

New Orleans Street Renaming Commission Research



City Archives & Special Collections

Compiled by Brittany Silva, MLIS, CRM and Andrew Mullins, III, MA, MLIS

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Introductory Note

The Louisiana Division/ City Archives & Special Collections is a department of the New Orleans Public Library. We were contacted by staff from the City Council of New Orleans to investigate the histories behind streets in New Orleans that have been identified as having suspected ties to the Confederacy. Our task was to discover when the streets were named, who they were named for, what (if any) the previous name of the street was, and finally to locate any specific city ordinance enacting the name change. Because of the complex nature of street naming and name changes in New Orleans, discovering all of this information was not always possible. We did, however, attempt to provide as much historical and contextual information that we could gather regarding the naming of the identified streets.

New Orleans streets underwent major changes throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries as the city was rapidly growing and developing. A major shift in the city's street numbering system occurred in the early 1890s. Prior to this, there was little standardization in numbering across the city. Similarly, major changes in the city's street names occurred beginning in 1852 and continued throughout the early 20th century. Donald Gill points out in his book *Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names* that New Orleans annexed existing *faubourgs* and towns throughout the 19th century. Often the newly annexed area included street names that were duplicates of already existing street names in the city (p. xxviii). The duplication made it difficult for city officials and agencies to differentiate between the multiple streets throughout the city with the same name. Street renaming occurred for a variety of reasons, including to eliminate street names that were duplicated throughout the city, to promote clarity, as well as to honor various individuals within the history of the city.

While city records may not exist that explicitly lay out the intent behind changing many of the street names in New Orleans, the histories and associations of the individuals who were instrumental in these changes suggest a direct link to Confederate memorialization. Cities across the South, not just New Orleans, memorialized the Confederacy throughout their urban landscapes. In *The Southern Past: A Clash of Race and Memory*, W. Fitzhugh Brundage says, "beginning during the late nineteenth century with cemetery monuments to Confederate dead, and continuing as courthouse squares were claimed for white memorials and as state-funded archives and museums were situated beside state capitols, whites dominated the historical landscape. The next step was the transformation of neighborhoods and even cities into shrines of white memory (pg. 225-226)." The contraction of civic engagement to white members of the public that happened post-Reconstruction, and general support for the "Lost Cause" in city government during the early 1900s, suggests that there was a concentrated effort to memorialize the Confederacy in street names throughout the city. This was not an action unique to the City of New Orleans, but rather a concentrated movement throughout Southern cities to push for the commemoration of Confederates and the memorialization of the "lost cause."

While street name changes in New Orleans occurred with some regularity throughout the 19th and 20th century, there were a few major city ordinances that were responsible for sweeping changes throughout the city. Ordinances passed in 1852, 1894, and 1911 targeted many of the duplicate street names. However, it was not until 1923 that a city ordinance was introduced that required all streets in the city be named by City Council. Prior to this ordinance, the City Planning Commission, other city agencies, and private Real Estate Promoters named many of the streets (Times Picayune_08301923). The City Council passed an additional ordinance in 1925 which required all developers to submit

proposed street names for the council for approval (Time Picayune_04211925). Prior to this, streets names came from many different sources, proving it difficult to trace the official provenance of many street names. When ordinances do exist that outline street name changes, the intent behind these changes is often not explained. Many of the streets named in this report were done so prior to the passing of the 1923 and 1925 ordinances, which may be the reason for the lack of an ordinance which spells out the official change or the existence of any prior street name.

The lack of any official ordinance dictating the process for naming streets led to many streets being named through unofficial channels. Surveyors assigned names to streets in the new faubourgs upriver from the French Quarter, especially in Carrollton. Land companies assigned names to streets in the areas they developed, including Lakeview. Some streets and place names, as well as their origins, may have even evolved somewhat organically over time as newspapers and the general populace gave them a name despite it “officially” being named something else. For instance, no official ordinance exists that changes the name of Tivoli Circle to Lee Circle; it just became popularly referred to as Lee circle in the late 19th century after the city and Confederate Memorial organizations placed the giant statue of Robert E. Lee at its center. The origination of Leonidas Street is even less clear. Leonidas shows up on surveys of Carrollton before Leonidas Polk became the Bishop of Louisiana, but several books about the history of New Orleans street names, as well as political organizations, commonly associate this street with the Confederate General, Bishop, and defender of slavery.

Several streets identified in this report were changed due to the passing of Ordinance # C.S. 9411. This ordinance was passed on February 19, 1924 to create continuity and correct duplication in street naming across the City. It was supported by Commissioner Paul Maloney, General Allison Owen, and William O. Hart. We have included biographical information about these individuals to better provide historical context about Lost Cause memorialization within the urban landscape. Because these individuals crafted the ordinances which enacted so many street names to be changed, it is useful to keep in mind the perspectives and interests of these three men. Both Allison and Hart’s biographies reveal Confederate involvement and sympathies. Many of the streets and monuments in New Orleans during the 1920s and 1930s show involvement from Allison, Hart, or both, contributing to the wave of Confederate memorialization which swept the South during this time.

Paul Maloney was a Louisiana congressman and businessman, served on the New Orleans Council Commission, and was president of the New Orleans Levee Board. He was responsible for introducing several ordinances which made major changes to the streets of New Orleans, including the sweeping CS9411 passed in 1924.

Allison Owen was an architect, educator, and longtime civil servant in the city of New Orleans. He served as chairman of the City Planning Commission in the 1920s and went on to have an illustrious architectural career. He designed many historic New Orleans buildings including the original New Orleans Public Library building on Lee Circle, the Pythian Temple, and the Notre Dame Seminary. He has been celebrated as a preservationist and fought to protect many of New Orleans’ historic buildings. Owen was also a member of a number of groups that celebrated the Confederacy and served as president of the Louisiana Historical Association. He was an avid supporter of erecting Confederate Monuments and changing street names throughout the city, echoing the fervor of Confederate memorialization that swept the city during this time. The Owen family was instrumental in opening the

Confederate Memorial Hall (now known as the Civil War Museum) in New Orleans which regularly hosted events by the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy.

William Hart practiced law in New Orleans for many years and was a historian known for his Civil War expertise. He was a member of the American Bar Association and countless local civic groups. He was also an active member of several Confederate organizations, including the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Beauregard Monument Association, served on the board for the Confederate Memorial Hall, and was president of the Louisiana Historical Society in 1924, during the sweeping name changes to streets in New Orleans. Additionally, he lobbied for the observance of Robert E. Lee's birthday and was a member of the committee to organize its anniversary celebration.

The streets addressed in this report were provided by the City Council of New Orleans, as well as local community organizations that have identified streets named after white supremacists or enslavers. The Louisiana Division has also researched additional streets that have been revealed to have ties to the Confederacy or Confederate Memorial Associations. We have included histories of certain neighborhoods, including Lakeview and Carrollton, as well as a "glossary" of individual streets. The breakdown of individual streets includes ordinance numbers (when available), additional information about the area, and biographical information about the person ostensibly memorialized.

Special thanks to Bobby Ticknor and Rebecca Smith at the Historic New Orleans Collection, as well as Agnieszka Czeblakow at the Tulane University Special Collections for their help tracking down resources to complete this research.

Streets Identified to be Renamed

Beauregard Avenue

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: NCS8264

Brief Narrative: Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was a Confederate general in the Civil War from St. Bernard Parish. He was removed as superintendent at West Point due to his “Southern leanings” and went on to supervise the Louisiana Lottery. Following the Civil War, Beauregard went on to chair the Resolution Committee on Unification, arguing against unification and integration in the city of New Orleans. Following his death, the Beauregard Monument Association was formed to raise and distribute money “for Confederate causes, identified if possible, with the name of Beauregard” (1919, March 16, *Times Picayune*). In 2017, the city of New Orleans removed the Beauregard Monument that sat at the center of an intersection of Esplanade, Wisner, and the entrance to City Park.

Attachments:

- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 22
- Generals In Gray.pdf pg 22-23
- (1919, March 16) *Times Picayune*

Beauregard Drive

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: CS7742

Brief Narrative: See Beauregard Ave.

Bragg Street

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: none

Additional Information: This street is not included on the 1867 map of Lakeview in Gardner’s City Directory; Bragg St has also been misprinted as “Braggs St” on several early plans of the Lakeview area.

Brief Narrative: Braxton Bragg was a Confederate General briefly assigned to defend New Orleans in 1861 before being transferred to Pensacola. He served at Shiloh under PGT Beauregard, but replaced him after the Louisiana general went on “sick leave.” Bragg frequently disagreed with his subordinate Leonidas Polk, and the two hated each other. His death was memorialized by Alabama Confederate veterans in the *Daily Picayune*: “That as the oldest company of our arms under Gen. Bragg, and as an

organization which remained with him until the bitter days of our lost cause...we have no less...a national pride in the grand memory of our General.”

Attachments:

- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 30
- Generals in Gray.pdf pg 30-31

Calhoun Street

Previous Street Name: Edmond

Associated Ordinances: CS9411

Additional Information: Per CS9411, Calhoun, second district, north of Metairie Ridge change to Arthur.

Brief Narrative: Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville owned a plantation at the area known as Burtheville as early as 1729. Edmond Burthe then took over the plantation, but by 1867 he had auctioned off the majority of property to be divided into lots. Burtheville was the last uptown faubourg to be subdivided into lots and streets. The wide central avenue was named after Henry Clay and the parallel streets on each side for John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster. Calhoun Street beyond St. Charles was named for Edmond Burthe.

Dominique Francois Burthe was involved in memorial and ceremonial mock burial of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. He declared that three of the streets on his property would be renamed after these men. While there is some evidence that the street may have used the name Calhoun during the interim, the street was not officially renamed until 1894.

John Caldwell Calhoun is known as both the “father of the Confederacy” and the “father of secession” due to his vociferous advocacy of states’ rights. He was also called the “Napoleon of Slavery” due to his staunch defense of slavery. He was a plantation owner, served as Tyler’s Secretary of State, and served in the Senate prior to the Civil War (Who’s Who in the Civil War p.101).

Attachments:

- CS9411_18940903_DailyItem_3
- See Frenchmen_149_151
- University_25-29
- WhoWasWhoInTheCivilWar (pg101)
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg. 39

Capdeville

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: NCS2245, NCS2824

Brief Narrative: Paul Capdeville was mayor of New Orleans from May, 1900 to December, 1904. He served in the New Orleans Guard Regiment of Infantry and later Boone's Louisiana Artillery during the Civil War. Capdeville also served government in various city and state offices. Capdeville's tenure in office was noted for the installation of a new sewerage and drainage system and the Robert Charles Race Riots in 1900. Charles, an African American, and a friend were profiled then attacked by white police officers. In the fight, Charles grabbed a pistol and shot a police officer. There ensued a manhunt and subsequent riot. Charles barricaded himself on the second floor of a house on Saratoga Street and defended himself against the mob with a rifle. The riot and standoff resulted in the deaths of several African Americans and police officers. Charles was a voice for Civil Rights and encouraged immigration to Liberia. Capdeville, who had been recovering from illness outside of New Orleans, returned to the city and commissioned 1500 members of the public to be a "special police force" to handle the mob and flush Charles out of his barricade, as well as ordering two gatling guns to the scene of the riot to intimidate the mob of white people (Hair, 146, 150).

Mayor Capdeville was a strong supporter of Jefferson Davis. Speaking at a local ceremony in 1902 welcoming the widow Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee's daughter Mary Custis, Capdeville had this to say of the former Confederate president: "A spotless character, as a gallant and accomplished southern gentleman, his talents in debate, his services in the cabinet and the field, but especially his leadership in the southern cause have given him a place in history to which no other name can lay claim, and to which homage will ever be rendered" (1902, 9 March, *Times Picayune*).

Capdeville street was created by Ordinance N.C.S. 2245 as a "convenience of the Post Office" allowing access to a Federal Post Office being built nearby. Capdeville named the street after himself. In 1905, a further Ordinance confirmed that the street was available for public use.

Additional Information: The Post Office opened on the first floor of the building with the Courts occupying the upper two floors. The Post Office moved in 1961 and the Courts followed. The building served as temporary home to McDonough 35 and then in 1972 became the home of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1994, the building was renamed to honor John Minor Wisdom, a respected judge who served on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals from 1957 until his death in 1999. Wisdom strongly promoted civil rights and issued landmark decisions that supported school desegregation and voter rights.

Attachments:

- Post Office Building History: <https://www.gsa.gov/historic-buildings/john-minor-wisdom-us-court-appeals-building-new-orleans-la>
- Mayor_Capdeville
- (1902, March 9) *Times Picayune*

Dreux Avenue

Previous Street Name: St. James Street (1924); Snow Maiden Lane; portion North Romeo Place; portion Butterfly Drive (1951)

Associated Ordinances: CS7742, CCS18133

Additional Information: A monument of Dreux currently stands at Jefferson Davis Parkway and Canal. The monument was dedicated in 1926 at the Rose Hill Cemetery and 5 years later moved to its current place. **Update:** On July 10, 2020, protestors toppled the bust of Charles Didier Dreux from its pedestal on Jefferson Davis Parkway. That same day, the bust of slave owner John McDonough was removed by protesters and thrown into the Mississippi River.

Brief Narrative: Brothers Pierre and Mathurin Dreux were Frenchmen who acquired a large tract of land upon their arrival in New Orleans. They established a plantation, and named it Gentilly in honor of the Chantilly region in France. Colonel Charles Didier Dreux was a descendant of this wealthy New Orleans family. He volunteered to fight for the Confederacy at the beginning of the war and was the first Louisiana Officer to be killed. In 1926 a monument was erected in Rose Hill Cemetery and was moved to Jefferson Davis Parkway and Canal five years later.

The street was renamed after Dreux in 1924 during a large street renaming effort. The street was further lengthened 1951 taking portions of existing streets. These were Snow Maiden Lane, North Romeo Place and Butterfly Drive which were dedicated as public use, on property owned by Gentilly Woods Subdivision in December 1950.

Attachments:

- RidersDigest_02271961_4 (Biographical sketch)
- (1931, 5 May) *Times-Picayune*
- (1926, 28 March) *Times-Picayune*
- CSS17979 New Orleans Item_01071951_37
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 76

Forshey

Previous Street Name: Macarty

Associated Ordinances: CCS7742

Brief Narrative: Caleb Goldsmith Forshey was a civil engineer and city surveyor in New Orleans, credited with constructing a hydrologic station to measure the flow of the Mississippi River in the City of Carrollton. He was a professor of civil engineering and founded the Texas Military Institute and the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. Although he was described as “one of the many Southerners opposed to secession,” he served in the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer and “rendered valuable assistance by his plans for the defense of the Texas frontier, and the recapture of Galveston” (1881, 27 July, *Times-Picayune*).

Forshey street was formerly known as Macarty, taken from the Macarty Plantation (sometimes spelled McCarty) which was the original site of the city of Carrollton prior to being absorbed into the city of New Orleans. Barthelmy Macarty acquired the land in 1781, enslaved people, and developed the land into a sugar cane plantation. Eventually, the plantation land was parceled out and sold to individual land owners, and became known as the City of Carrollton. In 1874, Carrollton was absorbed into the City of New Orleans.

Attachments:

- (1900, 20 May) *Times-Picayune*
- (1881, 27 July) *Times-Picayune*

General Early Drive

Previous Street Name: Louise Street

Associated Ordinances: CCS18133

Brief Narrative: In 1951 Louise Street in Gentilly was renamed General Early Drive in honor of Jubal Anderson Early. Early was a Confederate commander and founding member of the Southern Historical Society, an organization formed to preserve the records of the Civil War and offer a Confederate perspective on history.

Attachments:

- (1869, 21 May) *Times Picayune*
- Confederates In Gray.pdf pg 79

General Meyer

Previous Street Name: Patterson Street

Associated Ordinances: MCS1887, CCS14467

Brief Narrative: General Adolph Meyer was a Confederate war veteran and Louisiana congressman who secured land in Algiers for the Algiers Navy Yard. In 1908, Patterson Street was renamed General Meyer Avenue, four years before his death.

Additional Information: Adolph Meyer School in Algiers was subsequently renamed Harriet Tubman Charter School in the 1990s.

Attachments:

- HopeNewOrleans_122-127
- (1904, 17 September) *Times Picayune*
- (1908, 9 March) *Times Picayune*
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 104

General Ogden Street

Previous Street Name: Jackson Street

Associated Ordinances: CS9411

Brief Narrative: Frederick Nash Ogden was a Confederate soldier and commander of the White League, an organization in opposition to integration and that promoted white supremacy in New Orleans and Louisiana State government. He led the Battle of Liberty Place, an insurrection by the White League that sought to replace the Republican Governor William Pitt Kellogg with John McEnery, a Democratic pro-segregation candidate. In the battle, the White League mainly fought against newly appointed African American policeman. The Liberty Monument (now removed) once stood at the foot of Canal Street to commemorate the eight members of the White League that were killed in the riot. In 1894, Jackson Street in the Hollygrove neighborhood was renamed General Ogden Street in his honor.

Attachments:

- (1886, 27 May) *Times Picayune*
- HopeNewOrleans_122-127
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 103

General Taylor

Previous Street Name: McDonogh, Elk, and Urania Streets

Associated Ordinances: CCS7742

Additional Information: McDonogh is named for slave owner John McDonogh who amassed a large amount of property and wealth in the City of New Orleans. Upon his death, he donated much of his fortune to the city to be used for education. Some 20 schools throughout the city were named for him. Urania is one of the nine Greek muses; she is the muse of astronomy.

Brief Narrative: General Taylor street is named after General Richard Taylor, a Confederate General, son-in-law of Jefferson Davis, and son of President Zachary Taylor. Taylor owned a Louisiana plantation and was a passionate advocate of not only secession during the Louisiana Convention, but violent conflict. He served as CSA general for the complete duration of the Civil War. Additionally, he was the main General during the Red River Campaign and defense of Southern Louisiana especially, in formulating a plan to retake New Orleans. Celebrated during the Lost Cause for his victory over Nathaniel Banks at Mansfield, La. He was an opponent of Reconstruction, and a member of the Boston Club. Died in New York.

Attachments:

- (1879, 13 April) *Times Picayune*
- Confederates in Gray.pdf pg 299
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 104

Governor Nicholls

Previous Street Name: Hospital Street

Associated Ordinances: NCS6136

Brief Narrative: A general in the Confederate Army, Francis Reddin Tilou Nicholls fought at 1st Bull Run and alongside Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. He went on to serve two terms as Governor of Louisiana where he appointed two members of the White League to the State Supreme Court. Hospital Street in New Orleans was renamed Governor Nicholls in 1909 to honor his “valorous conduct in the Civil War” and his “patriotic devotion to the State in the subsequent troublous period” (NCS6136).

Attachments:

- WhoWasWhoInTheCivilWar (pg 470)
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 107
- Generals in Gray. Pdf pg 224

Jefferson Davis Parkway

Previous Street Name: Hagan Avenue

Associated Ordinances: NCS6737, NCS8264, CCS10091

Brief Narrative: In 1910, New Orleans City Council passes ordinance NCS6737 which changed the name of Hagan Avenue to Jefferson Davis Parkway and an additional stretch of the street referred to as “the parkway” to Jefferson Davis Parkway. Additionally, the ordinance designated the neutral ground between Canal and Cleveland streets as part of Jefferson Davis Parkway, to be the site of the Jefferson Davis monument erected by the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and placed the new parkway under the same jurisdiction as other parks and parkways. Ordinance CCS10091 changed the name further to “Jefferson Davis Memorial Parkway.”

Davis was the President of the Confederacy and owned a plantation in Mississippi where he enslaved people. After the war, he settled in New Orleans where he was often feted and praised as a hero, despite the city’s short tenure as a Confederate city before falling to the Union in 1862. He died in New Orleans in 1889.

Additional Information: A stone slab memorial sits at the site of Jefferson Davis’s death on First and Camp streets. It was placed here in 1930, over 40 years after his death.

Attachments:

- WhoWasWhoInTheCivilWar (pg 172)
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 123

Kruttschnitt Place

Previous Street Name: Hamilton Square

Associated Ordinances: NCS3820, NCS3900

Brief Narrative: Ernest Benjamin Kruttschnitt was a pro-segregationist, president of the New Orleans School Board, and presided over the 1898 Louisiana State Constitutional Convention where he fought to deny African Americans the right to vote. After his death in 1906, ordinance NCS3820 designated a portion of land Kruttschnitt Place in his honor.

Attachments:

- (1906, 18 August) *Times Picayune*

Lane Street

Previous Street Name:

Associated Ordinances: N/A

Additional Information: Lane street appears on the 1867 Map of New Orleans in Gardner's City Directory, although it is not listed in its current location. According to Leonard Huber's "Lakeview Lore," this area was actually swampland. It was not drained until the end of the 19th century/beginning of the 20th century. Further research into the development of this area can be found in the "Lakeview History and Development" section of this report.

NOLA.com says that it is named for James Henry Lane. James Henry Lane has no connection to Louisiana, and his main "accomplishments" are as follows: having nearly 100% casualties while leading his troops during Pickett's Charge, as well as leading the division that shot and killed Confederate hero Stonewall Jackson. NOLA.com provides no citations for their information.

Lane Street could more probably be named for Walter Payne Lane, a confederate general in the last years of the Civil War, responsible for leading a Calvary brigade in the Red River Campaign and Western Louisiana. Lane was involved with Mouton and Walker, all Confederate Generals who served under Richard Taylor in Louisiana, most significantly in the Red River Campaign and the Battle of Mansfield, the latter being one of the only major Confederate victories in Louisiana. All of these men have streets named after them. All of them, except for Taylor, are in Lakeview.

There does not appear to be another famous Louisiana politician or military leader prior to the planning of Lakeview or the proposed 1867 map named Lane.

Brief Narrative: Walter Paye Lane was a Confederate General from Texas who fought in Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana, including part of the Red River Campaign and Mansfield. After the war, Lane and his brother re-established white supremacy in Harrison County Texas (Texas State Historical Society website).

Attachments:

- Texas State Historical Society: <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fla28>
- Generals In Gray.pdf pg 173-174

Lee Street

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: none

Additional Information: This is a street that is part of the Jackson Barracks which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Originally known as New Orleans Barracks, this military base was established in 1834 and later renamed Jackson Barracks in honor of Andrew Jackson in 1866, who advocated for its creation. Andrew Jackson served as the seventh president of the United States, was a decorated war veteran known for his role in defending New Orleans in 1815, slave owner, and advocated for the forced removal of indigenous people from their lands that resulted in the deaths of thousands of Native Americans.

Brief Narrative: See Robert E. Lee (pg. 18 of this report)

Leonidas

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: CS9411 changes part of Leonidas to Lombard.

Additional Information: See section titled "Carrollton History and Development" (pg. 25 of this report) for more information about the ambiguity of the history of the street name.

Brief Narrative:

It is unclear whether Leonidas in the Riverbend area of Carrollton is named after Leonidas Polk. However, several sources identify Leonidas Polk as the person memorialized by the street name. Please see the Carrollton History and Development section for more information.

Leonidas Polk, also known as "The Fighting Bishop," was an Episcopal priest who joined the Confederacy and was appointed a Major General by Jefferson Davis despite having no combat experience. He lived in Louisiana for a short time and was appointed Bishop in Louisiana in 1840. He owned enslaved people and a sugar plantation, Leighton, near Thibodeaux, La. until the 1850s. He then founded Sewanee College in Tennessee upon leaving Louisiana, as a secessionist college. An ardent secessionist, he advocated for a peaceful split, but believed that the North instigated the armed conflict. He was killed in Georgia while in combat.

Polk has many specific ties to the City of New Orleans, especially after he was appointed the first Bishop of Louisiana. Polk was instrumental in the establishment of many churches across the south, including the Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans, currently located on St. Charles and Sixth Street. After

Polk's death in 1864, his wife opened a religious boarding school for girls in New Orleans on Carondelet St. In 1945, the bodies of Leonidas Polk and his wife Frances Deveraux Polk were moved from their resting place in Augusta, GA to be re-interred at Christ Church Cathedral, where they now rest with a plaque honoring them.

Attachments:

- HopeNewOrleans_122-127
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 141
- Generals In Gray.pdf 242-243

Mouton Street

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: none

Additional Information: Mouton street appears on the 1867 Map of New Orleans in Gardner's City Directory, although it is not listed in its current location. According to Leonard Huber's "Lakeview Lore," this area was actually swampland. It was not drained until the beginning of the 20th century. See section titled "Lakeview History and Development" for additional information.

Mouton and Walker streets in Lakeview could be named after both Governors. However, the grouping of Mouton and Walker with Lane, Bragg, and previously named Twigg street point to these streets being named for Confederate Generals. All of these names correspond with Confederate Generals who were associated in some way with Louisiana. Twigg Street, renamed Porteous Street, is most likely named after General David E. Twiggs, known as the Bengal Tiger, the first Confederate General assigned, albeit briefly, to the Confederate Command of Louisiana. The street names have been included on maps of Lakeview that predate the neighborhood's actual existence by nearly sixty years. Although the exact street has changed several times, the names have been used and are still used today in all but one case.

Brief Narrative: Mouton Street could be named after one of two people: Governor Alexandre Mouton or General Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander Mouton. Governor Alexandre Mouton was General Alfred Mouton's father. Governor Mouton was an ardent proponent of slavery and was the president of the Louisiana State Secession Committee. Most of his wealth went to funding the Confederacy. Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander Mouton served in the Confederacy and was a brigadier general in the Louisiana Militia. He was promoted to the same rank in the Confederacy after being wounded at Shiloh. He died during the Red River campaign while helping defeat the Union General Nathaniel P. Banks in Mansfield, LA in Desoto parish.

Mouton Street is parallel with streets named after other Confederate Generals who participated in Louisiana Campaigns, especially the Red River Campaign and the Battle of Mansfield, one of the only significant Confederate victories in Louisiana. These include Walker and Lane. Due to this context, it is believed that Mouton is named after General Mouton rather than Governor Mouton. Regardless, both men were integral in supporting and promoting the institution of slavery and owned enslaved people.

Attachments:

- New Orleans Chamber of Commerce Map – 1931.jpg
- Huber_Lakeview Lore_pg 4-gardener map.jpg
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 169
- Generals In Gray pg 222

Palmer Avenue

Previous Street Name: Henry Clay

Associated Ordinances: none

Brief Narrative: The street was renamed in honor of the Reverend Benjamin Palmer, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans. Palmer's Thanksgiving sermon of 1860 greatly influenced Louisiana seceding from the Union and joining the Confederate States of America.

On March 2, 1898, a petition was placed in the Daily Picayune requesting that Henry Clay be renamed Palmer Avenue. By May 1898, Henry Clay is being referred to as Palmer in the paper, and Benjamin Palmer's Address had changed to Palmer Avenue from Henry Clay. Palmer had lived on Henry Clay/Palmer Avenue prior to his death by streetcar on the corner of St. Charles and Henry Clay in 1902.

Attachments:

- (1898, 2 March) *Times Picayune*
- Palmer's Thanksgiving speech: <https://civilwarcauses.org/palmer.htm>

Palmer Park

Previous Street Name: Hamilton Square

Associated Ordinances: NCS1322

Brief Narrative: In 1902 City Councilman Dickson proposed the renaming of Hamilton Square in the Carrollton area to Palmer Park in honor of the Reverend Benjamin Palmer. Palmer was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans and his Thanksgiving sermon of 1860 greatly influenced Louisiana seceding from the Union and joining the Confederate States of America. The proposal was accepted and the park was renamed in 1902 by order of ordinance NCS1322.

Attachments:

- (1902, 4 July) *Times Picayune*

Polk Street

Previous Street Name: N/A

Ordinance: none

Additional Information: Likely named after President James Polk. Polk street runs parallel with other streets named after presidents in the 1867 Gardner City Directory Map and other Lakeview maps, a photograph of which is appended at the end of this document, including Fillmore, Harrison, Monroe, Jackson, and Adams. For more information, see the “Lakeview History and Development” section of this report. It is remotely possible that Polk Street is named after Leonidas Polk, the Confederate General and Louisiana Episcopal Bishop. See entry for “Leonidas Street” for additional information about Leonidas Polk.

Polk street runs parallel with other streets named after other pre-Civil War Presidents. Since it is unclear whether or not Leonidas Street is named after Leonidas Polk, and since there are other streets in Lakeview clearly named after Confederate Generals, it is unclear whether or not this is named after James K. Polk or Leonidas Polk. Contextual clues point to it being named after the President.

Brief Narrative: President James K. Polk served as the 11th president of the United States from 1845-1849. He was president during the Mexican-American War, during which time the United States saw its territories expand considerably. He was a slave holder, owned a cotton plantation in Mississippi, and purchased enslaved people during his tenure as president. Polk supported the expansion of the institution of slavery and defended Southern rights to have the institution of slavery not interfered with by the federal government.

Attachments:

- New Orleans Chamber of Commerce Map – 1931.jpg
- Huber_Lakeview Lore_pg 4-gardener map.jpg

Robert E. Lee Boulevard

Previous Street Name: Adams, Hibernia

Associated Ordinances: CCS7742 (Adams)

Additional Information: It appears that Robert E. Lee Boulevard was cobbled together from both Adams Street in the Lakeview neighborhood, as well as Hibernia Street that stretched across what became Lake Vista and City Park, until it ended at People’s Ave. Ordinance CCS7742 was passed in 1924 which renamed Adams “Robert E. Lee Boulevard” as well as the portion known as Lee Avenue to “Robert E. Lee Boulevard.”

Brief Narrative: Robert E. Lee was the Confederate General in charge of the Army of Northern Virginia and Jefferson Davis’ main military commander. He owned enslaved people and a plantation in Virginia. Lee’s only involvement with New Orleans occurred when he passed through the city on military duty with the U.S. Army prior to the Civil War. Lee never defended the city during the Civil War. The

monuments and commemorative street names were part of the Lost Cause memorialization of Confederate politicians and generals.

Attachments:

- New Orleans Chamber of Commerce Map – 1931.jpg
- Huber_Lakeview Lore_pg 4-gardener map.jpg
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 212

Semmes Avenue

Previous Street Name: Columbus Street, portion formerly June St.

Associated Ordinances: NCS8264, CCS7742, CCS14285

Additional Information: It is unclear as to whether this street is named after Raphael Semmes or Thomas Jenkins Semmes. None of the associated ordinances explicitly states which Semmes the street is named for, so biographical information has been included for both. Present-day Google Maps refers to the street as “Raphael Semmes St.”

Brief Narrative: Raphael Semmes was a commander in the Mexican-American War and served as a Confederate naval officer and raider. He led the breach of the Union blockade in the City of New Orleans. An Alabama county bears his name as well as a street in Richmond, VA and (formerly) a street on the campus of Louisiana State University. In 2017, LSU approved several name changes for streets on their campus, including the Confederate namesake “Raphael Semmes Road.” An LSU professor penned an opinion piece for the Advocate arguing for this particular street to be renamed; however, it was the only street with Confederate ties in the group approved to be renamed. The university currently has several streets and buildings with Confederate namesakes. Many streets identified by LSU to be changed had little to no connection with the university, and seemed to be named without any kind of formal process. These name changes went into effect in November of 2017.

Thomas Jenkins Semmes, a relative of Raphael Semmes, practiced law in New Orleans, served on the committee that drafted the Louisiana’s ordinance of secession, and served as a Louisiana representative in the Confederate Senate. A strong supporter of secession, Semmes is credited with creating the motto for the Confederacy, “Deo Vindice,” meaning *with God as our defender/protector*. Semmes died in New Orleans in 1899 and is buried in Metairie Cemetery.

Attachments:

- (1899, 23 June) *Times Picayune*
- WhoWasWhoInTheCivilWar (pg 580)

Slidell Street

Previous Street Name: Jackson Avenue

Associated Ordinances: CS9411

Brief Narrative: John Slidell was a United States Senator representing Louisiana until the state seceded from the Union after Abraham Lincoln won the election in 1860. He was appointed the Confederate diplomat to France and was tasked with securing European support and recognition of the Confederate cause. While traveling to Europe onboard the British mail ship, the Trent, he and fellow Confederate diplomat James Murray Mason were captured by the US Navy; this illegal capture on neutral territory threatened to ignite a war between the United States and the United Kingdom. Slidell and Mason were eventually released, and the Trent Affair was considered a major setback in the quest for diplomatic recognition of the Confederate States.

Slidell also owned part of McCarty Plantation, which was then subdivided into the City of Carrollton and eventually made part of New Orleans. The street bearing his name is located in Algiers.

Attachments:

- CS9411_18940903_Daily Item_3.pdf
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 230

Sophie Wright Place

Previous Street Name: Camp Place

Associated Ordinances: CCS7742

Additional Information: In addition to a street named in her honor, there is currently a monument of Sophie B. Wright in a park that was named after her following her death in 1912. **Sophie Wright Park** is located in the Garden District, bounded by Sophie Wright Place, Magazine St, and St. Mary St. It is near the former location of the Home Institute, a school opened and run by Sophie Wright.

There is also a charter school in New Orleans which bears her name; Sophie B. Wright High School is located on Napoleon Avenue.

Brief Narrative: Sophie B. Wright created several schools for disabled white girls in the City of New Orleans and was a proponent of prison abolition. She has been celebrated for her work in education and charity throughout the city. She served as the first president of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and delivered countless lectures on the “heroes” of the Confederacy. She was an active member of the Daughters of the Confederacy until her death in 1912 and held pro-segregationist views.

Attachments:

- (1912, 11 June) *Times Picayune*

Tulane Avenue

Previous Street Name: Common Street

Associated Ordinances: CS1781

Brief Narrative: Paul Tulane was the largest donor in New Orleans to the Confederate States of America. He also donated money to erect a Confederate Monument in Greenwood Cemetery. Ordinance CS1781 was passed in 1889 renaming Common Street in his honor.

Walker Street

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: none

Additional Information: Walker street appears on the 1867 Map of New Orleans in Gardner's City Directory, although it is not listed in its current location. According to Leonard Huber's "Lakeview Lore," this area was actually swampland. It was not drained until the end of the 19th century/beginning of the 20th century. See section titled "Lakeview History and Development" for additional information.

It is unclear whether Walker Street is named after John George Walker, a Confederate General, or John Marshall Walker, the Louisiana Governor in the 1850s. *Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names* says it is John Marshall Walker, but has no citations.

Walker Street is parallel with streets named after other Confederate Generals who participated in Louisiana Campaigns, especially the Red River Campaign and the Battle of Mansfield, one of the only significant Confederate victories in Louisiana. These include Mouton and Lane.

Mouton and Walker streets in Lakeview could be named after both Governors. However, the grouping of Mouton and Walker with Lane, Bragg, and previously named Twigg street point to these streets being named for Confederate Generals. All of these names correspond with Confederate Generals who were associated in some way with Louisiana. Twigg Street, renamed Porteous Street, is most likely named after General David E. Twiggs, known as the Bengal Tiger, the first Confederate General assigned, albeit briefly, to the Confederate Command of Louisiana. The street names have been included on maps of Lakeview that predate the neighborhood's actual existence by nearly sixty years. Although the exact street has changed several times, the names have been used and are still used today in all but one case.

Brief Narrative: Governor Joseph Marshall Walker was in office from 1850-1852 when a new constitution cut his tenure short. Before that, he served as a state representative and state senator. He helped advocate for a new state constitution in 1845 that expanded voting rights to white men who didn't own property, that set up a public-school system for white children, and that made judgeships elected by popular vote rather than appointment. He owned a cotton plantation in Rapides Parish.

John George Walker was a Major General in the Confederate Army that served under General Richard Taylor during the Red River campaign in Louisiana, including at the Battle of Mansfield in De Soto Parish. He eventually relieved Taylor in that role.

Attachments:

- New Orleans Chamber of Commerce Map – 1931.jpg
- Huber_Lakeview Lore_pg 4-gardener map.jpg
- Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names.pdf pg 257
- Generals In Gray.pdf pg 319-320

Washington Artillery Park

Previous Street Name: N/A

Associated Ordinances: none

Additional Information: Not to be confused with the Washington Artillery Monument erected in Metairie Cemetery in 1880 by the Washington Artillery Association. The Washington Artillery Association was formed following the Civil War to raise money to care for Confederate War veterans and to collect materials to preserve the history of the sixty battle that the Washington Artillery Battalion participated in.

Brief Narrative: Washington Artillery Park is located across from Jackson Square along the Mississippi Riverfront. It was formally dedicated in 1976 to honor the “soldiers of France, Spain, the Confederacy, and the United States” (inscribed on plaque). While the Washington Artillery Association has Confederate roots, The Washington Artillery Unit was formed in 1838. Following the Civil War it was renamed the “Louisiana Volunteer Field Artillery” and then finally christened the 141st Artillery. It is currently part of the Louisiana National Guard.

Attachments:

- (1880, 23 February) *Times Picayune*
- (1927, 15 May) *Times Picayune*

Lakeview History and Development

The development of the Lakeview area was spawned by the rapid growth of the City of New Orleans and the desire for an expansion of residential areas. Early resorts along Lake Pontchartrain and Spanish Fort, which included a hotel, restaurant, gardens, and amusement facilities, also contributed greatly to the development of the area. Formerly owned by real estate pioneer Don Almonester y Roxas, Lakeview was “wrested from the swamps and from the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain” (Huber 3). Describing the impetus behind the dredging of the swamp and development of the marshland that eventually became Lakeview, an 1888 Times Picayune article mused, “It is impossible to move the city. The alternative then is to move the swamp.”

Plans for the development of Lakeview were proposed even before drainage of the swamp began. An 1867 plan from the *Gardner’s City Directory* shows a proposed layout of Lakeview to be completed following the dredging of almost the entire area. In this early plan, the familiar street names that are duplicated elsewhere across the city are visible, including Napoleon, Bienville, and St. Louis. Street names taken from U.S. Presidents are also included, including Harrison, Fillmore, Polk, Jackson, and Adams. Additionally, names intended to memorialize members of the Confederacy are also visible, including Twiggs (which was renamed Porteous in 1937), Walker, Mouton, and Lane.

The actual drainage of Lakeview did not begin until almost 20 years after the publication of Gardner’s Directory. The New Orleans Swamp Land Reclamation Company led the project in 1888. Charles Louque, who is referred to as the “Father of Lakeview” was president of the New Orleans Swamp Land Reclamation company (later christened the New Orleans Land Company) and is credited with leading the charge in the residential development of Lakeview. Louque served as a member of the New Orleans City Council during Mayor Fitzpatrick’s administration, then served in the Louisiana State Senate for twenty years. He grew up on his father’s plantation in St. John the Baptist Parish and served in the Confederate army from 1864-1865. “Louque Place,” in the Navarre neighborhood of Lakeview, is named in his honor.

While Lakeview remained undeveloped as late as 1902 (see the Sewerage and Water Board Map of the area from 1902), additional proposed plans of the area continued to circulate. A Department of Public Works map of the area dated 1892 also has streets and lots laid out prior to the drainage of the area. In this plan, proposed street names are visible, including Polk, Walker, Mouton, Bragg, and Robert E. Lee (which was originally Adams St.). The proposed locations of these streets do not necessarily match where they ended up, but the names are present nonetheless. The first house was erected in Lakeview in 1905 on Julia Street (present day West End Blvd) and development continued throughout the early 1900s. A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the area dated 1929 shows the streets of Lakeview as we know them today, but with many of the portioned lots uninhabited and still for sale.

Streets in Lakeview changed over time, but a core group of them remained the same. According to Huber, “Of the thirty-one streets named on the original [1867] plan, nearly half of them had their names changed” (23). While there does not seem to be a specific City Ordinance pointing to the establishment and naming of individual streets in Lakeview, it was likely carried out by a combination of proposals from the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Land Company, presided over by Charles Louque. It was not until 1923 that a city ordinance was passed which gave sole naming rights and

approval of city streets to the City Council of New Orleans; prior to this, street names could come from developers, new homeowners, and the City Planning Commission as well other city agencies.

Many of the streets in present-day Lakeview take their names from individuals who fought in various wars (for instance Argonne, General Haig, and Marshal Foch all commemorate individuals who fought in World War I). It follows that, because much of the mapping out of streets in this area was done during a wave of Confederate memorialization that swept through the Southern states, Confederate generals are also included here. While it is possible that certain streets may have more than one individual that its name *could* be attributed to (such as Mouton referring to Louisiana Governor Mouton rather than his son Confederate General Alfred Mouton) the groupings of such streets speak to a larger theme of memorializing “war heroes.” Just as Argonne, General Haig, and Marshal Foch streets all run parallel in succession, Bragg St, Lane St, Porteous (originally named Confederate General David Twiggs), Mouton, Walker, and Robert E. Lee all run parallel to each other in succession, briefly interrupted by Filmore and Conrad streets. All of these individuals have ties to the Confederacy, and the grouping of these streets together suggests that theme of Confederate memorialization was intentional.

The use of themed groups of streets running parallel in the Lakeview area is also demonstrated in the streets named after several U.S. presidents. As evidenced in the original 1867 Lakeview Plan, seven parallel streets are all laid out as major thoroughfares with names of U.S. Presidents: Monroe, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Jackson, Filmore, and Adams. While only some of these names endured, the original grouping suggests that the remaining streets were named with the intent to commemorate presidents. This is of particular interest when considering Polk, which has often been attributed to being named after Confederate General Leonidas Polk. While there is no official record stating that Polk is named for President James K. Polk and not Leonidas Polk, the inclusion of additional U.S. presidents suggests that it was named for the president and not the Confederate general. Additional research into alternative namesakes of listed streets is included in the descriptions of streets earlier in this report; it is noted when the alternative individual also has ties to the Confederacy.

Timeline:

- Almonester acquires land now known as Lakefront/ Lakeview
- 1823 Pontchartrain Hotel erected at Spanish Fort
- 1830 Construction of the New Basin Canal, intended to operate as a shipping canal from Lake Pontchartrain through the swamp of undeveloped (present day) Lakeview and connect to the Uptown section of the city.
- 1830 “New Lake End” begins development; land owned by the Orleans Canal and Banking Co. west of “Lake End.” (Lake End encompasses the resorts at Spanish Fort and Milneburg areas)
- 1831 Railroad built to connect Lake End to downtown
- 1861-1865 Civil War
- 1864 Red River Campaign
- 1867 Plan of Lakeview from *Gardner City Directory*
- 1874 Steam Line constructed which connects New Lake End to downtown New Orleans
- 1880 The area along Lake Pontchartrain known as “New Lake End,” is rechristened “West End” and granted a 30 year lease for development into recreational waterfront resort.
- 1883 The height of Spanish Fort as an amusement resort
- 1888 New Orleans Swamp Land Reclamation Company Formed

- 1892 DPW Plan of Lakeview
- 1892 a lot on “Lane Street” is advertised
- 1902 Sewerage and Water Board Map showing Lakeview still swamp
- 1905 First house in Lakeview built
- 1909 Times Picayune Map of New Orleans
- 1909 Plat Map of Lakeview lots for sale by the New Orleans Land Company (HNOC)
- 1911 a lot on “Mouton” is advertised
- 1912 a home on “General Bragg Street” is advertised for sale
- 1928 Sanborn Map of Lakeview, volume 8
- 1950 Sanborn Map of Lakeview, volume 8

Carrollton History and Development – Leonidas

Charles Zimpel surveyed the McCarty Plantation for the area that would become Carrollton, an American suburb of New Orleans, in 1833. The town was incorporated in 1845 as the seat of Jefferson Parish. Early Carrollton hugged the river levee, like many settlements in parishes along the river. In the time between the first survey and incorporation, other surveyors both challenged Zimpel’s original plan for errors as well as surveyed additional swampland for the eventual expansion of the suburb.

There is some discrepancy as to whether Leonidas Street, and by extension, the Leonidas Neighborhood, was named to honor Leonidas Polk. No definitive evidence exists. While the public has commonly thought that the street and the neighborhood is named after the so-called Fighting Bishop, who left his congregation to participate in open rebellion against the United States, the archival evidence is much less clear. While researching this particular street, it is important to keep in mind the *present context* of the street name as well. Many individuals tie the name of this neighborhood and this street to Confederate General Leonidas Polk.

Charles Zimpel’s 1833 map of New Orleans and Carrollton does not include Leonidas street. There is no street bisecting the land between Monroe and Jefferson streets (the latter would become Joliet). Carrollton plan-books held in the City Archives, as well as copies of surveys performed by (Thornton), Forsey, and Williams held by the Historic New Orleans Collection, have evidence that surveyors planned Leonidas Street as early as 1836, 1838, and 1845.

Planbooks and copies have inherent issues when determining the date of creation, as well as the efficacy of the source material. They are essentially tracings of original plans. Surveyors and city planners treated original plans as dynamic documents, they would often add and strike information from original plans. Tracings and copies of plans would include information from several different plans created over several years. Therefore, it is unclear from the plans or the maps when surveyors actually created Leonidas Street.

Leonidas’ year of origination is important when determining the reason for naming the street. Leonidas Polk was appointed Missionary Bishop of the Southwest in 1838 and elected Bishop of Louisiana in 1841, 2 and 5 years after the earliest apparent surveying of Leonidas Street. Surveyors

planned the street in the years Leonidas was appointed Bishop of the Southwest and elected Bishop of Louisiana. He oversaw the development of the first Protestant church in a heavily American suburb of a distinctly Catholic city. The other streets in Carrollton bear names of American colonial politicians, early generals, and so-called founding fathers in stark contrast to the French and Spanish street names further downriver.

Some believe the street is named for the Spartan General who, according to legend, held off the invading Persian Army at Thermopylae pass with 300 men before being overrun. While several streets in New Orleans have connections to Greek Mythology, these streets are located further downriver from Carrollton in the Lower Garden District, and would have been surveyed much earlier. There is no evidence that the street is named for the Spartan, and the context of the surrounding streets only reinforces this lack of evidence.

Finally, John Chase, in his book *Frenchmen, Desire, and Good Children* attributes street names in Carrollton to a variety of sources. He says, "A great variety of street names in Carrollton have resulted from a great variety of namers...Purchasers were permitted to make their own subdivision...[and] usually the first owners to subdivide named the new streets (115)." By this reasoning, Leonidas could just be named after a faceless early settler whose identity has been subsumed to time and to local assumptions about street name origination.

Regardless of the street's original name and when it was surveyed, Leonidas is popularly associated with the Fighting Bishop. It is unclear when exactly the street became commonly associated with Leonidas Polk. John Chase does not mention the street in his overarching examination of street names, although he spends considerable space examining the names of other streets in Carrollton, making the absence of Leonidas more puzzling. Donald A. Gill's *Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names* plainly states that Leonidas is named after Leonidas Polk, but provides no citation. In *Hope and New Orleans: A History of Crescent City Street Names*, Sally Asher hedges a bit on the question of name origination saying, "it is believed Leonidas Street...is named after the man who once, when asked by a parishioner how he was going to throw off his bishop's robe for the sword, said, I 'buckle the sword over the gown" (emphasis ours, pg 128). Asher cites Donald Gill in making this assertion.

We conducted a keyword search of the Newspaper Database provided by the New Orleans Public Library and offered to patrons as a powerful tool for conducting genealogical, property, and historical research. By using this powerful database, we attempted to determine the origination of the Leonidas name as well as when that area of Carrollton started to become popularly known as Leonidas Neighborhood vs Riverbend or Carrollton. The first instance in the Times-Picayune that refers to "Leonidas Neighborhood" is 1996. The earliest mentions of Leonidas Street are in property sales ads in the 19th century. The frequency of these property sales ads picked up in the 1930s, as more lots became available as developers drained additional swampland.

Timeline

- 1833 – Charles Zimpel publishes a map of New Orleans that includes a layout of the City of Carrollton. This map does not include Leonidas Street, or any other street bisecting the area between Jefferson and Monroe Streets.

- 1836 – 1845 – Additional surveys and plans of Carrollton are drawn up that include Leonidas Street.
- 1838 – Leonidas Polk is appointed the Episcopal Bishop of the Southwest.
- 1841 – Leonidas Polk is appointed the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. He leaves Tennessee and settles on Leighton, a sugar plantation with enslaved workers outside of Thibodeaux, La.
- 1845 – Carrollton is incorporated as a city in Jefferson Parish.
- 1846 – City Surveyor L.A. Heaton writes to the Carrollton Municipal Government about errors in Charles Zimpel’s original survey of the city.
- 1852 – Carrollton named the parish seat of Jefferson Parish.
- 1874 – Carrollton is annexed into the City of New Orleans.
- 1910-1930 – Carrollton grows in size as swampland is drained towards Claiborne avenue. Available properties on Leonidas are advertised in the newspaper.
- 1971 – First mention of the “Leonidas Area” is mentioned in the regional newspapers in ad for missing tabby cat in the “Leonidas area of Claiborne ave.”
- 1977 – First mention of “Leonidas Area” in story written by journalist about a crime in the neighborhood.
- 1992 – Donald Gill writes in *Stories Behind New Orleans Street Names* that Leonidas Street is named after Leonidas Polk.
- 1996 – First mention of Leonidas Neighborhood in New Orleans newspapers.

Ordinances

Below is a list of the New Orleans City Ordinances referenced in this report. Digital copies of the ordinances will be sent along with this report. Additional copies can be made available upon request.

CS1781: Tulane Avenue

CS7742: Beaugard Dr, Dreux Ave, Forshey, General Taylor, Robert E. Lee Blvd, Semmes Ave, Sophie Wright Place

CS9411: Calhoun, General Ogden, Leonidas, Slidell St

CCS10091: Jefferson Davis Parkway

CCS14285: Semmes Ave

CCS14467: General Meyer

CCS18133: Dreux Ave, General Early

MCS1887: General Meyer

NCS1322: Palmer Park

NCS2245: Capdeville

NCS2824: Capdeville

NCS3820: Kruttschnitt Place

NCS3900: Kruttschnitt Place

NCS6136: Governor Nicholls

NCS6737: Jefferson Davis Parkway

NCS8264: Beaugard Ave, Jefferson Davis Parkway, Semmes Ave

Newspaper Articles

Below is a list of the newspaper articles referenced in this report. Below each listing is the digital file name of the newspaper article. Digital copies of newspaper articles will be sent along with this report. Historic New Orleans Newspapers can be accessed through the library databases available to New Orleans Public Library card holders.

(1869, May 12) "Southern Historical Society" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 9

Digital file: TimesPicayune_05121869

(1876, September 28) "Death of Gen. Bragg" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 1

Digital file: TimesPicayune_09281876

(1879, April 13) "General Richard Taylor" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 6

Digital file: TimesPicayune_04131879

(1880, February 23) "In Memoriam. Unveiling and Dedication of the Washington Artillery Monument" *Times-Picayune*, p. 1

Digital file: TimesPicayune_02231880

(1886, May 27) "Frederick Nash Ogden" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 1, 2

Digital file: TimesPicayune_05271886

(1881, July 27) "Caleb Goldsmith Forshey" *Daily Picayune*, p. 4

Digital file: TimesPicayune_07271881

(1898, March 2) "The Council Asks For A War Vessel to Protect New Orleans in Case of War." *The Daily Picayune*, p. 9

Digital file: TimesPicayune_03021898

(1899, June 23) "T.J. Semmes Passes Away" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 1, 2

Digital file: TimesPicayune_06231899

(1900, May 20) "Advertisement" *Times-Picayune*, p. 17

Digital file: TimesPicayune_05201900

(1902, March 9) "Many Gather In Welcome To Mrs. Jefferson Davis." *Times-Picayune*, p. 12

Digital file: TimesPicayune_03091900

(1902, July 4) "Commerce Clashes On Commerce Street" *Times-Picayune*, p. 3

Digital file: TimesPicayune_07041902

- (1904, September 17) "Serious Protest From Glom Street" *Times-Picayune*, p. 4
Digital file: TimesPicayune_09171904
- (1906, August 18) "Mr. Kruttschnitt Borne To His Rest" *Times-Picayune*, p. 12
Digital file: 08181906
- (1908, March 9) "General Adolph Meyer's Useful Career Closed" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 1, 3
Digital file: TimesPicayune_03091908
- (1908, July 19) "Advertisement" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 4
Digital file: TimesPicayune_07190908
- (1908, August 16) "Advertisement" *Times-Picayune*, p. 27
Digital file: TimesPicayune_08161908
- (1909, June 13) "Advertisement" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 7
Digital file: TimesPicayune_06131909
- (1912, June 11) "Sophie B. Wright Dead. Saint of Common Weal" *The Daily Picayune*, p. 1
Digital file: TimesPicayune_06111912
- (1919, March 16) "Committee Is to Decide on Use of Beauregard Fund" *Times-Picayune*, p. 44
Digital file: TimesPicayune_03161919
- (1923, August 30) "Council to Name All City Streets" *Times-Picayune*, p. 2
Digital file: TimesPicayune_08301923
- (1926, March 28) "Know Your City's Public Statues" *Times-Picayune*, p. 20, 29
Digital file: TimesPicayune_03281926
- (1931, May 5) "Statue Removal Plans Adopted" *Times-Picayune*, p. 17
Digital file: TimesPicayune_05051931
- (1951, January 31). "General Allison Owen." *Times-Picayune*, p.2, 10
Digital file: TimesPicayune_01311951
- (1976, May 15) "Jackson Square Ceremonies Set" *Times-Picayune*, p. 44
Digital file: TimesPicayune_05151976

Maps

Maps referenced in this report are listed below. Many maps have been digitized and are available online. We consulted other maps when creating a timeline of development in New Orleans. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps can be found through two different databases provided by the New Orleans Public Library, and are accessible with a library card. Other than databases provided by the NOPL, scans of most maps can be found through the Louisiana Digital Library, the Historic New Orleans Collection, the Library of Congress, as well as the New York City Public Library. Additional maps from city agencies, including the Department of Public Works and the Sewage and Water Board, are available by appointment at the City Archives & Special Collections Department at the NOPL.

Topographical Map of New Orleans and its Vicinity. Embracing a distance of twelve miles up and eight and three quarters miles down the Mississippi - 1833

Book of Plans, vol. 1 (Carrollton)- 1853-1873

Map of New Orleans in Gardner's City Directory - 1867

Department of Public Works Map of Lakeview - 1892

Map of the City of New Orleans Showing Proposed Water Distribution System - Sewage & Water Board - July 12, 1902

Times-Picayune Map of New Orleans - 1909

Plat Map of Lakeview Lots for Sale by the New Orleans Land Company - ca. 1909

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, volume 8 - 1928

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce Map - 1931

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, volume 8 - 1950

Works Consulted

Patrons can access all books and articles in the City Archives & Special Collections department at the Main Branch of the New Orleans Public Library.

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Hair, W. I., & Brundage, F. W. (2008). *Carnival of Fury: Robert Charles and the New Orleans Race Riot of 1900* (updated edition). LSU Press.

Huber, L. V. (1971). *Lakeview lore*. s.n.

Kirchberger, J. H. (1991). *Civil War and Reconstruction: An Eyewitness History (Eyewitness History Series)*. Facts on File.

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Sifakis, S. (1988a). *Who Was Who in the Civil War* (1st ed.). Facts on File.

Warner, E. W. (2006). *Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders* (1st ed.). LSU Press.

1879-1962, L. E. (2018). *Reconstruction In Louisiana After 1868*. Franklin Classics.

Further Reading/ Contextual Reading

Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory by David Blight

The Southern Past: A Clash of Race and Memory by W. Fitzhugh Brundage

Baptized in Blood: The Religion of the Lost Cause, 1880-1920 by Charles Reagan Wilson

