many tales, too, of Carl's generosity to the needy, and advice to the spendthrift. One friend who has known him for forty years said that the highest compliment to any saloon owner was to compare his place favorably with Ramos'.

His fraternal activities were many and varied. He was a member of the Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar, Elks, Firemen's Charitable and Benevolent Association, Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., and Shalimar Grotto.

The body will lie at the Tharp, Sontheimer and Tharp funeral parlors, Toledano and Carondelet streets, until 2 p. m. Thursday. Funeral services will be conducted at the Scottish Rite Cathedral at 3 p. m. Thursday, followed by burial in Metairie cemetery.

Mr. Ramos is survived by his widow, Marian Meyer Weishaar Ramos; his son, Charles Emil Ramos, and a brother, William O. Ramos.

ABOVE and RIGHT:
Times-Picayune, September 19, 1928.

January 30, 1926 to October 27, 1989 – Quong Sun, Co. Inc.

On January 30, 1926, George Jacob sold the property to the partners of the Quong Sun Company, Incorporated. The dealers in Chinese food-stuffs would own the building for the next 63 years, through the end of the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the Second World War, through the upheavals of the 1960s, the oil bust of the 1970s, and the twilight of the Reagan years.

The proprietor of the Quong Sun Company, Lee Hee, showed up in the Times-Picayune when Chinatown was moved from its location on Tulane Avenue, between S. Rampart and Elks Place, to the 500 and 600 blocks of Bourbon Street. A photograph of Lee Hee helping his friend, Gee Beng, made the front page of the Society Features section of the newspaper. Hee was 56 years old at the time and described as “an ‘honorable merchant of notable fish,’ living at 525 St. Louis street.”

In October 1940, the voter registration for the upcoming presidential election occupied several columns of the New Orleans papers. In an effort to highlight the cultural diversity of the Crescent City, the Times-Picayune reporter pointed out new voters from Bombay, India; Contessa Entellina, Italy; Manila, Philippine Islands; Kaprija, Yugoslavia; Hamilton, Canada; and Toyshing, China. The man from China was none other than Jee Fun Chinn, who made his New Orleans home at 525 St. Louis street.

The proliferation of mosquitoes during the New Orleans summer gave Chin Hoy and Ken Hoo, owners of the Gulf Products, Co. at 525 St. Louis, a business opportunity. Ken Hoo described their product designed to repel mosquitoes. “We call them Mosquito Coils,” he said, “Each coil is a burning smudge, spiraled like a coiled snake, made of pyrethrum and pyrethrin.” Hoo credited the Japanese with making their brand of mosquito coils from “chemicals...from a flower that grows in the Orient and South Africa.”

Chin Hong Bow and Company applied for a business charter with the Louisiana Secretary of State in 1959, reporting their address as 525 St. Louis Street. The company would “buy and collect fish, shrimp and all animals of the water.”

CUBAN CHINESE

Protest Against Being Guarded, Claiming Legal Entrance Here.

Six Chinese merchants of Havana, Cuba, headed by Choy Tu Sang, said to be one of the wealthiest Orientals in America, are at Quong Sun & Co.'s local headquarters, 341 Chartres Street, under guard of a watchman from the Southern Pacific Company, and the merchants last night voiced an indignant protest against being held as prisoners.

Choy Tu Sang was allowed to leave the building by the guard and go up to the Bow Wung Wei rooms, and Hom Kim's place in Tulane Avenue, Hop Lee, the well-known Chinese merchant of Royal Street, and Lee Yat, the General Manager of the Quong Sun Shrimp and Fish Company, taking him in charge and vouching for him.

Mr. Choy showed his papers and the papers of his companions, issued by the Chinese Consul General in Cuba. Under the Geary Exclusion Law only five classes of Chinese are allowed in the United States besides the diplomats and consular force, and these are doctors, merchants, actors, students and travelers. Mr. Choy says that as he and his companions are merchants of repute and standing, as their papers show, the Southern Pacific has no right to place a guard over them night and day.

Mr. Choy also alleges that the Company requires the Chinese to pay for the guards themselves at the rate of \$4.30 a day, \$2.15 for the day man and \$2.15 for the night man. Mr. Lee supplemented the story with the statement that the Company's agent had told the travelers that if they went to Hop Wah Lung's place in Tulane Avenue, formerly Chinese agent for the Southern Pacific, the Company would pay for the guard, who was to keep them from leaving the place, but if they went to the Quong Sun & Co. house they would have to bear the expense themselves.

Mr. Choy and the merchants are on their way to China, and intend to leave the city this forenoon at 11 o'clock. Mr. Choy swears that his party will not pay for the guards, and if necessary, will lay the matter before Mr. Wu, the Chinese Ambassador, at Washington. In the party at Quong Sun's are the following: Mr. Choy, Choy Ying, Yung Fung, Li Ye Yo, Lai Hok, Chow Ging and two small boys, who are being taken to their father in Hong Kong.

Mr. Choy, the spokesman of the party, is a man of intelligence and education. He was shown much attention by Hom Kim, Hop Kee and other leading men of the colony.

The party came up on the ship from Havana Saturday.

Daily Picayune,
December 16,
1908.

CITY CHINATOWN SHIFTED AS AGED BUILDINGS RAZED

Old Center of Arguments
on Philosophy, Canton
Abandoned

By William H. Fitzpatrick

Chinatown is moving lock, stock and herb barrel from Tulane avenue to the 500 and 600 blocks of Bourbon street.

Chinese merchants Monday started moving their pungent bales and barrels of stock, their Chinese clothes, nuts and herbs, dried fruit, firecrackers and noodles and "maybe no birds' nests, yes" and they'll finish up the job today. They're moving their chestnuts and mushroom rooms and bamboo shoots from their old headquarters on Tulane avenue between South Rampart street and Elk Place, because the shuttered stores are to be razed soon to make way for a parking lot.

Scene of Discussions

For 60 years and more, they say, the section had been known as Chinatown, for there congregated nightly Chinese merchants, laundrymen and philosophers to discuss, in their sing-song Cantonese, everything of moment in China from the time of Sun Yat-Sen's attempts to make China a republic to Chiang Kai-Shek's attempts to keep it one.

Most of the Chinese in New Orleans are from Canton direct, or via San Francisco. They're all old friends, and are trying to keep their little colony here together.

So Monday, the only two merchant stores left—there were lots of them there once, says Chin Wun, president of the On Leong Chinese Merchants' Association—moved to Bourbon street. On Yick and Company, of which Chin Wun and his cousin, Chin Yong, are the managers, moved to 605 Bourbon street, next door to Tom Yuen's laundry at 609.

Are Ciannish Group

"We try to stick together," Chin Wun said Monday night, counting American money on a Chinese counting table. "Beter that way. Yes, better that way, we all stick together."

Gee Beng, who says he is from Canton although he was born in San Francisco, was busy moving his bales and bundles into the new quarters, at 530 Bourbon street, of the Sun Wah Lung Company.

Gee Beng is 60 years old, and head of the company. His friend, Lee Hee, 56, also of Canton, and an "honorable merchant of notable fish," living at 525 St. Louis street—just around the corner—was busy helping him straighten out.

Gee Beng put away the long carved Chinese pipe he was puffing, and began moving his intricate shelves and boxes. Old and gray and bent, he moved slowly about in the long lazy smoke trails in the shop, answering questions when he wanted to answer, and talking liquid Cantonese and pidgin English when he didn't.

No Birds' Nests, Yes?

"What in box?" he answered. "Somesing written inside box tell what inside. Maybe chestnuts, maybe mushrooms, maybe bamboo, maybe no. Maybe no birds' nests, yes?"

Gee Beng's shop is in the same building which houses, on the second floor, the On Leong Association, where the Cantonese meet and give money to be sent to China to help fight the Japanese. Big Gee, employe of the company, says. Big Gee has been here for 60 years, he says, coming from Canton by way of San Francisco.

"Maybe what you think war?" he asked. "Maybe Chiang Kai-Shek win her all right. We shell somesing, give him money. Maybe all Chinese give money here. He got plenty money. He got one million, two million, maybe even half million. Plenty dollars, plenty soldiers. Maybe they stick together, win. We stick together, win. All Chinese stick together, all win."



When the owners of Mare Brothers sold 497 illegal alligator hides in 1972, they fell into the clutches of state Wildlife and Fisheries agents. Even though three agents witnessed the illegal transaction and produced photographic evidence, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison did not prosecute the case. Garrison, most famous for bringing to trial the only case stemming from the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, even returned the skins to the Mare Brothers. At the time, the national press reported that the federal Department of Justice was pursuing an investigation against an Atlanta distributor who obtained illegal hides from a Louisiana source. In 1972, the Endangered Species List included alligators, making hunting or killing alligators a federal offense. Simultaneous with the federal investigation, Louisiana announced that it would hold a controlled hunting season for alligators in 1972, claiming that more than the minimum of 250,000 alligators lived in Louisiana swamps and marshlands. The state touted the income potential for marshland owners to preserve their property instead of draining it for agricultural use.

Chinese Move Chinatown



FAR LEFT and ABOVE: *Times-Picayune*, September 21, 1937.
LEFT: *Louisiana Conservation Review*, 1931. Louisiana State Museum.

DIAMOND BACK TURTLES ARE HARD TO FIND

Gulf Food Products Co., importers and exporters of frozen prawns, dried shrimp and fish at 525 St. Louis, 70116, is looking for live diamond back turtles.

"We are running an ad in The Times-Picayune desiring to purchase these turtles which we ship out to customers who are now looking for them," says C. D. Hoy, 523-2583. "For the past several years we have not been very successful as diamond back turtles seem to be very scarce. Could you mention this in your column, which might draw the attention of someone who is able to supply us?"

* * *
turtles seem to be very scarce. Could you mention this in your column, which might draw the attention of someone who is able to supply us?"

KEITH TEMPLE'S ART AT MORTON'S GALLERY

Keith Temple has a consignment of his paintings in the new mezzanine art gallery of Morton's Auction Exchange, 215 N. Rampart, his wife, Anice, reports.

There's a carefully researched eye-level view of the famous (infamous?) second block of Basin Street bordellos



ville," showing sightseers of today in a horsedrawn carriage at the corner of Basin and Bienville streets.

There are marine scenes of West End, Lake Pontchartrain, and South Louisiana waterways, also a group of six limited edition prints of famous clipper ships, some French Quarter and Mississippi River scenes, a view of Audubon Park lagoon looking toward Holy Name spire.

INTERESTED IN CENTRAL AMERICA?

The owner of a smart hotel in Costa Rica is offering an excellent opportunity for an experienced man in hotel management, through a Help Wanted, Professional and Technical, ad. He asks that applicants send a complete resume to Apto. 10169, San Jose, Costa Rica, C.A.

CARNIVAL BALL FAVORS IN TRICOLOR GIFT WRAP

Mrs. Melenie W. Roth reminds that Apropos, De Paul Hospital's Gift Shop at 1040 Calhoun, is scintillating with a glittering array of Carnival

REMOULADE

By HOWARD JACOBS

City Fellers 'Vandalize' Covington In

THE SIGN as glimpses Hosmer fronting a bakery

"I told you that the causeway. Them city folks done boug pools and fenced them in. Now tearing down and is hauling off

We suspected that the author more flippant than furious, a scall to the bakery. The demolition a grand total of \$5, and in structure will be erected an

Miss Hosmer noted the his D. E. Kimball in 1896 for \$9000, from the brickyard and mill of Judge Jesse R. Jones, whose oval of the courthouse.

"Carl Cramer, New Orleans house) cupola on his place of hwy.," advised Miss Hosmer.

Cupola D
Questioned, sculptor Cramer to preserve the cupola. Unfortun

the demolition that its restoration will be impossible, said Cramer. He explained that while conducting art classes in the Southern hotel, he was struck by the chaste-Greek temple effect of the cupola, which his hotel window overlooked. Arrangements were made for him to place it atop his summer home until he found it to be damaged irreparably. However, he'll recreate it from other materials, and the replica will go up in its place.

Next, a chat with L. L. Landon, secretary of the St. Tammany parish police jury, disclosed that bids on the courthouse demolition ranged up to \$19,700. The job was awarded to the Ricca Demolishing Co. of New Orleans for \$5.

Landon described as "phenomenal" the progress already made, with the two upper floors having been demolished within the past week. Demolition was to have been finished by July 27, whereupon new construction will start with early spring of 1969 as a target date for completion.

The check with People's Bakery established the sign was concocted by owner Buras Pellegrin "just for kicks." An incurable quipster, Pellegrin takes off on some current event almost daily, much in the manner of "Nick Says" at the Steiner Bros. garage on Prytania street here. A bakery employe advised that the swimming pool reference stemmed from the fact that several public swimming pools in Covington had been bought up by city slickers for private use.

Smatter O' Chatter

"SUMMONS" were sent out to old grads for the annual Warren Easton class reunion, class of '21, at Kolb's restaurant recently. The "summons" to some 135 professors and students read in part: "You are hereby ordered by the Hon. Oliver P. 'Ike' Carriere, judge of the civil district court, parish of Orleans . . . to make a personal appearance. . . ."

KEN HOO, CHIN HOY
SMOKE OUT MOSQUITOES
Chin Hoy, owner of Gulf Products Co., 525 St. Louis, wants to keep skeeters off you.

Ken Hoo, another Chinese-American, explains how an old Japanese idea works in scaring off skeeters. (The idea now is a "Gulf Product.")

"We call them Mosquito Coils," Hoo explained at Jackson 5-4631. "Each coil is a burning smudge, spiraled like a coiled snake, made of pyrethrum and pyrethrin. These chemicals come from a flower that grows in the Orient and South Africa and is well known as an insect repellent. Our Mosquito Coils are made in Japan."

Each coil is equipped with a little metal holder, or you may rest the coil in an ash tray. Light one end. The coil burns slowly, giving off an incense-like odor, lasts all evening. It is suggested for use in drive-in movies, patios, motels, bedrooms, screened porches.

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FAR LEFT: Times-Picayune, January 13, 1972. LEFT: Times-Picayune, June 17, 1958.

Alligator Hunting Season Has Its Pros and Cons

Could Start Illegal Outlet in Skin Trade

By CORNELIA CARRIER

(The T-P Environmental Writer)

Just at a time when game agents, grand juries and the courts throughout the southeastern states are finally getting to the roots of the alligator hide black market, Louisiana is requesting the removal of the alligator from the Endangered Species List and is planning a controlled hunting season.

Louisiana game officials claim the alligator population in the state now numbers a minimum of 250,000 and has reached the point where a controlled harvest is necessary. Such a harvest would give the marshland owner a chance to get some income off his land and thereby provide an economic incentive to maintain and preserve the marshlands, rather than drain them for grazing or crops, the officials say.

TAGGING SYSTEM

According to Mike L. Hogan, chief of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission's enforcement division, the regulations for the open alligator season are in the "preliminary stage." The plan being discussed at present would entail a tagging system.

"Our biologists would make a study of each privately-owned tract of marshland to determine how many alligators could be safely taken without threatening the population.

"Landowners would then be given tags for the number of alligators they will be permitted to take. The landowners would then hire alligator hunters to come in and trap them. All the skins would have to be tagged, and we see no problem in controlling the harvest," Hogan said.

FUR DIVISION

The responsibility for enforcing this controlled hunting season would rest with Hogan's division and with the fur division, headed by Ted O'Neill.

However, there are those who question Louisiana's assessment of the alligator situation and their plans for a closed season.

David L. Hall, U.S. game management agent here for the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, fears that an open season at this time will "jeopardize our efforts to close the black market in alligator hides."

"Poachers tell me that people who have been dealing in these skins want to have an open season somewhere so they can replenish their supplies. You give us a season and we'll take care of getting the hides' in the way they put it," Hall said.

where alligator trapping was still legal. The poachers had worked out a system whereby they shipped their Louisiana hides to Texas and then back to Louisiana, under the pretext that they were Texas hides. Louisiana game officials claim that the tagging system would prevent such maneuvering, but others are not so sure.

Hall said, "Before I could be in favor of an alligator harvest, I would have to see the set of guidelines to see where the loopholes would be. I would also want to ascertain that a season would not adversely affect other southeastern states."

Joe D. Tanner, commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Georgia, feels an open season in Louisiana would adversely affect Georgia and other southeastern states with alligator populations.

OPPOSES ACTION

Since the Louisiana WLF Commission has requested the Secretary of the Interior to remove the alligator from the endangered list and has enlisted the aid of the Louisiana congressional department in achieving this end, Tanner has written to Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton opposing Louisiana's action.

In his letter, Tanner states: "There is absolutely no way that the status of the alligator can be changed and that change isolated within any one of the nine southeastern states where the alligator is found.

"If some fool-proof method of hide identification existed, the proposed change could be isolated to Louisiana. However, without some acceptable marking procedure an outlet for what might be legal hides in Louisiana would also be an outlet for illegal hides out of the other southeastern states."

Like Hall, Tanner feels that "any change in the status of the alligator at this time could also adversely affect the many cases related to alligator violations now pending before both state and federal courts.

INFLUENCE COURTS

"If this reptile was suddenly removed from the endangered list and a hunting season opened in one or more states, we feel the courts would be very reluctant to prosecute these pending cases, and if prosecuted, juries would certainly be influenced to minimize the seriousness of such cases," he wrote.

According to an article in the Atlanta Constitution dated April 6, 1972, "The U.S. government is building cases against certain state officials in the Southeast who allegedly protected illegal operations involving alligator hides and furs being shipped to Atlanta for worldwide distribu-

Wild Life and Fisheries Commission by a New York fur dealer who has connections with the alligator hide ring being uncovered by U.S. game management agents in seven southeastern states."

POACHER PRESSURE

Tanner claims that Louisiana is succumbing to pressure from "an international band of poachers who got rich off illegal hides and who want the season open again. These people put pressure on us here in Georgia, and there is no reason to think they didn't put pressure on Louisiana too," he said.

The Georgia commissioner doesn't think Louisiana will be able to control the open season even with a tagging system. "Louisiana has not been able to control poaching with the season closed, so I don't see how they will control it with the season open," he said.

On July 1, it will be illegal to sell or possess for selling any alligator hides or products in Georgia. "If any hides, legal or otherwise, are shipped into Georgia from Louisiana, we will seize them," Tanner said.

O. Earle Frye Jr., director of the Division of Game and Fresh Water Fish of the State of Florida, is also against an open season on alligators at this time, even though he foresees harvesting nuisance alligators in certain areas of Florida sometime in the future.

Dr. Leslie Glasgow, former director of the Louisiana WLF Commission and now assistant director of LSU's School of Forestry and Wildlife Management is for the controlled season even though he recognizes that "there will be problems involved in opening the season."

Glasgow said, "Unless we give some incentive to the landowners to preserve the marshlands, we will be doing more harm to the alligator than opening the season.

"Destruction of habitat is the greatest threat to the alligators. If you destroy his habitat, you're going to have no alligators at all."

Glasgow knows first hand the difficulty in getting local courts to prosecute those caught dealing in illegal alligator hides. In 1966, District Attorney Jim Garrison ordered a case against Joseph and Rene Mares nolle prossed. Glasgow was WLF director at the time.

A hunter-informer and an undercover team set up the sale of illegal hides to the Mares brothers at their establishment at 537 St. Louis St. The transaction involving 497 skins was witnessed by three Wild Life and Fisheries agents and also was photographed.

Zoological Society, and called as an expert witness in most court cases where alligator or crocodile hides need identification, calls Louisiana's recent push for a season on alligators "a political decision, not a biological one."

King states that "today, because of the international traffic in crocodilian hides, it is impossible to consider the plight of one species, like the American

plus the stigma now attached to wearing products made from these hides have all worked to save the big reptiles in this country and around the world.

King fears that opening up a market for legal Louisiana hides would undermine the progress made towards saving the crocodilian species worldwide.

BARRIOS SEATED

AS BOARD MEMBER
Cyril Barrios, the associate administrator of West Jefferson General Hospital in Marrero,

LEFT: Times-Picayune, January 13, 1972. BELOW: Times-Picayune, July 21, 1975.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE



Remoulade

Female Garb Wasn't Regular Proposition

By HOWARD JACOBS

GLIMPING a stubble of beard aboard the face of a flashily dressed "woman" in the French Quarter, a suspicious gendarme lagged down the subject and commenced o question "her." Inquiry elicited the admission that the subject was indeed a man masquerading as a woman.

"Do you always dress this way?" demanded the peace officer.

"Certainly not!" was the indignant response. "The very idea!"

"Well, then," persisted the officer, "why today?"

"Why today!" exploded the subject. "Because today's my birthday, Smatter O' Chatter

WITTICISM-beyond-criticism Thayer: Alabama is noted for its lemonade, California its lemonade, orangeade, and Washington its Attractive brunette

TURTLES, BEWARE!
Gulf Food Products Co., 525 St. Louis, wants to buy large diamondback turtles. And Lama's St. Roch Market, 2381 St. Claude, is advertising swamp turtle meat for sale.

Science speaks for you and me. (Kate A. Holmes.)

HORATIO NOSTALGIA JR. reader Mrs. John F. Posey was delighted to espy the Dixie Roto photo of the stately old Evergreen plantation. "As Lillian Songy," (her maiden name), she wrote, "I often spent idyllic weeks there at my uncle Alfred Songy's home."

DIFFER-NITION: Current liability—unpaid light bill. (The Norco Nimrod) . . . Miss Ina Newdriver pulled up to the garage and said to the mechanic: "They say I have a short circuit. Can you please fix it?" (Russ Papalia.)

RESEARCHER Bill McCarty, in the Rotary Club News-Opinion Sam Carleton's DON'T SEE WHAT YOU COME TO THE RIGHT

entretemps
at the Bastille Day reception at Orleans Hotel last week pointed to what he said was the incongruity of the fleur-de-lis on the napkins, noting that the fleur-de-lis was the emblem of French royalty whose overthrow the affair was celebrating. We asked French Consul Pierre Mathivet de la Ville de Mirmont about this, and he deemed it perfectly proper, holding that the fleur-de-lis in its broader sense represented the French nation.

October 27, 1989 to November 11, 2001 – Margaret Virginia King, wife of/and R. Parker Griffith, MD

From 1989 until 2001, Rolf Parker Griffith, Jr., M.D. and his wife, Margaret Virginia King, owned 525 St. Louis Street. Born in 1942, Griffith grew up in Shreveport, Louisiana. He attended the Louisiana State University Medical School and had a successful career, in part as a doctor at Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Three years after purchasing 525 St. Louis Street, Griffith retired from medicine. Three years after selling the property, Griffith ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Huntsville, Alabama. In 2006, he won a seat in the Alabama State Senate. In 2008, Alabama voters sent Griffith to the United States House of Representatives. During his term in the U.S. House, Griffith switched from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. He failed to win re-election in 2010. In 2014, R. Parker Griffith ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Alabama.



ABOVE LEFT: Griffith announces a shift in his party allegiance from the Democratic to the Republic Party while Virginia looks on, December 22, 2009. Associated Press.

RIGHT TOP: The Griffiths leave a polling place after voting, March 13, 2012. Twitter user @Parker_Griffith.

ABOVE RIGHT: Griffith as a United States Representative, 2009.

November 11, 2001 to October 28, 2011 – Cynthia Wall, wife of/and Samuel B. Nunez, Jr.

Samuel B. Nunez, Jr. continued the political legacy of 525 St. Louis Street. Nunez enjoyed a career in Louisiana politics for over 40 years. From 1964 to 1969, Nunez served in the Louisiana House of Representatives. In 1969, he entered the state Senate, where he served until 1996. While a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention of 1973, Nunez helped earn inclusion of the homestead exemption from property taxes. He also played a major role in bringing the Louisiana (now Mercedes-Benz) Superdome to New Orleans, the New Orleans Arena (now Smoothie King Center), and the Ernest Morial Convention Center. Nunez also brought infrastructure projects to the city such as the Crescent City Connection, Interstate 510, and the West Bank Expressway. Nunez died in 2012.



Samuel Nunez, WBRZ Baton Rouge, January 28, 2012.