

BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN NEW ORLEANS

(139)

L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orléans. (New Orleans Bee.) (Abeja.)
1827-1925

F. and E. Democratic for the most part, but sometimes Whig. Founded Sept. 1, 1827, by François Delaup. For the first three months it was published entirely in French, and then an English section was added, which continued until July 1, 1872, when the competition of other papers published entirely in English made it unprofitable to continue. From September 1829 to September 1830, there was a section printed in Spanish under the name "La Abeja." This was done on account of the number of Spanish refugees who had fled to New Orleans from Mexico, due to the outbreak of war between Mexico and Spain in 1829. It was first published three times a week but soon became a daily. The "Times-Picayune" bought it in 1921, but it ceased publication in 1925.

Almost complete files, beginning with Vol. I, September, 1827, are in the Historical Library in the Pontalba Building New Orleans. In the City Hall Archives are copies from January 1831 through 1888, with the years 1832, 1838, 1839, and 1887 lacking. There are some years and odd numbers in the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Yale College Library.

L'Album Littéraire, Journal des Jeunes Gens, Amateurs de la Littérature.
1843- ?

F. It was founded in April 1843 by J. L. Marciacq. Began as a monthly; the following August it was changed to a semi-monthly of 24 pages each number. The numbers of Vol. I for July 15, Aug. 1 and 15 are in author's collection; they are the only copies of this periodical I have ever seen or heard of. The majority of the contributors to these numbers were men of color.

L'Album Louisianais, Revue Littéraire et Artistique.

1851- ?

F. Weekly on Saturdays. Louis Audibert was the editor-publisher, with offices at 111 Chartres Street. It was printed at the "Imprimerie de J. Lamarre." Vol. I, No. 1, appeared on April 5, 1851, and is in the author's collection.

It is the only copy I have ever seen or heard of. It is 12 pages double column, and is embellished with a good lithograph of the St. Louis Cathedral, just after the alterations had been made.

L'Ami des Lois (Friend of the Laws.)

1809-1824

F. and E. Tri-weekly and daily. It was established by J. Leclerc in November 1809, judging by the date of the first known issue, Vol. I, No. 20, of Jan. 2, 1810. It was first published as a tri-weekly and changed to a daily in 1815, and the next year the name was altered to "L'Ami des Lois et Journal du Soir" (Friend of the Laws and Evening Journal). In July 1820 it was again made a tri-weekly, but returned to a daily issue on Nov. 30, 1820. On Feb. 22, 1819, its name was altered to "L'Ami des Lois et Journal du Commerce" (Friend of the Laws and Commercial Journal), and on Sept. 20, 1822, this was changed to "Le Louisianais et L'Ami des Lois" (The Louisianian and the Friend of the Laws). Publication ceased on April 15, 1824, and the type and press were sold to "L'Argus," which began publication four days later. "L'Ami des Lois" for Jan. 16, 1815 (now in Louisiana State Museum), stated that during the battle of New Orleans the paper did not go to press because:

The editor and others employed in this office at the moment of invasion joined their fellow citizens in the camp and thought themselves more usefully as well as more honorably employed in defending their country than in satisfying the public appetite for news.

The Wisconsin Historical Library has the issue of Jan. 18, 1810 (No. 25 of Vol. I), and the Schwartz Collection had a fine run extending from Jan. 2, 1810, to Feb. 20, 1819. The author has the issue of June 9, 1812 (No. 397 of Vol. IV), and scattering issues through 1820 and 1821. The New

Orleans City Archives has June 1 to Nov. 4, 1813; Jan. 4–Nov. 29, 1814; Jan. 2, 1816; Dec. 31, 1818; July 1–Sept. 29, 1819; Jan. 2–March 30, and Aug. 12, 1820. The Louisiana State Museum has issues of May 10, 1814; April 6–Nov. 25, 1820. American Antiquarian Society has March 17 and 18, 1818, and March 20, 1819. Yale College Library has Jan. 24, 1815.

L'Ami des Noirs.

1911–

F. Bi-monthly. It was published by a Josephite, Father Pacifique Roy, at 919 Cambronne St., New Orleans, and was edited by French-Canadian members of his order. In the first issue, March 1911, Father Roy stated that his object in publishing the paper was to make known the exact situation of the Negro race in the United States and particularly in Louisiana, and to put before the public the efforts of the Josephite brethren to aid them. Unable to locate any copies. It is described in "Histoire de la Presse Franco-Américaine" par Alexandre Belisle, 1911, page 378.

L'Ami du Peuple.

1841– ?

F. Tri-weekly and daily. It made its first appearance on Aug. 4, 1841, according to a statement of the "Courrier de la Louisiane" (Aug. 5, 1841), which added that it would be issued three times a week until after October when it would become a daily. "La Louisiane" of September 12, mentions its prospectus with approval. I do not know the whereabouts of any copy.

L'Âne.

1835– ?

F. Weekly. The Louisiana State Museum has the only copy known to me. It is dated July 16, 1835, No. 3, but no volume number is given.

L'Argus. (The New Orleans Argus.)

1824–1835

F. and E. Daily. Manuel Crozat bought the press and type of "Le Louisianais et l'Ami des Lois" which ceased publication on April 15, 1824, and on April 19, 1824, he brought out the first issue of "L'Argus." On Aug. 7, 1834,

the name was changed to "Le Republicain de la Louisiane," and its English section was called "The Louisiana Whig." The following year on March 1, the paper was sold to "L'Abeille."

The Library of Congress has the first issues I know of—Nov. 29 and 30 of 1824, and the American Antiquarian Society has the daily issue of April 13, 1825 (No. 278 of Vol. I) and "The New Orleans Argus" of March 26, 1834 (No. 2311 of Vol. 9) carrying no French title but printed half in French.

L'Avenir. Politique, Commerce, Littérature, Arts, Sciences.
1866-1871

F. Weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. It was founded and edited by L. E. Marchand, and first appeared on Aug. 19, 1866. It was a weekly in the beginning but soon changed to a semi-weekly. On Jan. 12, 1871, announcement was made that thereafter it would be issued as a weekly again, on Sundays. Howard Memorial Library has the bound files for 1870-71. "L'Epoque" of Dec. 22, 1867 (in my collection) states that it absorbed "L'Avenir" on that date, but they must have separated soon afterward.

L'Avenir du Peuple, Feuille politique, commerciale, et littéraire, dédié à l'ancienne population Louisianaise, aux citoyens naturalisés, aux étrangers de toutes les Nations et de toutes les classes. Publiée tous les Mercredi, Vendredi et Dimanche de chaque semaine par J. J. Regnard. (*The Future*) (*El Por-Venir del Pueblo.*)
1840- ?

F., F. and E., F. and Spanish, and F., E. and Spanish. Tri-weekly. It was first issued in the beginning of August 1840 and did not, I think, run for more than a year. First known copy, Vol. I, No. 3 (Friday, Aug. 7, 1840), is in the Howard Memorial Library. The last I know of is Vol. II, No. 43 (Nov. 4, 1840) in Howard Library also. It had a French section, an English section called *The Future*, and a section in Spanish under the heading *El Porvenir del Pueblo*.

Le Bons Sens, Journal des Marchands, des Habitants et des Artisans. Imprimé et publié par Marc Valette, J. J. Regnard, Rédacteur. 1842- ?

F. Daily. Vol. I, No. 1, appeared Thursday, July 1, 1842. It is in the Howard Memorial Library, as is also the last known number, No. 47 of Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1842.

Le Bulletin de la Maçonnerie Louisianaise. 1869- ?

F. Semi-monthly. A magazine published by the Scottish Rites Council of Louisiana, which started publication in May 1869. ("Louisianais," May 22, 1869.) No copies located.

Le Carillon, Journal peu politique, encore moins littéraire et pas de tout sérieux. 1869-1875

F. Weekly on Sunday. Founded by Dr. J. M. Durel, on Sept. 12, 1869. It ran until May 1, 1870, and then ceased publication until Nov. 3, 1872, when it resumed and continued until May 2, 1875, and possibly later. It is particularly distinguished for its bitter and slightly scabrous but amusing attacks against the Carpetbaggers and the Negro office holders of the Reconstruction period. They were written both in French and in the Negro dialect.

The only complete file (Vol. I, No. 1, Sept. 12, 1869 to Vol. IV, No. 27, May 2, 1875) is in the author's collection. He has never seen any later issues. The Howard Memorial Library has Vol. I, Nos. 23-33, and Vol. II, Nos. 1-21.

Le Cétacé. 1848- ?

F. Weekly. The "Revue Louisianaise," Vol. 5, page 567, March 1848, mentions that a small periodical of the above name was being published in 1848 by D'Artlys whose real name was Hippolyte Debautte. I doubt if it existed six months, and have never seen a copy.

Le Charivari Louisianais. 1842- ?

F. Weekly. The only copy known to the author is No. 29 of July 8, 1842, which is in the Howard Memorial Library. It is most interesting in that the whole paper is lithographed

and not printed. It had 4 pages and the news was written long-hand and transferred to the stone. The first page contained a political poem, the second, election news and short articles, the third, a boldly drawn political cartoon, and the fourth, two advertisements and an editorial complaining about the difficulty of getting acids with which to clean lithographic stones. I doubt if it lasted the year. No editor's or publisher's name appeared. It must not be confused with the one issue of the "Vigilant" which appeared under the name "Charivari." It is believed to be the first paper in the United States to be printed by lithography.

The City Journal.

1826- ?

F. and E. The Library of Congress has a single issue, May 12, 1826.

La Chronique, Journal politique et littéraire.

1847-1849

(a) F. Weekly on Sundays. It was founded by Méridier et Cie on Dec. 5, 1847. The author has in his collection the bound files from Vol. I, No. 1 (Dec. 5, 1847) to Vol. II, No. 100 (May 16, 1849), when it was bought by Charles Testut, who continued its publication and tried to popularize it by publishing *Les Veillées Louisianaises* as a weekly literary supplement on Sunday. "La Chronique" probably stopped publication before August 1850, because by that time Testut had gone to live in Mobile. It contains a great deal of poetry by contemporary Creole poets. Library of Congress has some scattered numbers of 1848. Must not be confused with "La Chronique" which follows.

La Chronique.

1877- ?

(b) F. Weekly on Sundays. Established on Wednesday, July 4, 1877, and thereafter always appeared on Sundays. It was published by P. Marchand & Co., and Jules Noblom was editor and part owner.

I have Vol. I, No. 1 (July 4, 1877) to No. 26 (Dec. 30, 1877). These are the only copies located. On Oct. 7, 1877, Noblom bought out his partner Marchand and increased the size and format of the paper.

La Commune de la Nouvelle-Orléans. 1871- ?

F. Radical-Republican. Monthly. No copy located. It was the official organ of *Le Club International et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans*. Caron, who was a defender of the French Commune, was the moving spirit of the club and the editor of its bulletin. It is mentioned in "L'Avant Coureur" of Sept. 23 and Oct. 28, 1871, and in "L'Équité" of July 2, 1871. At the demise of this latter journal, "La Commune" is quoted as saying that because "L'Équité" had embraced spiritualism she had thrown her into the street and killed her with a paving stone.

Le Compileur, mémorial politique, littéraire, anecdotique et libre penseur. 1862- ?

F. Tri-weekly. The only copy located, Vol. I, No. 4, Sept. 2, 1862, is in the Wisconsin Historical Library. It was published by Frank F. Barclay & Cie.

Les Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. 1876-

F. Bi-monthly. "Les Comptes Rendus" was a literary magazine published by L'Athénée Louisianais, an association of Creoles, formed to revive the use of the French language in Louisiana. The first number appeared on July 1, 1876, and it still continues to be published, although now at irregular intervals. Full files may be found at the headquarters of the association, in the Howard Memorial Library, and in the collection of the author.

Le Corsaire Louisianais, Feuille hebdomadaire. Publié tous les Samedis par P. S. Biron et G. F. Duclerc.

F. Weekly. It carried a quaint heading of a woodcut of a polite young pirate on the quarterdeck of a ship, with underneath the words, "Politique et Littéraire." Its price was "Un escalin l'exemplaire, 6 piastres par an." Vol. I, No. 5 (Feb. 8, 1834) is in the Louisiana State Museum, and No. 13 is in the Howard Memorial Library.

Country Visitor. 1878-1883

F. and E. Weekly on Tuesday. No copies located.

American Newspaper Annual of 1881 lists it as a commercial newspaper founded by A. Meynier in 1878. It appears in the Annual for 1882 but is left out in 1883.

Le Coup d'Oeil.

1854?— ?

F. Weekly. No copies located. The only mention is in a translator's note, dated Aug. 1, 1855, in "The New World" by Madame de Grandfort, translated by Ed. C. Wharton, New Orleans, 1855. "Madame de Grandfort made her appearance in New Orleans some three seasons ago as Madame Barousse—a public lecturer on French literature . . . Mons. Barousse's decease was soon followed by his widow's marriage to M. de Grandfort, who had at the time established, or shortly after did establish, in New Orleans, a diminutive French weekly paper, entitled the 'Coup d'Oeil,' treating in an agreeable, sprightly style of the Artistic, Literary and Social *on dits* of the day. The 'Coup d'Oeil' was short lived, and Monsieur and Madame de Grandfort followed its exit by making their own—from New Orleans."

Le Courrier Français.

1863?—1873

F. Daily. The information about this paper is a mass of contradiction. The earliest copy known which is in the Howard Memorial Library, is dated Sept. 11, 1863, and marked "Première Année Vol. I." No number is given nor the name of publisher or editor. "Le Meschacébé" stated that this paper was started in 1859, and that F. Limet and Paul Villars were the editors of the French section. Belisle lists it as established in 1861; and "Le Louisianais" of Dec. 7, 1872, states that Domenech-Passama had just brought out the first issue of "Le Courrier Français," and his statement, dated Dec. 1, 1872, of the aims of his paper was reprinted in full. "Le Courrier Français" ceased publication in April 1873. The Library of Congress has the issue of April 29, 1864, marked "Première Année" and "Edition du Soir," and the author has an extra of April 22 of the same year.

Le Courrier Louisianais.

1872- ?

F. or F. and E. Tri-weekly. No copy located. "Le Louisianais of Aug. 3, 1872, stated that "Le Courrier Louisianais" had appeared for the first time in July, 1872.

Courrier de la Louisiane. (Louisiana Courier.) 1807-1879

F. and E. Tri-weekly and Daily. Established Oct. 14, 1807, by J. B. S. Thierry and Jean Dacqueney. J. C. Saint-Romes bought the paper from Thierry in 1815 and continued to publish it until he sold it to Jerome Bayon on April 12, 1843, who, in turn, sold it to T. Theard & Nicomede on Aug. 13, 1849. Theard edited the paper until 1853. Under some of its owners "Le Courrier" endured financial vicissitudes that at times caused interruptions in its appearance. In 1859 it ceased publication on April 7, but on Sept. 18 it came out again, numbered Vol. I, No. 1, with Emile Hiriart as editor and Slidell and Laserre as owners. It ceased publication again sometime after 1860, and on January 1, 1879, the "Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais" (p. 236) stated that the old "Courrier" had just reappeared with Charles Bléton as one of the editors.

The most important file is in the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans. It owns Vol. I, No. 1 (Oct. 14, 1807) published by Thierry & Co., to Vol. XXV, No. 7876 (beginning Jan. 1, 1842, and ending May 31, 1842) printed and published daily by J. C. Saint-Romes. The only numbers missing are some during the years 1809-1810 and in the early part of 1815. The City Hall Archives of New Orleans have bound files from 1810 to 1860 with only a few issues missing; and Harvard Library has the numbers from Oct. 23-30, 1807. The Library of Congress has scattering issues between 1811 and 1860 and the author between 1812 and 1857.

A weekly called "Courrier de la Louisiane pour la Campagne" was published for subscribers from the parishes as early as 1811.

Le Courrier du Vendredi.

1786

Wm. Nelson of New Jersey, in his "Notes Toward a History of the American Press," describes a single leaf,

pages 249-250, of the "Courrier du Vendredi," No. 62, New Orleans, 4 Aout, 1786. Clarence S. Brigham, in his bibliography of Louisiana newspapers published in THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1914, states that Nelson informed him that "Le Courrier du Vendredi" was not a Louisiana newspaper.

La Créole, Gazette des Salons, des Arts, et des Modes. Publié tous les Dimanche et Jeudi par Hains Bousseuge.

1837- ?

F. Semi-weekly. Established Nov. 12, 1837. Vol. I, Nos. 1-3, 6-15, 29, 31-32, 34-35, are in the author's collection. No later numbers located. The Howard Library of New Orleans has Nos. 16, 17, 19, 22 and 23. It must not be confused with "Le Créole" of St. Martinville.

Crusader.

1890?-1896?

F. and E. Daily. Republican. Established by Louis A. Martinent, a man of color, about 1890. In 1895 it changed its name to the "Daily Crusader." No copy located, but the paper is listed in the newspaper directories of 1890 to 1896, and is mentioned in "Nos Hommes et notre Histoire" by Desdunes, p. 191. Very radical.

The Daily Southern Star.

1865

F. and E. Daily. Library of Congress has the issue of Dec. 2, 1865.

La Démocratie Française, Journal Mensuel publié par le Club de la Democratie Française de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

1880-1884

F. Monthly, Weekly. Democratic. Established in April 1880, as a monthly. On May 6, 1882, the Club sold the paper to J. Gentil, who became editor-proprietor and changed it to a weekly. He retired on April 26, 1884, admitting defeat, and the publication stopped. The Club later resurrected it under a new name—"Le Franco-Louisianais." Vol. I, No. 12 (April 15, 1881) and the bound files of Vols. III and IV (May 6, 1882-April 26, 1884) are in the author's collection.

Le Démocrate.

1848

F. Weekly. " 'Le Démocrate,' tel est le titre du nouveau journal Français du a la collaboration de deux habiles écrivains, MM. Armand Garreau et Supervielle . . . leur journal est-il un petit chef d'oeuvre de malice spirituelle et de gaité de bonne compagnie." From "Revue Louisianaise," November 1848: 144. In his "Portraits Littéraires," Charles Testut states that only nine issues appeared. No copy located.

Le Diamant, Publication Illustrée, paraissant tous les Samedis.

1887- ?

F. Weekly. Established Jan. 29, 1887, and was published "sous les auspices des Cercles et Associations littéraires et artistiques de la Nouvelle-Orléans." A. Meynier edited the paper in a most amusing manner and published interesting stories of picturesque happenings in the history of the state, and a great many proverbs and songs in the Negro-French dialect. Howard Memorial Library has Vol. I, No. 2 (Feb. 5, 1887) to No. 26 (July 31) complete.

Le Dimanche.

1861-1876?

F. Weekly on Sunday. Democratic. Established by J. J. Trosclair in January 1861. In February R. P. Théard became part owner, and in 1862, Michel Vidal became the proprietor. Vol. I, No. 7 (Feb. 10, 1861) and June 8, 15, 29, and July 6, of 1862, are in the Wisconsin Historical Library. Issue for April 6, 1862, in the Library of Congress.

In 1875 an association of printers either bought or resurrected the paper, and brought out their first edition on Nov. 28, 1875, numbered Vol. I, No. 1. R. P. Théard, L. H. Sallettes were editors, and Adolphe Calongne was an associate. Vol. I, No. 6 to No. 17 (Jan. 2 to Mar. 19, 1876) is in the author's collection.

L'Écho.

1809

F. and E. Daily. No copy located. Only known through a statement by Governor Claiborne in a letter of Nov. 18, 1809:

There was lately a daily paper called the "Echo" printed in French and English, but it has been discontinued. (From Claiborne Official Letter Books. Vol. V:16.)

L'Écho du Commerce. Se publie par Theodore Lamberte et paraît tous les jours excepté le Dimanche. 1808

F. and E. Daily. Only issue located is in the Wisconsin Historical Library; copy of Sept. 28, 1808, Vol. I, No. 5. This is probably the journal mentioned by Claiborne under the name of "Echo."

L'Écho de la Louisiane. Journal politique, littéraire, administratif et commercial. Fondé par un Société Louisianais, et publiée à la Nouvelle-Orléans tous les jours (excepté Lundi) par A. Crébassol et Cie.

1836- ?

Dec. 25, of 1836, (Vol. I, No. 100) is in the Library of Congress, and, Oct. 16, was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition; present whereabouts unknown.

L'Écho National. 1846-1848+

F. Semi-weekly. A. Aubry, Théard & Co., who owned and published "La Revue Louisianaise," established "L'Echo" as an "Annexe de la Revue Louisianaise" about 1846. Aubry was editor-in-chief of both papers. Author has "Troisième Année," No. 128, April 16, 1848, which would make it begin in May, 1845; also has No. 130 of Sunday, April 23, 1848.

L'Écureuil. 1837

F. Semi-weekly on Thursdays and Sundays. Vol. I, No. 1, of Nov. 19, 1837, is in the collection of the author. Only copy located.

L'Entr'acte. 1850-1851

(a) F. Tri-weekly on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Established Dec. 5, 1850, and was published by A. Britsch with L. Placide Canonge as "rédacteur en chef et gérant." It dealt with literature and the fine arts, contained good

dramatic criticism and was illustrated by lithographs of famous actresses. The bound files of the "Première Année," No. 1, (Dec. 5, 1850) through "Deuxième Année," No. 38, (March 4, 1851), are in the collection of the author. Only copies located.

L'Entr'acte. Journal des théâtres, littéraire et artistique.
Publié par Alfred Mercier, rédacteur-en-chef et L. E. Marchand, imprimeur-éditeur. 1870

(b) F. Weekly on Saturdays. Established Nov. 19, 1870. It must not be confused with the earlier periodical of the same name, with which it had no connection. Howard Memorial Library has Vol. I, No. 1, Nov. 19, 1870, and the issue for Nov. 26.

L'Époque. Politique, commerce, littérature, arts, sciences.
Journal hebdomadaire: L. Placide Canonge, rédacteur en chef. L. E. Marchand, gérant. 1865-1870

F. Weekly. Later semi-weekly. Established in 1865. New Orleans directory for 1870 lists it as a semi-weekly French paper edited by Placide Canonge and L. E. Marchand. Issue of February 9, 1868 (3me Année, No. 22), is in the author's collection. That of April 18, 1869 (Vol. 4, No. 32), is in the Louisiana Historical Museum. Author has also Dec. 8, 15 and 22 of 1867. On Dec. 22, 1867 "L'Époque" absorbed "L'Avenir," but they must have separated soon after.

L'Équité, Journal du Progrès Universel. 1871

F. Weekly. Radical-Republican. It was established and edited by Charles Testut on April 9, 1871, after he had sold 120 shares at \$10 each of a company formed to own and operate it. After the first three issues were printed by the Propagateur Catholique Press, it refused to print any more because "L'Équité" espoused the cause of spiritualism and advocated conciliation between the whites and blacks, which made it intensely unpopular. This and the competition of "La Commune" caused it to expire in October 1871. Vol. I, No. 1 (April 9, 1871), to No. 25 (Sept. 24), are in the Howard Memorial Library and are the only copies located.

L'Estafette, Journal politique, littéraire et commercial.

1861-1862

F. Daily; weekly; semi-weekly. Established by Frank F. Barclay on June 2, 1861, as a daily. By October the name was changed to "L'Estafette du Sud." In his issue of Oct. 6, 1861 (Première Année, No. 69), the editor announced that he resumed publication after an enforced interruption of three weeks "brought about by the ignoble manoeuvres of a miscreant," and that on account of the hard times, daily publication could no longer be continued, and that from then on the paper would appear only on Saturday evenings. Emile Lefranc became editor in January 1862 (Meschacébé, Jan. 11, 1862) and bought the paper from Barclay, operating it under the name of Emile Lefranc & Co. After the capture of New Orleans, General Butler suppressed it for publishing bitter attacks against the Federal Government, but permitted it to resume publication on September 5, 1862. ("General Butler in New Orleans" by Parton, p. 434.)

"L'Estafette du Dimanche" was probably a special weekly edition for the Parishes published after Lefranc changed the paper back to a daily again. Library of Congress, Wisconsin Historical Library, and the author have scattering issues. On July 27, 1862, Lefranc merged this paper in "La Renaissance Louisianaise."

L'Étoile du Sud.

F. It had a very short run during or soon after the Civil War. (Foreign Language Press of New Orleans by Kendall, in *La. Hist. Quart.*, July 1929:365.) No copy located.

L'Évantail, Journal bi-hebdomadaire, le Jeudi et le Dimanche.

1846-1847

F. Semi-weekly. This was a literary journal established by L. Siret, G. Souterre, L. Placide Canonge, in November 1846. No copy located, but the author has the Prospectus dated Nov. 8, 1846. It ceased publication circa 1847. ("Esquisses Locales par Cyprien Dufour," p. 133.)

L'Explicateur Américain. (American Exponent.) 1854-1855

F. and E. Weekly on Saturdays. Established December 1854, printed and published by Joseph Etter, 87 Rue de la Commune. Vol. I, No. 40 (Oct. 17, 1855), is the only copy located, and is in the collection of the author.

Le Figaro. 1838

F. Daily. Established by J. J. Regnard in 1838. The issue of July 3, 1838, marked "34 Le Figaro 1838" is in the Library of Congress; another copy of the same issue is in the Louisiana Historical Museum. These are the only issues located.

Le Franco-Américain, Journal Politique, Commercial et Littéraire. 1848-1850

F. Daily, except Monday. Independent. "L'Abeille" announced that "Le Franco-Américain," formerly published in New York, will appear in New Orleans on March 21, 1848. René Masson founded the paper ("Revue Louisianais," Vol. 5, p. 549), and a chartered association of fifty shareholders published it in New Orleans. There must have been hiatuses in its appearances because some of its subscribers asked if they should pay for the interruptions in publication. ("Revue Louisianais," July 9, 1848, p. 360.) On May 24, 1850, C. Potier and A. Joly signed a statement announcing the sale of the paper to "Le Moniteur du Sud."

Le Franco-Italien, Journal du Dimanche. 1859

F. Weekly on Sunday. Established June 19, 1859, by Leon Laugrin. Only copy located was July 24, 1859 (Vol. I, No. 5), in author's collection. It was two pages, both in French. There were articles of interest to Italians, but nothing printed in their language.

Le Franco-Louisianais, Journal hebdomadaire paraissant le Samedi matin. Propriétaire-editeur: Club de la Démocratie Française. 1881-1896

F. Weekly. Democratic. The "Club de la Démocratie Française" established "Le Démocratie Française" in 1881

and sold it to J. Gentil the following year. On April 26, 1884, he gave up the paper and it ceased publication. The *Club* revived it under a new name, "Le Franco-Américain," which they considered as a continuation of their former paper.

In 1886 the New Orleans directory gives Emile Rivoire as the editor. L. P. Bouby edited it in 1887 and '88, and possibly later. In 1896 it failed and J. A. Buisson was administrator. Its name did not appear in the city directory for the next year. Copies of Oct. 8, 1887 (8me Année, No. 2) and of July 21, 1888 (8me Année, No. 43), are in the author's collection. Only copies located.

Le Franc-Maçon Louisianais. Publié par le F. . Ch. David.
1845-1846

F. Monthly. It was established by Charles David on Nov. 1, 1845, and was devoted to the interests of Free Masonry. Vol. I (Nov. 1, 1845 to Nov. 15, 1846), consisting of twelve numbers bound together, is in the collection of the author; they are the only copies found.

Le Franc-Parleur. 1835

F. Weekly on Sundays; later semi-weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays, and from May 19, 1836 on, it was a tri-weekly. A one-sheet prospectus of this paper, undated, in the Howard Memorial Library, states that "Le Franc-Parleur" would be published by A. Crébassol on Sunday mornings without the help of collaborators. Only copies located: Vol. I, No. 22 (July 2, 1835), in author's collection; Vol. I, No. 23 (Dimanche, 5 Juillet, 1835), in the Howard Memorial Library, and Vol. II, No. 38 (May 19, 1836) in Yale College Library.

Gazette de la Louisiane. (Louisiana Gazette.) 1804-1826

E. and F. Weekly; semi-weekly; tri-weekly and daily. Federalist. It was established on July 24, 1804, by John Mowry, under the name of "Louisiana Gazette," and was the first newspaper to be printed in the English language in Louisiana. It was not until June 1817 that a French section

was added, under the title of "Gazette de la Louisiane." The paper was first brought out as a weekly until Jan. 15, 1805, when it changed to a semi-weekly; then on April 3, 1810, it was made a daily and the name was changed to "The Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Daily Advertiser." At the same time a semi-weekly edition was begun under the title "The Louisiana Gazette for the Country."

The following year, beginning with the issue of September 6, the name was again changed, this time to "The Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Advertiser and" it became a tri-weekly. Between March 30 and April 4, 1815, the title changed to "The Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Merchantile Advertiser," and on Jan. 13, 1817, it again became a daily, but only until Feb. 18, 1817, when it returned to a tri-weekly basis. On Jan. 31, 1818, it again became a daily. Its name was changed to "Gazette de l'État" on Jan. 17, 1826, and from then on it changed its offices so frequently, due to financial difficulties, that business men acquired the custom of sending out a messenger each morning to find out where its office was located. ("Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana," Vol. II, p. 154.) Files from July 31, 1804, through November 1826, with occasional copies missing, are in the Archives at City Hall, New Orleans. No later copies could be located. Yale College Library has March 19, 1818.

Le Grelot, Journal Politique et Littéraire. 1846

F. Semi-weekly on Thursday and Sunday. Founded in July 1846 and published by an association of workmen (probably printers). It had no connection with the defunct "Réforme," having merely taken over its subscribers. "Le Grelot," Vol. I, No. 8, July 30, 1846, in Howard Memorial Library. The only other issue located is that of the author, Vol. I, No. 4, July 16, 1846.

La Guêpe. 1817-1818

(a) F. Probably weekly. It was established by M. Bonneval in 1817, and ceased to appear in 1818, when he was

killed in a duel. ("Une Colonie Française en Louisiane par de Baroncelli," N. O. 1909 : 106). No copies located.

La Guêpe.

1902–present

(b) F. Established by J. G. de Baroncelli, on Oct. 11, 1902. It still appears at irregular intervals, and is the sole remaining newspaper published in French in Louisiana. It must not be confused with the previous paper of that name.

L'Homoïon, Organe de la doctrine Hahnemanniene.

1859–1861

F. Monthly. A medical journal dedicated to the cause of homeopathy, established May 1, 1859, by Dr. Taxil, and edited by him. The author has in his library, bound, the first twelve numbers beginning May 1859, and the eight first numbers of 1860. These latter bear a changed sub-title which reads, "L'Homoïon, Revue de la doctrine Hahnemanniene," and they appeared at indeterminate intervals. The author also has Nos. 4–8 of 1861. On April 10 of that year the journal was made a monthly again, published the 10th of each month under the altered sub-title of "L'Homoïon, Journal de la Société Hahnemanniene."

L'Impartial.

F. It was a paper published in French in New Orleans, edited by L. Placide Canonge.

L'Indépendant.

1835

(a) F. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. It was established in 1835 by J. A. Gaux et Cie. Howard Memorial Library has No. 17, Tuesday, May 26, 1835.

L'Indépendant, Journal Franco-Américain.

1884–1886

(b) F. Weekly on Mondays. Established by L. Dermigny, a Frenchman, in 1884, probably in January. In November 1886 the "Indépendant" was moved to New York, the first issue appearing there being that of November 15. The publication day for that city was changed to Thursday, but Dermigny continued to publish a New Orleans edition on

Monday as usual. Emile Serres, one of its principal editors, remained in New Orleans to attend to the paper's interests. ("L'Indépendant," Nov. 15, 1886.)

I do not know how long the New Orleans edition was continued. In March 1887 the paper became an evening daily and Dermigny sold it to a stock company. The following June it became a morning paper and the format was made larger. ("Indépendant," Sept. 8, 1887.) How much longer it continued being published in New York, I do not know. Only copies located were those of the author.

Le Jeffersonian.

1846

F. and E. Weekly. No copies located. It is mentioned in "La Revue Louisianaise" (Vol. I, Aug. 23, 1846 : 515) as publishing the accounts of the sessions of the Legislature in 1846.

Le Journal des Petites Annonces et le Guide pour L'Exposition.

1884

F. Weekly on Mondays. L. Dermigny, who started "L'Indépendant" launched the above journal in 1884, to take advantage of the Louisiana Cotton Exposition. No copies located, but it is listed in "The American Newspaper Directory" for 1885.

Le Journal du Commerce.

1829-1832

F. Probably weekly. It was established about 1829 by Ben. Buisson, who edited it until it expired, after an existence of only three years. ("Histoire de la Presse Franco-Américaine par Alexandre Belisle," p. 374.) No copies located.

Le Journal des Familles.

1879?-1880

F. Weekly. Established by Dr. Charles Testut, about 1879 or 1880. In April 1880 he changed its name to "Le Journal du Peuple." ("Abeille," April 9, 1880.) No copies located.

Le Journal du Peuple.

1880

F. Weekly. In April 1880 Dr. Charles Testut changed the

name of his paper, "Le Journal des Familles," to "Le Journal du Peuple." (Advertisement in "l'Abeille," April 9, 1880.) It probably expired soon afterward. No copies located.

Le Journal de la Société Médicale de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

1839

(a) F. Quarterly Medical Journal. Established for the Society on Jan. 1, 1839, by a publication committee composed of Drs. A. Bahier, E. Fortin, H. Daret and Sabin-Martin. Only four numbers were published, according to Dr. Rudolph Matas, and they are in the Library of the Medical School of Tulane University, New Orleans. This is the earliest medical journal printed in Louisiana. No. 4, Ire Année, Nov., 1839, is in the author's collection.

Le Journal de la Société Médicale de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

1859-1861

(b) F. Monthly. Medical Review. Established July 1859. Copies for July 1859 and July and September 1860, are in the Howard Memorial Library. Dr. Rudolph Matas informed me that it was edited by Dr. Thiery, the secretary of the Medical Society, and that after appearing from July 1859 through June 1860, it ceased publication for a short time but started again and ran until sometime in 1861, when it was stopped by the war.

Le Journal du Soir.

1867?- ?

Edited by Rivailles and Noblom. Fischer was associated with them in the ownership. No copy located. Mention seen in "L'Epoque" of Dec. 15, 1867.

Le Journal de Tout le Monde.

1848

F. Semi-weekly. Established in January 1848. It was published by C. H. Pothier and A. Joly. Belisle insists that L. Placide Canonge founded it, but I think he was only its editor. Vol. I, No. 13 (Feb. 24, 1848) is in the Louisiana State Museum. No other copies located.

La Lanterne.

1873

F. Weekly on Sunday. Established by Charles Testut in 1873. ("Carillon," Sept. 21, 1873 : 1.) No copies located.

La Lanterne Magique. (The Magic Lantern.)

1808

F. and E. Weekly. Only one copy known, No. 5 of Vol. I (Nov. 20, 1808), which is in the Wisconsin Historical Library. It was published by Johnson and Ravenscraft. There are several references to this paper in "The Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne":

It is rumored that Burr and Dayton and other of their friends will be in New Orleans in the month of April or May; proposals have been issued here for publishing a weekly paper to be called "The Magic Lantern"; it is to be conducted by a society of "choice spirits," among whom are numbered Bollman, Workman, Kerr, Alexander, Daversac and several others alike distinguished for friendly dispositions toward the "would be emperor" (Aaron Burr). (From a letter to James Madison, Mar. 17, 1808, Vol. IV, p. 167.) The "Lanterne Magique" is printed once a week—It is a vehicle of the most vulgar abuse of the officers and friends of the government, and is edited nominally by a Frenchman named Daudet. (From a letter to Robt. Smith, sec'y. of state; dated Nov. 18, 1809.)

Liberateur.

? -1835

"The editors ask that anyone possessing copies of 'Liberateur,' published in New Orleans by Milomower about thirty years ago, would please bring them to the offices of the paper and lend them to the editors for a few days." (From "Tribune de la Nouvelle-Orleans," June 13, 1865.)

As the "Tribune" was a newspaper conducted by Negroes in the interest of Negroes, it can be deduced from the above notice that an anti-slavery newspaper, "Le Libérateur," was published clandestinely in New Orleans as early as 1835. If this supposition is correct it will prove the earliest anti-slavery paper in Louisiana and a great rarity. No copies found.

La Liberté. (La Libertad.)

1869

F. and Spanish. Weekly.

In June 1869 "La Liberté" was founded and took the place of "Las Dos Republicas." It was printed in French

and Spanish and was dedicated to the cause of Cuba's freedom. ("Le Louisianais," June 19, 1869.)

Dr. J. G. Hava was the publisher and Ramon S. Diaz the editor. ("New Orleans Directory" for 1870.)

La Loge d'Opera. (The Opera Box.) 1856-1857

F. and E. Weekly on Saturdays. A literary journal established on Nov. 15, 1856, by Edward Clifton Wharton, who edited the English section, and Charles de la Bretonne ("Jacques de R."), who was editor of the French part. This section was not just a translation of the English, but contained entirely original French matter. It made a specialty of its critiques of the opera and new plays, and another feature was the "Gallerie des Jolies Femmes," elaborate descriptions of society women, which never once mentioned their names—a genteel reticence which would not be appreciated today. I have examined the files of Vol. I, from No. 1 (Nov. 15, 1856) to No. 26 (May 9, 1857), and believe that no more copies were published after the latter date.

La Lorgnette, *Revue des Théâtres, Courrier des Salons, Journal des Artistes.* 1841-1843

F. Semi-weekly on Thursday and Sunday. Established about 1841. When the theatres closed in summer, publication stopped also and was only resumed when they opened again in the fall. L. Placide Canonge was editor, and "Gaux et Trosclair" were the printers. Howard Memorial Library has No. 49 (Dec. 11, 1842) of Vol. II; and Nos. 2 (Jan. 6, 1843) to 30 (April 16, 1843) of Vol. III, with numbers 10, 14 and 26 missing.

Louisiana Republican. 1881-1882

F. and E. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. The "American Newspaper Directory" of 1883 lists this paper as established in 1881 and published by Republican Pub. Co. No copies found.

Le Louisianais et Journal du Commerce. (The Louisianian and Journal of Commerce.) 1839

F. and E. Daily. Established by Jérôme Bayon in 1839 after he sold "L'Abeille." It was edited by Charles Bayon, Jérôme's brother, and by P. K. Wagner. It lasted not more than a year. In Library of Congress, Vol. I, from No. 1 (Monday, Jan. 14, 1839) to No. 30 (March 2, 1839). The American Antiquarian Society has issue of Jan. 14, 1839.

La Louisiane.

1841

F. Semi-weekly on Thursday and Sunday. Established by a group of young literary men on Sept. 12, 1841. Numa Dufour signed the prospectus. Author has the first year, bound, Nos. 1 (Sept. 12, 1841) to 18 (Nov. 11, 1841). This last issue contained a bitter article complaining that it was the last number as they had not been able to secure sufficient subscriptions at \$10 per year to make it pay. Yale College Library has Sept. 12, 1841.

A notice in "Le Taenarion" (Vol. I, No. 1, Oct. 4, 1846), stated that "La Louisiane" was merged with the "Taenarion Satires Periodiques" on Oct. 4, 1846, to form "Le Taenarion, Journal de Progrès," under the ownership of Agaisse and Boasse with Felix de Courmont as editor. This makes it seem likely that "La Louisiane" was revived soon after it died on Nov. 11, 1841, and continued until it was absorbed in 1846. It was much better written than the average, had a literary turn of phrase and excellent news from France.

Le Louisianais States Rights.

1860

F. and E. Issue of Feb. 22, 1860, in the Louisiana State Museum.

Le Messager des Dames, Journal de Littérature et de Modes.

F. Weekly on Thursdays. A cover of this magazine was seen in the Howard Memorial Library, but cannot now be found. It gave the information that it was the "Première Livraison" and that Fremaux was the "Libraire Éditeur" at 162 Royal Street, and that it was printed by Bayon & Sollé. No complete number has ever been found.

Le Moniteur de la Louisiane.

1794-1814

F. Weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly. Established March 3, 1794, by Louis Duclot, the first newspaper to be

published in Louisiana. Its amusing motto was: "*Bombalio, Clangor, Stridor, Taratantara, Murmer.*" Its earliest recorded issue is that of Aug. 25, 1794, No. 26, which was reproduced in facsimile in the Louisiana Historical Publications Vol. I, No. 4. The plates, according to Wm. Beer, were burned in a printer's fire and the original paper was also destroyed. ("*Moniteur de la Louisiane*" by Wm. Beer, in Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, Vol. XIV, part 2, 1920 : 127-131.)

In 1802 it was still a weekly and J. B. L. S. Fontaine, who had become editor in 1796, was by 1804 also its publisher. (See issue No. 432 of Aug. 16, 1804, in Howard Library.) Berquin Duvalon ("*Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas in the year 1802,*" p. 61) wrote: "The printer himself (of the "*Moniteur*") told me there were never more than twenty-four subscribers obtained for the paper and that in consequence it died." This makes it seem probable that there must have been an interruption in publication previous to 1801.

In 1809 (November) "The '*Moniteur*' is printed twice a week and in French only." (Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, Vol. V, p. 15.) On Dec. 18, 1810, the paper became a tri-weekly. Fontaine sold it to Toulouse & Le Faux (C. Morane Toulouse and Louis F. M. Le Faux) on Jan. 3, 1811, and on May 24, 1812, Le Faux bought out his partner and became sole owner. It returned to a semi-weekly appearance on June 8, 1814. Fontaine, at his death on July 4, 1814, bequeathed his file of the paper to the City Council and in his will said:

This collection will furnish some day the materials for the history of this territory, seeing that the "*Moniteur*" is the only journal which contains all the official documents, Spanish, French and American, which relate to the changes of government and all officially issued territorial laws, decisions of the City Council, municipal notices, etc., etc., also the consumption of flour by the bakers, the bills of mortality and the list of baptisms and marriages etc.

It is unfortunate that only nine years out of the twenty which should compose this legacy, can be found in the archives of the City Hall today. The paper was said to have

ceased publication about 1815 during the administration of Mayor Girod. (Kendall, "Early New Orleans Newspapers," *La. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. 10.) Aug. 25, 1794, was owned by W. H. Wilson. (Destroyed.) Sept. 4, 1800 and May 10, 1806 are in the library of the late T. P. Thompson. Aug. 14, 1802, Nov. 26, 1803, Feb. 28, 1807 and July 3, 1813 are in Louisiana State Museum. May 7, 1808 is in Wisconsin Historical Library. Oct. 22, 1806 to July 2, 1814 are in the New Orleans City Archives. Aug. 16, 1804 is in the Howard Memorial Library. Feb. 21, 1810 and Sept. 22, 1812 are in the collection of the author. Sept. 24, 1803 is in possession of Edw. A. Parsons of New Orleans, as is also Jan. 2, (No. 1413) to Dec. 30, 1813, (complete).

Le Moniteur du Sud. (Il Monitore del Sur.) Organe des populations Franco-Américaines. 1849-1850

F. and Italian. Weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly.

Established Aug. 5, 1849, as a weekly (on Sundays), half in French, and half in Italian, under the title "Monitore del Sur." On October 28 it was changed to a semi-weekly and the Italian section edited by Dr. A. Natili was dropped, after having appeared only thirteen times. On Feb. 3, 1850, it became a tri-weekly, and on the 24th the publishers' names first appeared: "MM. L. Dufau, E. Eude and J. Lamarre."

On May 24, 1850, "Le Moniteur du Sud" bought out "Le Franco-Américain." The bound file of the first year (No. 1, Aug. 5, 1849, to No. 85, May 24, 1850) is in the author's library. They are the only copies found.

Le Moquer, Journal des Flaneurs. 1837

F. Weekly on Sundays. Vol. I, No. 31, Sept. 10, 1837, in the Louisiana State Museum, is the only copy found.

Le Moustique, Journal hebdomadaire, dévoué aux intérêts et à l'amusement du public. 1892

F. Weekly. Established Sept. 14, 1892, by J. L. Francioni who was both editor and proprietor. Vol. I, No. 1 (Sept. 14, 1892) is in the Louisiana State Museum. Vol. I, No. 7, in the author's library. These are the only numbers found.

Le National, Journal du Soir. 1855-1858?

F. Daily except Sundays and holidays. Established about October 1855 by an association of printers who both printed and published it. They were Charles Dupaty, C. de la Bretonne, Jos. Dupaty, Jos. Rivero, A. H. Elie, and L. J. Even. In 1856 Théard, another printer, bought out the interests of Rivero, Elie and Even, and the paper was published by R. P. Théard, de la Bretonne & Co., the two Dupatys being the company. Marciacq was at one time connected with it. (Meschacébé, Sept. 25, 1858.) It must have ceased publication about 1858, as it was not listed in succeeding city directories.

Vol. I, No. 148 (March 27, 1856), in the author's library.

The New Orleans Chronicle. 1818-1819

F. and E. Daily. This paper was launched in July 1818 by Thomas W. Lorrain. So far only three copies have been discovered and they are all in the New Jersey Historical Society of Newark. Their first number is Vol. I, No. 2 (Tuesday, July 14, 1818), and with it is a prospectus printed in both French and English. The paper itself is entirely in English, with only the advertisements reprinted in French. This is also true of the other two numbers in which the title changes to "The New Orleans Daily Chronicle." These are Vol. 3, Nos. 326 and 327, dated respectively Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 13 and 14, 1819. Although in these three copies only the advertisements are in French, the fact that the prospectus was in French, and that Kendall (La. Hist. Quart. July 1929) stated that C. Morane Toulouse was its editor, makes me believe that it must have carried a French section at some time in its career. It is for this reason that I include it.

L'Observateur Louisianais. Revue Mensuelle, Religieuse, Politique et Littéraire. 1892-1897

F. Monthly. Established Jan. 2, 1892, by Rev. Père F. Rougé. Baroncelli became its editor in February 1895. It ceased publication in December 1897. Complete files in Howard Memorial Library and in the author's collection.

L'Omnibus, Journal politique, littéraire et commercial, publiée à la Nouvelle-Orléans trois fois par semaine, et redigé par une Société de Jeunes Gens. 1840-1841

F. and Spanish. Tri-weekly. Established in December 1840 by a "Société de Jeunes Gens." Library of Congress has No. 3 of 1840 (Thursday, December 22), and the issue of Jan. 5, 1841. Only copies found.

L'Opéra et ses Hôtes. 1881

F. Established in 1881. It bore on its cover "Sous la direction: G. de Beauplan. Album illustré avec Photographies et Esquises biographiques par F. Armant. Edité à l'Imprimerie du Croissant." It was a large and elaborately printed magazine containing biographies of the opera singers of de Beauplan's troupe which was then singing in New Orleans. The actual photographs of the artists were pasted on the pages. It was published in four "Livraisons." Howard Memorial Library has a full set.

L'Opinion. 1886-1888

F. Weekly. Established by A. G. Nicolopulo, a Greek, in 1886, as a rival to "L'Abeille." He conducted it until September 1888 at a loss of \$3000, and then sold his library and furniture to get money enough to resurrect it as a daily. It began to appear again on Oct. 20, 1888, but Nicolopulo's funds ran out and the paper ceased publication on November 1, after a run of only ten days.

When Nicolopulo went broke, Trépagnier, a strange old man with a wen on the side of his forehead as big as a billard ball, took over the paper and ran it for awhile. His first act was to paint an enormous sign and hang it on the front door of the newspaper office on Royal Street. The sign was in French and read: "*Sur les debris encore fumant de L'Opinion' (resuscité).*" (From Diary of Alfred Mercier.) Howard Memorial Library has "1re Année, No. 11, Dimanche 9 Janvier 1887.

L'Orléanais. (Daily Orleanian.) Journal quotidien, Politique, Commercial et Littéraire, et Journal officiel du Conseil de la 3me Municipalité, Nouvelle-Orléans. 1847-1858

(a) F. Daily. Established in May 1847 by J. C. Prendergast, who continued to publish it. Its first editor was Paul Boutet, who was succeeded by de Laue-Maryat. Paul Villars was also its editor. Its issue of April 18, 1858, carried an announcement that it was forced to suspend as its offices in the 3rd Municipality were too far away from the wharves and the telegraph. Its equipment was sold at auction in September 1859.

Issues of April 23, 1849, Jan. 1, 1850, and June 5, 1853, in the author's library. Library of Congress has a bound file for 1847-48 (November 19-March 18), and Howard Memorial Library has January 10 and November 19 of 1852, and September 15 and November 4 of 1857.

L'Orléanais.

1891-1893

(b) F. Weekly. After "Le Progrès" failed, its editor-owner, L. P. Bouby, established "L'Orléanais" in 1891. It is mentioned in the city directory of 1893, but the publishers' names given were L. P. Bouby and C. L. Babled. No copies located. It must not be confused with the previous paper of that name.

Le Passe Temps, Macédoine Politique et Littéraire. Publié les
5, 10, 15, 20, 25 et 30 de chaque mois. 1827-1829

F. Six times per month. Established in 1827, probably by Boimare who was one of its editors. Vol. I is in the St. Louis University Library, St. Louis, Mo. Vol. II is in the Library of Congress. Howard Memorial Library has the bound files from July 30, 1827, to January 1829.

Le Patriote.

1838

(a) F. Daily except Mondays. Published by F. Duclerc. Vol. I, No. 13, May 27, 1838, is in the Louisiana State Museum. It is the only copy found.

Le Patriote, Revue Hebdomadaire, Littéraire, Artistique et Industrielle.

1876- ?

(b) F. Weekly on Sundays. Established July 2, 1876, with Fernand Armant as editor. The first seven issues,

beginning with July 2, are in the library of the author and are the only copies found. Must not be confused with the previous paper of this name.

Le Penseur. About 1847

Cyprien Dufour (in "Esquisses Locales," p. 101) states that a journal called "Le Penseur" was published by James Foulhouse in New Orleans, a little before 1847. No copies found.

Le Petit Journal. 1879

F. Weekly. The "Comptes Rendus" of L'Athénée Louisianais of May 1879 mention that Charles Bléton was the editor of a new paper, "Le Petit Journal," which had just appeared for the first time. No copies found.

Le Plébéien. Previous to 1847

It was a "Whig journal published in French in New Orleans, previous to 1847." ("Vigilant," May 5, 1847.) No copies found.

Le Polyglotte, Journal Scientifique et Littéraire. Publié alternativement en Anglais et en Français. 1848

F. and E. Established by l'Abbé Malavergne, director of the College of New Orleans, to teach his method of language instruction. Five numbers, bound together and undated, are in the author's library. The approximate date of publication was learned from the fact that the pamphlets were advertised for sale in the "Franco-Louisianais" during 1848. No other copies found.

Le Practicien Homéopathique. 1857-1858

F. Monthly devoted to Homeopathy. Established Nov. 15, 1857, by Louis Caboche. The author has Nos. 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, of Vol. I. Howard Memorial Library owns issues from No. 1 through that of October 1858, with April and June missing.

La Presse des Deux Mondes, Journal Universel. 1848-1849

F. Semi-weekly, Sundays and Wednesdays. "P. D'Artlys" (de Bautre) was the editor and general manager, and Gaux and Dutuit were the printers. Howard Memorial Library has a few scattering numbers from January to April, 1849, which are called "3e Année," and are in bad condition. They are the only copies found.

Le Progrès.

1890

The New Orleans directory for 1890 lists "Le Progrès," Louis P. Bouby, proprietor. As Bouby launched "L'Orléanais" (b) in 1891, it is probable that "Le Progrès" expired in the year of its own birth. No copies found.

Le Progrès et Liberté.

1886

F. Monthly. Established January 1886 with Gaston Dupoy de Hours as "Directeur-Gérant." It was a 24-page bulletin of Freemasonry. Vol. I, No. 1, in Howard Memorial Library. No other copies found.

Le Propagateur Louisianais: Journal hebdomadaire du Cercle Social, dirigé par Edouard Louvet, Redacteur-Principal. Littérature, Politique, Industrie, Sciences, Beaux-Arts.

1827

F. Weekly on Saturdays. Edouard Louvet, from Calvados, France, launched a French newspaper called "Le Reveil," in New York City in 1825. In January 1827 he moved it to New Orleans, La., and changed its name to "Le Propagateur Louisianais." He did not change his serial numbering, however, and so the first issue to appear in New Orleans is marked "Troisième Année." It was printed at the "Imprimerie Française du Cercle Social, rue Condé, No. 20," averaged sixteen pages an issue, and its subscription price was \$6.00 per year. In July 1827 it ceased publication, and "Le Passe-Temps," its rival, published on July 30 a satirical obituary between heavy mourning bands. The only known issues are in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, which has Numbers 2 (January 13) to 10 and 12 to 17 (April 28) of 1827.

Le Propagateur Catholique. 1842-1888

F. Weekly. Established by L'Abbé Perché on Nov. 12, 1842. Both the "American Newspaper Directory" of 1885, and the catalogue of newspapers in the Wisconsin Historical Library state it was founded in 1810, but this is incorrect. This mistake probably arose because they confounded "Le Propagateur," which expired in 1827, with "Le Propagateur Catholique." A bitter disagreement between the Bishop of New Orleans and the wardens of the St. Louis Cathedral, over the right of appointment of its pastor, caused Perché to found this paper in order to win public opinion to the side of his superior; and although it was advertised as published by a society of literary men, Perché himself did most of the work. The Abbé continued to edit the paper until Aug. 29, 1857, when he announced that the condition of his health forced his retirement. It continued to appear under various editors until 1888. (Catalogue of the Newspapers in the possession of Wisconsin Historical Society.)

The only long run of this publication is in the St. Louis University Library, St. Louis, Mo., which has Vol. I (No. 1, Nov. 12, 1842) through Vol. XX (May 15 to Nov. 6, 1852) complete. The author has bound together in a small volume, 22 x 14 cm, what purports to be the issues for the first year of its appearance, 1842-1843; but, as one number ends and another begins in the middle of the same page, he believes this to be a reprint. In addition he has scattered issues between 1857 and 1865. The Wisconsin Historical Library has issues from November 1842 to May 1843; January 1861 to March 1862; April to December 1862. The American Antiquarian Society has Vol. I, 1842-1843.

Le Quatorze Septembre. 1875

F. Weekly. Established by Albert Favre on Nov. 7, 1875. It only ran four issues and expired, on December 6 of the same year. (Meschacébé, April 1, 1876.) No copies found.

La Réforme. Politique, Commercial et Littéraire. 1845-1846

F. Semi-weekly, Sundays and Thursdays. Established and edited by Paul Boutet on Aug. 23, 1845, and printed by

René P. Théard, who either bought, or took it over in settlement of an unpaid printing bill, in April 1846. In a column headed "Littérature Indigène" it published many essays and poems by Creole writers.

Author has Vol. I, Nos. 12 (Sept. 25, 1845), 52, 57, 61, 65, 69, 75, 77, 79, 82-84, 86 and 87 (June 17, 1846). Howard Library has Vol. I, No. 65.

La Renaissance, Journal Quotidien paraissant tous les matins le Dimanche excepté. Eugene Lamulonière, Rédacteur en chef. Henri Vignaud, Gérant. 1861-1862

F. A daily called "La Renaissance" was established in May 1862 by Eugene Lamulonière, Henri Vignaud and Charles Escousse, as an adjunct to "La Renaissance Louisianaise," a weekly journal founded the previous year. It (the daily) had both a morning and an evening edition, the former printed on a sheet four times as large as the latter. I do not know how long the "Renaissance" (daily) was continued, but believe publication was stopped when or soon after Lefranc bought the "Renaissance Louisianaise." (July 27, 1862.)

The author has of Vol. I, Nos. 21 (June 11, 1862), 38, 42 (both editions, evening and morning), and 55. The Wisconsin Historical Library has scattering issues between No. 1 of Vol. I and the issue of July 19, 1862.

La Renaissance Louisianaise, Revue hebdomadaire, Politique, Scientifique et Littéraire. 1861-1871

F. Weekly on Sundays. Established May 5, 1861, with Emile Hiriart as *redacteur-en-chef* of the political section, and Henri Vignaud as *gerant* of the literary part. Dr. Beugnot, Ben. Buisson, A. Canonge, P. Canonge, C. Dufour, N. Dufour, O. Dugué, C. Delery, A. Fabre, Dr. Faget, Chs. Gayarré, E. Lamulonière, Ad. Schreiber, F. Limet, D. Rouquette, Dr. Trudeau, R. Thomassy, T. Theard, and P. Villars, were all listed as associate editors.

In the third issue (July 27, 1862) of Vol. III, it was announced that in consequence of a merger between "L'Esta-

fette du Sud" and "La Renaissance Louisianaise," Vignaud and Escousse would withdraw from the latter paper and Lamulonière would become a collaborator of "L'Estafette." This notice was signed by H. Vignaud, Ch. Escousse and E. Lamulonière as owners of "La Renaissance Louisianaise." The next issue, No. 4, bore the subtitle, "edited and published by Emile Lefranc & Cie," while the following issue No. 6, stated that it was published by "E. Lefranc, E. Dumez and E. Lamulonière." In this volume (III) the subtitle "*Organe des Populations Franco-Américains du Sud*," appears for the first time. Lefranc soon bought out his associate and continued to conduct the paper successfully as owner-editor until May 21, 1871, on which day he announced that he had sold the paper to Henri Dubos (ex-editor of "L'Avenir"). Lefranc explained that he had taken this action because he wished to devote all his time to developing a Ramie decorticator which would make it possible to grow this flax-like crop in Louisiana. I believe the paper ceased publication soon after this time. December 24, 1871, is the last issue located.

The most important run of this journal is in the author's collection: May 5 to Sept. 8, 1861; July 13, 1862, to April 12, 1863; Jan. 7 to Dec. 30, 1866; Jan. 6 to Dec. 29, 1867; Jan. 5 to Dec. 27, 1868; Jan. 3 to Dec. 26, 1869; Jan. 2 to Dec. 25, 1870; Jan. 1 to Dec. 24, 1871. Vol. 4, 1864, is in the Howard Memorial Library. Wisconsin Historical Library has scattering issues in 1862.

Le Renard Démocrate.

1834

F. The issue of June 26, 1834, is listed as having been on exhibition in the Louisiana exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. No copy found.

La République.

1863

F. Daily. Established by Frank F. Barclay, publisher, on January 4, 1863. Première Année, No. 1, Jan. 4, 1863, and No. 5, Feb. 1, 1863, are in the Howard Memorial Library, and are the only copies found.

Le Républicain.

1845

F. Semi-weekly. Thursdays and Saturdays. "Know-Nothing." It was a short lived political paper established on July 4, 1845, to elect Charles Derbigny governor and to support the so-called "American Party," which was only an euphonious name for "Know-Nothing." After the campaign was over it ceased publication, the last issue appearing on Dec. 23, 1845. It is important in that it gives a complete picture of the Creole reaction to this political party. No publisher's name was given, but it was printed by "Hippolyte Méridier, rue Craps entre Mandeville et Espagne." Complete files in the author's collection and in the Howard Memorial Library.

Le Républicain de la Louisiane. (The Louisiana Whig.)

1834-1835

F. and E. On August 7, 1834, the name of "l'Argus" was changed to "Le Républicain de la Louisiane" and its English section was called "The Louisiana Whig." This paper was absorbed by "l'Abeille" on March 1, 1835. (See, "Louisiana" edited by Alcée Fortier, Vol. II, p. 250.)

Le Réveil.

1878

(a) F. Weekly. Democratic. Established in New Orleans in the beginning of March. ("Le Louisianais," March 9, 1878.) No copies found.

Le Réveil, Journal Indépendant. Publié par la Société de Publication de Réveil.

1897-1900

(b) F. Semi-weekly on Thursdays and Sundays. Tri-weekly. Established on July 4, 1897, by a corporation with Monoritta as editor, and was still listed in the newspaper directories of 1900. The paper was bought by F. C. Philippe, Jr. & L. Haulard, on Nov. 18, 1897, and sometime before Jan. 7, 1899, L. Haulard became the sole proprietor and editor and changed the paper to a tri-weekly. Howard Memorial Library has Nos. 1, 18-42 and 81 to 83 of Vol. I.

Le Réveil des Peuples. Organe des Émigrants et de la Démocratie sociale et universelle.

1852

F. Weekly on Sundays. Established and edited by L. Caboche and G. Vidal in the interests of political exiles from France. 1re Année, No. 29 (Oct. 24, 1852), the only copy found is in the collection of the author.

La Revue. 1895

F. Monthly. Established on March 30, 1895, by Marie Roussel, with the idea of encouraging the use of the French language in Louisiana. The third number (May 1895) announced the forthcoming marriage of the editress-proprietor, Mlle. Roussel to the Count de Calcinara in June, and although it stated that she would continue the publication of her review after marriage, it is probable that she did not do so, as this May issue was the last found. Full files (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) in the author's collection and in the Howard Memorial Library.

Revue Louisianaise. 1846-1848

F. Weekly on Sunday. Established April 5, 1846, by *La Société Littéraire et Typographique de la Nouvelle-Orléans*, which was in reality A. Aubry, Théard & Cie. P. Boizard was the first editor (Tome III, p. 4) and was followed by A. Aubry in 1847 and '48. Vol. I, No. 1 (April 5, 1846) through Vol. 7, No. 14 (Dec. 31, 1848) complete, is in the author's collection, together with a typewritten index separately bound. This latter issue is the last known. Howard Memorial Library has the same run, but without an index, and without Vol. III, a supplement dated 1846, containing Eugene Briffault's "*Le Secret de Rome*," and with No. 10 of 1846 missing. Library of Congress has Vol. I, No. 3, to No. 25, and Vol. 6, No. 4, to Vol. 4, No. 18. The latter, wrongly bound, is in order given.

This magazine was well edited, illustrated by Garbeille's caricatures of prominent New Orleanians, and is one of the three most important periodicals published in French in Louisiana; the other two being "*Les Comptes Rendus*" of L'Athénée Louisianais, and "*La Renaissance Louisianaise*."

La Semaine de la Nouvelle-Orléans. 1851-1852

F. Weekly on Sundays. Established by Charles Testut

in 1851. The only copy located, No. 51 (April 11, 1852) of the first year, is in the Howard Memorial Library. Only eight pages of it are there. It should contain an additional "Annexe Littéraire"—eight pages more of *feuilleton*. It probably did not continue publication for long after this time.

Le Spiritualiste de la Nouvelle-Orléans. 1857-1858

F. Monthly devoted to spiritualism. Established Jan. 1, 1857, by Joseph Barthet. Vol. I complete, twelve numbers and a supplement dated May 1857, and Vol. II, Nos. 1-11 incl. (Nov. 1858), and duplicates are in the author's collection and are the only copies found.

Le Sud, publié par une Société. 1861

(a) F. Weekly. The Wisconsin Historical Library has scattering issues in March and April 1861. Only copies known.

Le Sud, Journal de la Conciliation, Publié sous le patronage de membres éminents du parti Republicain à la Nouvelle Orléans. 1873

(b) F. Semi-weekly. Radical-Republican. Established July 4, 1873, with "Jacques de R. . ." (Charles de la Bretonne) as editor. It was radical republican in sentiment, favored the Negro, and published a series of articles lauding his intellectual attainments, which stirred up great antagonism. I doubt that the paper lasted the year through. Vol. I, No. 5 (Aug. 7, 1873) in the author's collection, and Vol. I, No. 6 (Aug. 14, 1873) in the Louisiana State Museum, are the only copies found.

Le Taenarion, Journal du Progrès. 1846

F. Tri-weekly. Established on Oct. 4, 1846, by a merger of "La Louisiane and" "Le Taenarion, Satires Périodiques." C. Agaisse and O. Boasso were the publisher-printers and Felix de Courmont was the editor. De Courmont resigned on Nov. 26, 1846. Vol. I, No. 1 (Oct. 4, 1846), through No. 16 (November 24), with No. 4 missing, are in the collection of the author and are the only copies found.

Le Taenarion, Satires Périodiques. 1846-1847

F. (in verse) Semi-weekly. Established July 15, 1846, by Felix de Courmont. Each issue contained one or more satires in French verse written by de Courmont himself. The author has a complete file of twelve numbers beginning with the *Prospectus* which appeared on July 15, 1846, and ending with issue No. 12, called *Ismael, le Preteur sur Gages*, of Jan. 1, 1847. Later they were all published together in paper covered book form. All the satires which appeared after the launching of "Le Taenarion, Journal du Progrès," were first published in it.

Le Télégraphe et le Commercial Advertizer. 1803-1812

F. and E. Semi-weekly. Tri-weekly. Established Dec. 14, 1803, by Beleurgey & Renard. (Claudin de Beleurgey, probably the one who published *Le Patriote Français* in Charleston, S. C., in 1795.) Renard's first name was Jean. Nugent edited the English section. In 1804 Beleurgey bought out Renard's interest. In 1806 the paper was changed to a tri-weekly and the name became "Le Télégraphe and New Orleans Price Current." The following year it became "Le Télégraphe et le General Advertizer." A weekly country issue was instituted in 1810 and called "Le Télégraphe de la Campagne." Sometime in 1810 or 1811 Jean Dacqueny acquired the paper and changed its name to "Télégraphe Louisianais and Merchantile Advertizer." Kohlheim and Mitchell bought the paper from Dacqueny and established a new series on April 2, 1812, under the same title but with new volume numbering.

Last issue located is that of April 18, 1812, which together with a few issues of that and the previous year, are in the Harvard Library. The American Antiquarian Society, the Library of Congress, the Wisconsin Historical Library, have each got a few scattering issues; that of the American Antiquarian Society, of Dec. 17, 1803, being the first known. See: La. Hist. Quart., Vol. II, No. 3, July 1919 : 292.

Le Temps. (The Times.) 1859-1860

F. and E. Weekly. Established July 10, 1859. Paul

Villars, who had been editor of the defunct "L'Orléanais," edited the French section, and Brennan, the English. It ran for only nine months. ("Meschacébé," July 9, 1859.) No copies found.

Le Tintamare.

1841?-1846?

Listed by Belisle as published in New Orleans sometime between 1841 and 1846. ("Histoire de la Presse Franco-Americaine.") No copies found.

La Tribune de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

1864-1870

F. and E. Tri-weekly. Daily. Weekly. Radical Negro Republican. Established July 21, 1864, by Dr. L. C. Roudanez (Negro), who had bought the type and equipment of the defunct "Union." The editor, known as Charles J. Dalloz, was in reality Jean Charles Houzeau, a distinguished Belgian astronomer, Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium and the French Institute. Exiled on account of his Republican activities, he came to America and ardently embraced the abolitionist cause. Paul Trévigne, a mulatto who had edited "La Union," assisted him. "La Tribune" was the official organ of the Republican party in Louisiana, and described itself as a "Journal Politique, Progressiste et Commercial." Its slogan was "Universal Suffrage Equal Rights before the Law."

For the first thirty-two issues it appeared tri-weekly, but with the thirty-third (Oct. 14, 1864) it became a daily (Monday excepted). The most complete files are in the City Hall Archives; from its first issue, July 21, 1864, through December 1867. The copies for the year 1866, however, are missing, which is unfortunate, as the Mechanics' Hall riots took place at that time, and it would be interesting to know the Negro reaction to an event in which so many of them lost their lives. The issue of Dec. 31, 1867, stated that as usual no paper would be published on January 1, and added that none would be published on the second either. Although this statement gave the impression that the paper was about to stop publication, such could not have been the case, as the New Orleans Directory of 1870 listed it as still being

published in French and English, and gave the proprietor's name as Dr. L. C. Roudanez and the publisher's as J. B. Roudanez (his son).

There are two copies at Howard Library, and the author has scattering copies of the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1870. The latest issue located is No. 1329 of the seventh year, Vol. X (March 5, 1870), in the author's collection. It shows that in May 1869 the paper became a weekly published on Saturdays.

Le Tropique. 1872

F. Weekly. Republican. Established in September 1872. It backed Grant for president and Kellogg for governor of Louisiana. It was just a political creation born to die after election day. ("Louisianais," Gentil, Sept. 14, 1872.)

The Trumpeter. 1811-1812

F. and E. Weekly. Published by Toulouse and Mitchell. The only issue located is that in the Harvard Library, Vol. I, No. 53 (Oct. 10, 1812).

The Union, or, New Orleans Advertiser & Price Current.

1803-1804

F. and E. Weekly. Semi-weekly. Established Dec. 13, 1803, by James Lyon & Co. Announced as a semi-weekly, the paper was nevertheless published as a weekly until 1804, when the semi-weekly was instituted and also a weekly "for the country." By May 22, 1804, Lyon had become sole owner and J. Kidder was the assistant editor. The newspaper and printer's shop was bought by Jas. M. Bradford and he brought out a new paper on Dec. 20, 1804, called "The Orleans Gazette." There is no record that the "Gazette" published a French section, so it is not included; but Kendall states "The Union" was "apparently printed" in both English and French. ("Early New Orleans Newspapers," La. Hist. Quart., July 1927, Vol. 10, No. 3 : 399.)

Issues for Dec. 20 and 27, 1803, in the Harvard University Library. American Antiquarian Society has a dozen scattering issues in 1804.

L'Union.

1857

(a) F. Daily. Established by a stock company in 1857. Eugene Dumez, Leon Laugrin and E. Lamulonière were editors and owned stock. City Hall Archives has Vol. I, No. 151 (July 1, 1857) through No. 261 (October 31). This last issue states the paper will be provisionally suspended. I do not believe it was ever resumed. This paper was published entirely by white men, and must not be confused with "L'Union," a Negro paper.

L'Union, Journal Politique, Littéraire et Progressiste.

1862-1864

(b) F., F. and E. Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Negro. Radical Republican. Established as a weekly in 1862 by Dr. Louis C. Roudanez and a group of other colored men. Paul Trévigne (colored) was the real editor, although the name of a white man, Frank F. Barclay, "éditeur-imprimeur," was given for diplomatic reasons. By 1864 no editor or publisher's name appeared, only the printer's address, "Presse de l'Union." The American Antiquarian Society has issue of July 14, 1863 (Vol. 2, No. 12).

The author has only one copy consisting of one sheet folded in two. Both sides of the first half are in French, the other two in English. On the French section appears "Deuxième Année, Jeudi 21, Janvier 1864, Vol. II, No. 90." while on the English part is printed "First year, Thursday Jan. 21, 1864, Vol. I, No. 83." which would make it appear that the English section was added some time after the paper had been started. In July of 1864 the paper stopped publication and sold its type and press to Dr. Roudanez, who used it to start "La Tribune." The Wisconsin Historical Library has scattering issues of 1862, 1863 and 1864.

L'Union Médicale de la Louisiane.

1852

F. Monthly review of medicine. Established by Dr. Charles Délerly on Jan. 12, 1852. It ran just for one year, and in issue No. 12, Dr. Délerly stated that he would discontinue publication due to the small number of subscribers.

Complete file in the author's collection. No. 2 in the Howard Memorial Library.

Les Veillées Louisianaises. 1849

F. Weekly on Sundays. Established by Dr. Charles Testut in 1849, as a Sunday literary supplement to "La Chronique," which he bought in May 1849. "Les Veillées" was composed for the most part of installments of historical novels based on Louisiana history. They continued to appear for only a year, and were republished in *livraison* form and then in two volumes in 1849. Vol. I and Vol. II are in the Howard Memorial Library. Vol. I in the library of the author.

La Violette, Revue Musicale et Littéraire. Publiée sous le patronage des Dames de la Louisiane. 1849-1850

F? Monthly and semi-monthly. Established in March 1849 by Charles de la Bretonne ("Jacques de Roquigny") and Etienne Duverger. "Dieu et les Belles" was its slogan. It ceased publication in February 1850. The author has: Nos. 1, 3-10, and 12, of 1849, and No. 13 (January 1850). Several copies are in the T. P. Thompson collection. "Comptes Rendus" of L'Athénée Louisianais (November 1899 : 581) has a good article on "La Violette," quoting from its last issue (February 1850) in which its editor says: " 'La Violette' va mourir."

Le Vrai Républicain, Journal de la Troisième Municipalité. 1837

F. Tri-weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Vol. I, No. 59 (Dece. 28, 1837) is in the Louisiana State Museum.



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