

**All Timeline Notes from 6/01 Collaborative Studio Report, Tourism
Chronology and transcribed notes from city government records, plus
miscellaneous references from maps and other reports**

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
1682	LaSalle took possession of Louisiana in the name of the French King and the Christian Church		
1718	City of New Orleans founded		
1720	First slaves brought to New Orleans		
1721-22	City planned by Adrien DePauger and LeBlond de la Tour; plans show the location of a parish church in the position now occupied by St. Louis Cathedral		
1722	Capital of the Louisiana colony moved to New Orleans		
1724	The Black Code (<i>Code Noir</i>) was formulated, laying down the laws for Negroes and establishing Catholicism as the only legal religion	1725	First official cemetery, St. Peter Cemetery, laid out bounded by Toulouse, Burgundy, St. Peter and North Rampart Streets beyond the occupied city; burials underground
1726	First brickyard established near site of future St. Louis 1 Cemetery in Tremé Faubourg	1727	Dedication of first church named for Saint Louis of France, St. Louis Cathedral; burials within church foundations
1729	Indian massacre of the French in Natchez; New Orleans fortified		
		1742	Brick wall erected around St. Peter Cemetery; dedicated on All Saints Day, 1743
1760	New Orleans fortified		
1762	France cedes Louisiana to Spain by secret treaty		
1763	Treaty of Paris (French and Indian War) passed Louisiana into Spanish hands; Cabildo instituted as seat of government		
1770	Small pox epidemic		
1782	City floods	1784	Spanish restrict church burial to citizens of distinction due to public health and overcrowding of church burials
1784	City floods		
1787	Small pox epidemic		

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
1788	Flood and major fire; 856 buildings, including Cathedral, burn and 4/5 ^{ths} of city destroyed; rebuilding of city begins under direction of Spanish architects	1788	Local physicians warn the Cabildo that the proximity of the cemetery to the city could cause another outbreak of pestilence; St. Louis 1 Cemetery planned outside of city ramparts, 300 sq. feet between the streets now known as Basin, Conti, Tremé, and St. Louis C - a new cemetery to be established due to public health concerns-cemetery too crowded- located further from the city, to be fenced with pickets and former cemetery closed immediately to burials (Oct 17,1788) C - According to a recount of the opening in Deliberations (1800) establishment of new cemetery was provisional pending Royal approval, fenced with pickets temporarily and the Cabildo to pay the cost of permanent brick wall. Site was 12 lots of land 60 ft front and 120 deep-6 pesos per lot per year charged for burial-approved May 2, 1769. New site [St. Louis I] belonged to the city and was ordered filled and fenced all paid by the city-not done (see below)
		1789	Royal Decree of August 14: "His majesty was pleased to approve construction of the new cemetery;" St. Louis 1 Cemetery founded
		1789-94	Rebuilding of Saint Louis Cathedral
1794	Major fire	1795	Carondelet Canal built; later leads to navigation road which destroyed original front section of St. Louis 1 Cemetery
1795	C-all slaughter houses to be moved to the river bank for public health (Nov 6, 1795)		

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1796	C- Don Francisco Luis Hector, Baron of Carondelet, Field Marshall of the Royal Armies, Civil and Military Governor of the Provinces of LA and West FL after having surrounded the entire city with a ditch, palisade and door, 5 redoubts “in an artistic manner” builds a navigable canal named Carondelet Canal after him by inscription (Aug 19,1796)	1796	C - St. Louis I regarded as not properly located, “it being too near the wharf where the boats land when plying the bayou through the [Carondelet] Canal.” And the “fence has rotted”. City gets approval from the Bishop to open a new cemetery “not far away”, enclose it with posts by prisoner labor (July 15, 1796) C- Bill for “fencing of the new cemetery and selling pickets from the old cemetery” (Dec 16,1796)
1796	Flood and first time Yellow Fever was identified, although “fever” was recorded in many instances before 1796		
		1797	C-Attorney General reads statement “all nations are convinced how obnoxious it is to bury the dead in the churches and temples, the nations having issued the most severest orders for establishing the cemeteries outside of the city limits”. In protest to the revival of burying inside the Cathedral. Also grounds of the old cemetery being reopened for burials, concern “might cause another epidemic equal to the one experienced last year”- requests prohibiting burials in old cemetery and in the church, without distinction of persons, and also to ventilate the church every day. (July 21, 1797) C- Complaints from public that the brick wall of the old [St. Peter’s Street] cemetery, built with public donated materials and labor, has been destroyed and the materials reused in the construction of the Cathedral, “leaving said sacred place open for all animals to go in, as well as all transients”...said cemetery to be fenced as before with same materials. Due to flooding of new cemetery, [St. Louis I], old one to be immediately fenced with pickets during reuse. (Sept 30, 1797)

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		1797 cont.	C-“the cemetery must be protected from the dogs and birds of prey which feed themselves of the human bodies, there being many open casks on the edge of the canal, caused by the current of the waters.”. Explanation offered that some of the casks are those left at the edge of the canal from the closing of the Old Cemetery [St. Peters], removing the corps to the new cemetery [St. Louis I] (Oct 27,1797)
1799	City floods, Yellow Fever outbreak		
1800	Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in October cedes Louisiana back to France; C- Bermudez petitions the Cabildo to reconfigure his concession on community lands, granted by Royal Order, to establish an apiary, due to “a ditch or Bayou is on the way, as well as the cemetery where the non-Catholic people are buried (change to 2 x 4.5 arpents parallel with the canal) (April 4, 1800)	1800	St. Peter Street Cemetery abandoned and divided into building lots C- In order to avoid 1799 epidemic, request by Att. Gen to relocate dumping of city waste near the gate of St. John near the public road further away in deep ditches surrounded by trees “in order to prevent the vapor of the rotten filth.” Cites as cause for sickness, the Catholic and Protestant Cemetery and the method used for burial-requests that they be located far away from the city, surrounding them with trees, constructing them with proper extension, that the graves be very deep and to bury the dead without a casket covering them with lime.” Also quarantine of the sick. Cabildo acts to increase cemetery, fence it “and that a new cemetery be established to bury there the people of another different religion than our own. (Catholic religion). That willow trees be planted in both cemeteries, as well as in the place where the garbage collected by the wagon will be dumped, thus preventing that he rays of the sun heat the filth” (March 14, 1800)

New Orleans History	Cemetery History
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		1800 cont.	<p>C- Contest between city and church over ownership of old [St Peters] cemetery lot. Recount of title: city block of 300 feet square facing the Charity Hospital-city claims right of ownership by Royal Decree. In 1743 Superior Council set aside lot to be used as a cemetery, was fenced with a brick wall by inhabitants, convenient to move the cemetery-work finished Oct 31 and cemetery blessed and open on Nov 1 by Friar Carlos (“having been moved four different times”???)</p> <p>When colony established, dead buried on the grounds of the present Cabildo, cemetery then moved to the block at corner of Bienville at Charters, the second block from the levee, where it remained until 1743 when it was moved to present location (near Charity Hospital-St. Peters?). In 1788, found convenient to move to current location [St. Louis I]</p> <p>These progressive changes are proof that all lands within the walls belong to the city and that the city has always set aside certain lots to be used as a cemetery-church took charge over them while they were being used as cemeteries. (Nov 14, 1800)</p>
1801	Yellow Fever epidemic, Carondelet builds his canal to the east of St. Louis 1 Cemetery to drain the city		<p>C- Letter from Bishop Don Luis de Penalver y Cardenas to Cabildo states city has not filled nor fenced the new cemetery with bricks as proposed to his Majesty on Nov 12, 1788. When the levee caved in 1797, cemetery was flooded and old cemetery reopened by Carondelet. Once the waters receded, Carondelet proposed to raise it 3 ft-never done. “Every time that the levee breaks, the same thing will happen, so long as they do not construct a highway from the gate of San Fernando to the cemetery, and priests dressed with their sacred ornaments would walk, during the rains, over a pool of stagnated waters, which compels the mourners to remain at the entrance. I would add that</p>

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	<p>the new cemetery is very small for this city, its size does not reach half the size of the old one, it is already filled with corpses, and the Church has the continuous task of fencing it, very burdensome for anyone without funds. (June 25, 1801)</p> <p>C - Commissioners agree to send letter to Bishop for removal of bodies from old cemetery in order for the city sell the lots and develop the site (Dec 4, 1801)</p> <p>John Pintard describes New Orleans and St. Louis 1 in a series of articles published in the <i>Daily Advertiser</i> April 15 to May 22, 1802 while an editor of that paper in New York City. “Over its gate is a Cross – the usual emblem of every thing [sic] sacred among the Catholics - a broken palisade gave me admittance, during one of my solitary gambles [sic] into this melancholy enclosure – not a single grave stone marked the remains of either the noble or ignoble dead – Over some few, brick arches were turned. At the head of every grave was planted an Iron or wooden cross some of the Iron ones were indented with the names of the lifeless tenants below.”¹ St. Louis 1 was only 12 years old at that time. The above ground tomb was not yet the defining aspect of the landscape. John Pintard in another cemetery comment says “it is of little consequence whether ones carcase [sic] is prey to crayfish on land – or the catfish in the Mississippi [sic – I believe in either case of burial – a body is speedily devoured and transmigrated in crayfish or catfish – dressed by a French cook and feasted on by a greasy Monk – a fair lady - a petit maitre or a savage who in their turn supply some future banquet – Heavens what a luxury! Mon Dieu, quelle sort! Give my bones terra firma I pray.”ⁱⁱ</p>

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
1803	France sells Louisiana to United States (Louisiana Purchase), population increases dramatically		C - Church burials abolished (Dec 28, 1803)
1804	23 rd prairial passed in France by Napoleon		C - report on plans to establish a Protestant Cemetery (Jun 9, 1804) Protestant cemetery to be adjacent to Catholic Cemetery; enclosed with pickets (Jun 13, 1804) Catholic Cemetery full, proposal to make it twice as large and enclosed. Also all garbage and filth dumped opposite Protestant cemetery shall be unloaded on the city front and thrown into the river-not practical to dump in river so take garbage beyond the Protestant Cemetery as far out as the season will permit. (Aug 8, 1804) Committee on Health recommends raising cemetery 3 ' or relocate to higher ground. No funds for either-recommends digging the graves deeper and pour I barrel of lime into each coffin. Aug 16, 1804)
1805	Governor allows demolition of Spanish forts and batteries since surrounding ditches are filled with stagnant water and miasmata All demolished except for St. Louis and St. Charles Forts (Aug 14, 1805)	1805	C - Council allows Md de Laronde to be buried in St. Louis (Jul 31, 1805)
		1806	Complaints of insufficient grave depth-resolved to be not less than 4' deep (May 14, 1806)
1807	C - City Council accepts the conditions in Sec 3-Act of Congress (Mar 3)-City has right to former commons of 600 vargas beginning at the fortifications, and relinquishes rights to lands above 600 vargas and city will transfer free of charge to the Company [Navigation] for benefit of public as much ground as will be necessary to lengthen the Carondelet Canal from the basin to the Mississippi and not dispose any lots within 60 ft of	1807	C - Committee formed to rule on disposal of communal lands-city obliged to furnish to the Navigation Co land for the canal without touching the cemeteries if possible-report approves taking 15 ft only from the Catholic Cemetery, Rampart St will keep its ordinary width, Navigation Co will receive 40 ft to continue the Canal from the present Basin and will have a public highway 60 ft wide on each side of the canal, thus leaving the city 124 ft of communal lands to be divided into lots [between it and Rampart St]. (Nov. 4, 1807)

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	space reserved for the Canal-to remain forever open as a highway-map drawn up (May 1807)		
		1808	C - Article 14 of city Ordinance states burials forbidden within the confines of the city and faubourgs, as liable to endanger the public health (Mar 14, 1808)
		1810	C - Notarized sale of lot between St. Louis and Conti Sts to Christ Church to be fenced and used as cemetery (already used as a Protestant cemetery)- guaranteeing the wardens use as Protestant cemetery (Nov 4, 1810, restated in Aug 10, 1822) C - Cemetery extended (Nov 14, 1810)
1811	C - Navigation Co makes proposal to city regarding city drainage into Carondelet Canal, city feels no deliberations necessary (Jan 23, 1811) Navigation Co stops city drainage into Carondelet Canal-mayor intervenes (Feb 23, 1811)		
1812	1 st steamboat comes downriver to New Orleans C - Navigation Co brings suit against the city for using its canal for drainage, wants city to pay half of expenses for digging new drainage ditch and to bear all maintenance expenses. (Apr 25, 1812) C - Navigation Co closes city's sewers into the Carondelet Canal (Nov 4, 1812)	1812	C - Letter from President of the Wardens of St. Louis Church read-300 sq ft of ground on the commons granted by the Spanish government to enlarge the cemetery of the parish [St. Louis I]. Resolved that the city surveyor will notify the Council on which side it would be possible to enlarge the cemetery...and will give all space necessary provided church endows Charity Hospital with annual rental of \$400 (Apr 18, 1812)
1815	Battle of New Orleans; General Andrew Jackson defeats British forces		

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1816	City floods, Yellow Fever: 800 die, New Orleans population was 23,303	1816	<p>C - Wardens of St. Louis church request a temporary place to bury the dead until flood waters recede from crevasse in front of McCarty Plantation. Space granted in rear of Circus. Fenced in, no tombs, bodies exhumed and buried in cemetery as soon as water recedes. May 8, 1816)</p> <p>St. Louis 1 Cemetery expanded as per request of Apr 18, 1812-lot on right bank of river for Catholics and Protestants (May 10, 1816)</p>
		1817	<p>C - Quarantine established; epidemic resulted in foundation of Board of Health due to belief that exhalations of the dead at funeral services and the transportation of the dead through the streets spread disease. 823 died in 1817 Article added to Ordinance re public sanitation-grave digger or other shall be responsible for the care and supervision of all cemeteries or burial places, and that no burial shall be ermitted...unless the coffin has been filled with a sufficient quantity of quicklime beforehand or for want of it, that the grave shall be filled with 2 barrels of lime as soon as the coffin is placed there in. (Aug 27, 1817)</p> <p>C - Ursuline Nuns petition for a cemetery within the convent (Aug 30, 1817)</p>
		1818	<p>C - Wardens of Christ Church-accepted donation of site on Commons by Corporation of New Orleans for a cemetery [Protestant] (Sept 26, 1818)</p>
1819	Serious Yellow Fever epidemic: 3,000-6,000 die (out of a population of 46,000); Quarantine and Board of Health abolished	1819	<p>C - Change in Ordinance-prohibiting burials after sunset and before sunrise (Apr 15, 1819)</p> <p>C - Wardens of St. Louis church accept proposal of City Corp to sell to vestry-board lots in vicinity of the cemetery to build a mortuary chapel on corner of Conti-St. Louis-2 lots (Jun 15, 1819)</p> <p>City orders lime to be spread over new graves in Catholic and Protestant cemeteries-Council stresses it is quicklime-difficult to procure in New Orleans-that must be used, not lime.</p>

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			<p>(Sept 14, 1819) C - Committee appointed to present an Ordinance on police of the cemeteries and to confer with Christ Church Wardens-estab a cemetery further away from the city [Girod] (Sept 25, 1819)</p> <p>Benjamin Latrobe's notes and sketches show us a cemetery with the wall vaults and family vaults that exist today. "graves built of bricks, much larger than necessary to enclose a single coffin, and plastered over, so as to have a very solid permanent appearance. They are ... 7 or 8 feet long and 4 or 5 feet wide, and ... from 5 to 7 feet high." His notes also show concern about being buried in water and the crayfish. In one diary note he discusses in detail why he believes that cremation would have a "stronger and more beneficial" moral effect.ⁱⁱⁱ</p>
		1820	<p>C - from May 1-Nov 30 no interments may be made in the cemetery existing as present [St. Louis 1] During this time interments may be made only at a distance of 400 toises from Rampart St. (Feb 5, 1820) C - Difficulty in finding temporary cemetery location-city will sell area known as Lepers ground (Mar 11, 1820) McCarty Plantation land considered, approved 8 arpents of area. 5 ¾ parents of land on bank of Carondelet Canal bought for new cemetery (Jun 24, 28, 1820)</p>
1821	<p>C - Navigation Co agrees to let city establish a road along Carondelet Canal "leading from city to the new cemetery [St. Louis 2?]" (Apr 14, 1821)</p> <p>C - land contested by Mrs Fleytas and Mr Pontalba (Jun-Jul 1821)</p>	1821	<p>C - Quarantine re-established; ordinance forbids public display of the deceased between July first and December fence requested around new cemetery (Feb 17, 1821) C - Committee appointed to look into est of cemetery in upper limit of Faubourg St. Marie-139 toises x 40 toises wide-bought from Mrs Perillat for \$ 5000 and gutter and drainage canal dug [Girod St. cemetery] (Mar 10, 1821)</p>

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			<p>C - New ordinance concerning the cemeteries adopted* (Mar 14, 1821) repairs made to enclosure of former Protestant cemetery (Apr 13, 1821)</p>
1822	Major Yellow Fever epidemic: 800-2000 die; paved streets begin;	1822	<p>C - Tremé Street extended, removing rear Protestant section of St. Louis 1 Citizens' petition on dangers to public salubrity from the present condition of the Catholic cemetery (May 11, 1822) new location for cemetery requested by city (Jul 6, 1822) C - Mayor authorized to order extension of present Catholic Cemetery and to add to depth on west side for temporary burial of those who cannot afford tomb (Jul 20, 1822) C - City Council forbids burials in existing protestant cemetery in St. Louis I because of its proximity to the city- transfers/sells property to Christ Church to be maintained as a cemetery for \$3140.67-must maintain an provide "a door-keeper" (Aug 10, 1822) C - Orig. price of \$2/grave raised to \$6 for poor-corrected in Protestant cemetery (Sept 28, 1822)</p> <p>Timothy Flint, a protestant missionary from New England, spent 10 years traveling throughout the Mississippi valley. He was conflicted concerning his assessment of the "morals" of the people of New Orleans, as he found so many contrasting practices of what he felt was good and evil, including the practice of the duel. Of St. Louis 1, he writes "The old Catholic cemetery is completely covered either with graves or monuments. The monuments are uniformly either of white marble, or plaister, or painted white, and by the brilliant moonlight evenings of this mild climate, this city of the dead, or as the more appropriate phrase of the Jews is, of the living, makes an impressive appearance."^{iv}</p>

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		1823	C - St. Louis 2 Cemetery founded Mayor to request land donation from City to church of St. Louis for creation of new cemetery [St. Louis II] (Mar 8, 1823) C - Resolution passed for the city to donate lots 38, 39, 40 for new Catholic Cemetery and board fence to be erected. (May 3, 1823)
1824	Quarantine repealed	1824	C - Mayor authorized to sell Christ Church city ground at end of Protestant Cemetery of St Marie [Girod St] reserved for Catholic cemetery (Sept 1, 1824)
		1826-27	Mortuary Chapel of St. Anthony constructed (now Our Lady of Guadalupe Church)
		1827	Fines imposed for funerals held at St. Louis Cathedral C - "Obituary [Mortuary] Chapel" is finished. From Nov 1 onwards, prohibited to transport to expose in St. Louis 1 any dead bodies-\$50 fine and \$50 fine against any priest who might perform interment ceremony in church. All dead bodies to be brought to Mortuary Chapel (Sept 25, 1827)
1831	Ponchartrain Railroad established	1832	Lafayette I Cemetery founded by the city; first cholera epidemic
		1834	John H. B. Latrobe, Benjamin Latrobe's son, also writes of concerns of water and crayfish. He describes one common burial practice of the step tomb, "the coffin is laid upon the surface of the ground, and a strong structure of brick built around it. This is then plastered and whitewashed." ^v His watercolor sketch shows more color amongst the tombs than might be expected from the various historical accounts. His sketch shows the Varney tomb, several step tombs with iron crosses, several versions of the family vaults and ships masts in the background.

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1833	Immigration of J.N.B. de Pouily in 1833		With the immigration of J.N.B. de Pouily in 1833 with a sketchbook and experience of Paris's fashionable Père Lachaise cemetery, the high-style tombs became more evident.
		1834	Cyril Thornton writing in <i>Men and Manners</i> , is surprised that there are no stones in New Orleans, and again writes with distaste about the idea of being buried in wet ground with the crayfish. "One acquires from habit a sort of lurking prejudice in favour of being buried in dry ground, which is called into full action by a sight of this New Orleans cemetery. . . . something so offensive to the imagination in the whole process, and in the idea of being devoured by the crawfish, which burrow in myriads, that the richer people generally prefer being kept above the level, both of ground and water, in little buildings like ovens, composed of brick and plaster, without ornament of any sort." ^{vi}
		1835	Joseph Holt Ingraham writing in <i>The South-West by a Yankee</i> in 1835 describes a funeral service and St. Louis 2. "The idea was ludicrous enough; but as I passed down the avenue, I could no but indulge the fancy that I was striding down the Broadway capital of the Lilliputians. . . . All were perfectly white, arranged with the most perfect regularity, and distant little more than a foot from each other. . . . It was in reality a "City of the Dead". But it was a city composed of miniature palaces, and still more diminutive villas." ^{vii} Joseph Holt Ingraham is writing colorful descriptions for publication. He exaggerates this view as unique to New Orleans, as similar traditions along the Gulf Coast, and family mausoleums were also becoming fashionable in the northern rural cemeteries. ^{viii}
1838	First Mardi Gras parade held	1840	Cypress Grove Cemetery founded
1841	Severe Yellow Fever epidemic: 1800 die		
1842	Yellow Fever: 700 die		

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		1844	St. Louis 1-tombs removed for opening of Conti and Franklin Sts (Aug 19, 1844)
		1845	H. Didimus, <i>New Orleans As I Found It</i> . He sought out the “homes of the dead.” He makes brief mention of the tombs, but mostly he discusses the yellow fever and the impact it has on New Orleans.
1847	Yellow Fever H. Didimus, <i>New Orleans As I Found It</i> . He sought out the “homes of the dead.” He makes brief mention of the tombs, but mostly he discusses the yellow fever and the impact it has on New Orleans.	1847-50	C - Renunciations made by owners of vaults fronting on St. Louis Street in the Old Catholic Cemetery No. 1 (mf 903966)
		1848-50	<i>Travels by Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley</i> . “New Orleans has several peculiarities of its own, ...The graves are also elevated. The dead are buried in sepulchral houses, which are termed here “ovens.” These often contain three or four tiers. Those belonging to the wealthy are frequently very handsome, and built with marble walls. There are walks leading to different parts of this singular cemetery, paved neatly with shells... Certainly, in general, however little value America may seem to attach to life, before Death, in their magnificent cemeteries, they usually spread a “feast of roses.” ^{ix}
		1849	Odd Fellows Cemetery founded
		1850	Dowler writes <i>Researches upon the Necropolis of New Orleans</i>
		1851	A. Oakey Hall in <i>The Manhattaner in New Orleans</i> writes of the cemeteries and of the swiftness of the killer yellow fever.

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1853	7,849 deaths due to Yellow Fever: 3,907 were Irish and German immigrants, 18 native NO, others not classified.	1852	Greenwood Cemetery founded <i>Cohen's New Orleans and Lafayette Directory</i> for 1852 refers to early genealogical research done through reading of the inscriptions of the tombs, methods of interment in the New Orleans cemeteries, "sanitary history" relating to disease, immigration and yellow fever epidemics. There are many ads for suppliers to the cemeteries.
		1853	<i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated News</i> . "The French Cemetery, New Orleans, La." Wood Engraving, published August 27, 1853, 101, The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans. This represents a view of the above ground cemetery published for wide circulation.
1853	Farlane publishes <i>A Review of the Yellow Fever (of 1853)</i>	1854	St. Joseph I Cemetery founded; Dowler writes <i>Tableau of the Yellow Fever of 1853</i> . <i>Cohen's New Orleans Directory for 1854</i> contains information on the epidemics of yellow fever in New Orleans. There are many ads for suppliers to the cemeteries. Fredrika Bremer, in <i>The Homes of the New World; Impressions of America</i> , writes of the cemeteries as the "cities of the dead." ^x
		1855	Robertson, James. <i>Few Months in America: Containing Remarks on Some of Its Industrial and Commercial Interests</i> . "The cemeteries of New Orleans are peculiar to the city, and are visited by all strangers. . . . The citizens seem to take a melancholy pleasure in decorating the resting places of the dead. A great many of the tombs are of white marble, with brief, but expressive inscriptions, indicative of the affection borne towards their tenants. Round many of them are planted rose bushes and other flowering shrubs, some of which at this time were in full bearing and here and there were cedar and orange trees, which always retain their

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			greenness. . . tokens of friendship and of love, were more numerous at this time than at any former period in the history of the city. This was in consequence of the terrific ravages of the fever – I might almost say the plague – which during the previous summer had carried off thousands of the inhabitants.” ^{xi}
1857	Prostitution legalized in New Orleans	1861	<i>Frank Leslie</i> articles on Cemeteries, Oct. 12, 1861, <i>Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper</i> with a woodcut of Lafayette No. 1 Cemetery. The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.
1863-65	Civil War, Before the Civil War, New Orleans was the wealthiest and third largest city in the United States. ^{xii}	1863	<i>Harper’s Weekly</i> article (page 549) and woodcut print of the “Funeral of Late Captain Cailloux, First Louisiana.” Article describes his New Orleans funeral and burial practices. The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.
1864	Louisiana Constitution amended to abolish slavery	1865	Lafayette II Cemetery founded
		1867	<i>Harper’s Weekly</i> article on New Orleans’s cemeteries Waud, A.R. “French Cemetery.” Wood Engraving after a sketch by A. R. Waud, <i>Harper’s Weekly</i> , 1867, The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.
1871	Flood	1873	St. Joseph II Cemetery founded Champney, J. Wills. “The Great South, Old and New Louisiana” Wood engraving from sketch by J. Wills Champney, <i>Scribner’s Monthly Magazine</i> , Vol. VII No. 2, Dec. 1873, The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans
		1875	Mark Twain said that New Orleans had no architecture except that found in its cemeteries. ^{xiii}
		1879	A reporter for <i>Times Picayune</i> (New Orleans Newspaper) writing on All Saints Day. ^{xiv} The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.

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1870s	Christine M. Boyer describes the Vieux Carré situation during the 1870s, “By the 1870s it had become a melancholic symbol of ruin and decline for both the antebellum south and the Creole culture. <i>An Illustrated Visitors’ Guide</i> in 1879 shows images of “the French Quarter withdrawing into the mouldy corners of a romantic ruin” She posits that this nostalgic mood actually was the beginning of the restoration of Creole New Orleans. ^{xv}	1870s, 1880s	George François Mugnier photographed St. Louis Cemetery No. 1, evocative images of an active cemetery. Most of the family tombs are pediment or large platform and parapet tombs with multiple vaults. Samuel T. Blessing stereographs of cemeteries.
1880s	A nationwide audience had access to the primarily fictional accounts of New Orleans architecture and creole culture by George Washington Cable appearing in <i>The Century Magazine</i> and <i>Scribner’s Magazines</i> . “He popularized the aura of local color hanging over New Orleans’ architectural atmosphere and had diffused the sharpness of its imagery in picturesque ruinous forms.” ^{xvi} Cable’s fabrications included architectural sites like the Old Absinthe House of 1790 and Madame Laturie’s Haunted House, both of which have since been created to meet the expectations of visiting tourists.	1880	Lafcadio Hearn publishes “White Sepulchers” in the <i>Item</i> (Sept 9)
1884	New Orleans Cotton Centennial William H. Coleman decided to published 3 books, with writing help from Lafcadio Hearn, to “packaged” the New Orleans experience of cuisine, architecture and Creole culture for the world.	1884	Lafcadio Hearn article on Cemeteries and Cremation

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
1885	Historical Sketch Book and Guide to New Orleans and Environs by William H. Coleman and published by William H. Coleman.	1885	<p>“All Saints and All Souls Day in New Orleans – Decorating the Tombs in one of the City’s Cemeteries,” Harpers Woodcut engraving 1885 by, J. Durken <i>Harper’s Weekly</i> Nov. 7, 1885. A view of the cemetery published for wide circulation. The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.</p> <p><i>Demorest’s Monthly Magazine</i>, 1885. The writer describes above ground interments, the diversity of rich and poor tombs, and wall vaults. His final statement reflects the discomfort with visiting with the dead: “But a cemetery, even while looking its brightest, as these to-day, is not a pleasant place to tarry in. We would much sooner be back in the old French quarter, where the people, though lying dormant, are by no means dead.”^{xvii}</p> <p><i>Harper’s Weekly</i>, Nov. 7, 1885, Article on All Saints Day with woodcut engraving by J. Durkin. The news and image clipping are at The Williams Research Center, New Orleans.</p>
		1895	Grace King – New Orleans historian, and widely read by tourists, writes on All Saints Day and describes the funeral of Charles Gayarré, a well-known Louisiana historian. She calls St. Louis 1 the mother cemetery of the city, the vieux carré of the dead. (In 1895, the old St. Louis Cemetery was closed.) It opens its gates only at the knock of an heir, so to speak; gives harbourage only to those who can claim a resting place by the side of an ancestor. ^{xviii}
1898	Storyville established as only legal red-light district in the United States; bound by 16 square blocks housing more than 2000 prostitutes	1894-96	<i>Old Cemeteries Falling into Decay</i> (Englehart guidebook)
1905	Last of Yellow Fever epidemics	1899	<i>Harper’s Weekly</i> December 30, 1899 article and sketches published for wide circulation include a watercolor sketch of the wall vaults and of the western gate of St. Louis 1. The Aeschlepus statue is still at the gate in 2001.

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
		1900	<p><i>Donahoe's Magazine</i> from Boston Massachusetts. Story of the St. Roch, Describes tours and tour guides telling embellished tales about how a special type of clover only grows in the cemetery of St. Roch.^{xix}</p> <p><i>The Standard History of New Orleans, Louisiana</i> Chapter X "Old Burial Places" by A. G. Durno. Detailed description of St. Louis 1 including both tomb construction information and many of the well-known persons buried within. This information appears to be the basis of the later tour guide booklets for the St. Louis cemeteries. Two names not seen again in the guides for St. Louis 1 are Stephen Zacharie, founder of the first bank in the Mississippi Valley and Dominique You, a captain of Lafitte appointed by Jackson to the command of a battery on the Battle of New Orleans, who later left piracy to become a model citizen. An article in <i>New Orleans Magazine</i> in October 1989 identifies Dominique You as buried in St. Louis 2.^{xx}</p>
1917	Storyville closed by the Department of the Navy	1924	Grace King, New Orleans author and historian, founded the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Tombs.
1921	An amendment to the Louisiana Constitution (Article XIV, Section 22A) made possible the establishment of a regulatory commission to protect the "quaint" traditional architecture in New Orleans' Vieux Carré, Enabled the creation of a municipal body to safeguard the structures in the French Quarter section, which is bounded by Iberville Street, Esplanade Avenue, North Rampart Street and the Mississippi River.		
1925	New Orleans City Council established the first Vieux Carré Commission. Short lived and weak, as it was only advisory in nature.		

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
1927-38	Carondelet Canal closed and filled in	1925	Local citizens complain about Lafayette I dereliction
		1930s	Works Project Administration records inscriptions on tablets in all cemeteries. The WPA project wrote a history of New Orleans and within gives a tour of famous people at St. Louis 1. It states that "St Louis Cemetery No. 1, Basin St. between St. Louis and Toulouse, along with St. Louis Nos. 2 and 3, contains practically all of the tombs of the old Creole families." The book also includes two humorous sketches, one labeled, "Tourists" and the other, "Cemeteries." ^{xxi}
1936	Successful legislation passed to establish new Vieux Carré Commission.		
1940	Storyville destroyed and low-income housing erected in its place	1947	Feature article on Lafayette I
		1948	Joseph S. Carey wrote the <i>Saint Louis Cemetery Number One Souvenir Booklet</i> which contains photographs of the cemetery and a self-guided walking tour of famous tombs and residents. In the later publications of <i>The St. Louis Cemeteries of New Orleans</i> by Samuel Wilson, Jr. and Leonard V. Huber in 1988 and 2001, this original list of highlighted tombs is repeated with very little new research added.
		1951	Else Kirsch, reminiscing of All Saints Days she knew as a child in the 1880s Good description of decorations and flowers used.
		1957	Girod Cemetery torn down
		1967-70	Mayor's Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation and Restoration of Lafayette I Cemetery formed
		1969	<i>Easy Rider</i> filmed in St. Louis 1 Cemetery, rumored to be the time when the Charity statue heads were stolen
		1974	Mary Louise Christovich, New Orleans author and historian, founds Save Our Cemeteries, Inc. (SOC)

New Orleans History		Cemetery History	
		1974	Friends of the Cabildo/LA State Museum publish a cemeteries volume of the <i>New Orleans Architecture series (Vol. III)</i>
		1975	Class action suit filed by SOC, to stop the nine city-block wall vault demolition of the condemned wall vaults of St. Louis 2 Cemetery. After 8 years of sporadic litigation, Archbishop Hannan established a joint effort commission to work together on the historic cemetery
		1981	SOC, with the help and support of The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC), surveyed and photographed nine cemeteries, including St. Louis 1
1986	Ann Rice, a New Orleans resident, begins to publish <i>The Vampire Chronicles</i>	1983	SOC, program to collect, identify, tag, and store fragments begins
		1987	Center for Preservation (Columbia University) and SOC, Inc. undertake model conservation program for Lafayette 1 cemetery
1999	Ring of New Orleans antiques dealers arrested for widespread cemetery thefts through the late 1990s	2001	Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Dead Space: Defining the New Orleans Creole Cemetery Studio. Tomb, marker, and landscape features survey of St. Louis 1 Cemetery
		2001-2002	Tulane School of Architecture – Preservation Studies, Researches and produced measured drawings of selected tombs at St. Louis 1.
		2001-02	Phase 2 Project to Field Check 3/2001 Survey, analyze results, prepare Guidelines for Tomb Restorations and implement a web site to distribute all project work
		2002	Save Americas’s Treasures funded project to stabilize 20 emergency condition tombs and the tombscape and 25 tombs in Alley 9L were restored.

ⁱ Ibid p. 135.

ⁱⁱ David Lee Sterling, ed., “New Orleans, 1801: An Account by John Pintard,” *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 34, No. 3 (July 1951), p. 231.

ⁱⁱⁱ Benjamin Henry Boneval Latrobe, *Impressions Respecting New Orleans: Diary & Sketches 1818 – 1820*, Edited by Samuel Wilson, Jr. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1951), p. 82-86, 98-99.

- ^{iv} Timothy Flint, *Recollections of the last ten years, passed in occasional residences and journeyings in the valley of the Mississippi*, Reprint of the 1826 edition (New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1968), p. 225.
- ^v Dell Upton, "The Urban Cemetery and the Urban Community: The Origin of the New Orleans Cemetery," *Exploring Everyday Landscapes: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, VII*, Edited by Annmarie Adams and Sally McMurry (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997), p. 134; Referencing John E. Semmes, *John H. B. Latrobe and His Times – 1803-1891* (Baltimore, 1917).
- ^{vi} *Men and Manners in America*, Vol. II, Second Edition, By the author of Cyril Thornton, etc. (Edinburgh: William Blackwood, etc., 1834), p. 215.
- ^{vii} Joseph Holt Ingraham, *The South-West By a Yankee* (New York: Harper & Brothers, Cliff St., 1835), p. 152 – 158.
- ^{viii} Dell Upton, "The Urban Cemetery and the Urban Community: The Origin of the New Orleans Cemetery," *Exploring Everyday Landscapes: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, VII*, Edited by Annmarie Adams and Sally McMurry (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997), p. 137.
- ^{ix} Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, *Travels in the United States etc. During 1848 and 1850* (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1851), p. 126.
- ^x Fredrika Bremer, *The Homes of the New World; Impressions of America*, trans. Mary Howett (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1854), p. 214.
- ^{xi} A. Oakey Hall, *The Manhattaner in New Orleans or, Phases of "Crescent City" Life*, Published for the Louisiana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (Louisiana State University Press, 1851), 108.
- ^{xii} Stein, Joseph A. "New Orleans," *Pencil Points*. V. 19, (April 1938):197.
- ^{xiii} Mark Twain, *Life on the Mississippi*, Louis M. Hacker, general editor (*New York: Sagamore Press Inc., 1957*).
- ^{xiv} *Times Picayune*, November 1, 1879.
- ^{xv} Christine M. Boyer, *The City of Collective Memory: Its Historical Imagery and Architectural Entertainments* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1996), p. 325.
- ^{xvi} *Ibid.* p. 325
- ^{xvii} *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, 1885.
- ^{xviii} Grace King, *New Orleans: The Place and The People* (New York: Macmillan and Co., 1895), p. 401.
- ^{xix} "At St. Roch's" *Donahoe's Magazine*, September 1900.
- ^{xx} Ronnie Virgets, "Tales from the Tombs." *New Orleans*. October 1989, p. 38-43, 45-46.
- ^{xxi} *The WPA Guide to New Orleans*, "Cemeteries" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1930), p. 192.

All comments marked by "C" come from the Records and Deliberations of the Cabildo and later City Council notes as transcribed by the WPA and published in 1936.