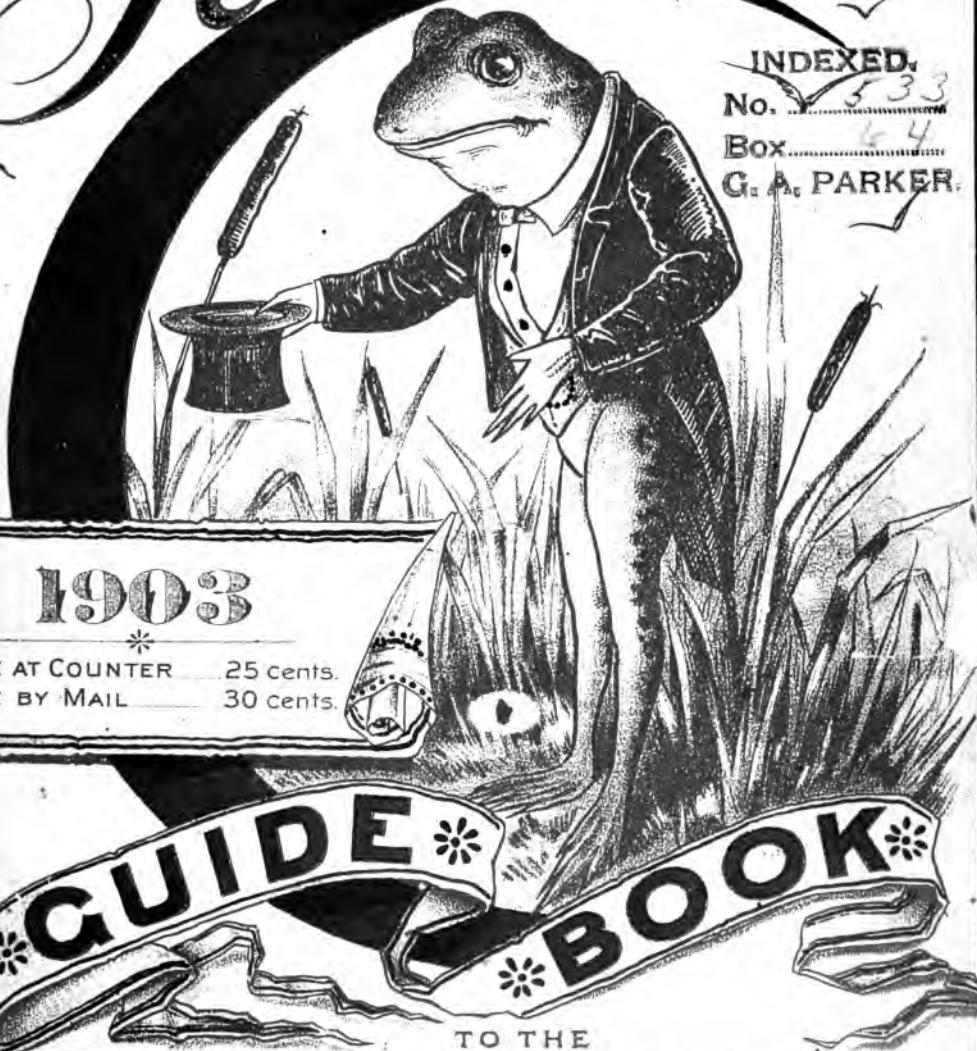


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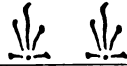
TO THE  
**CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

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**Guide to New Orleans**

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buried here. Just over the way, overlooking the cemeteries, in a handsome house, bounded by Clouet, Louisa and Urquhart Streets, is the ancient home of the famous swordsman, where his grandchildren still reside. One room is kept sacred.. It is filled with the trophies of Pepe Lulua's great battles.

Across Canal Street lie the American cemeteries, and the oldest of these is the

### Girod Street Cemetery,

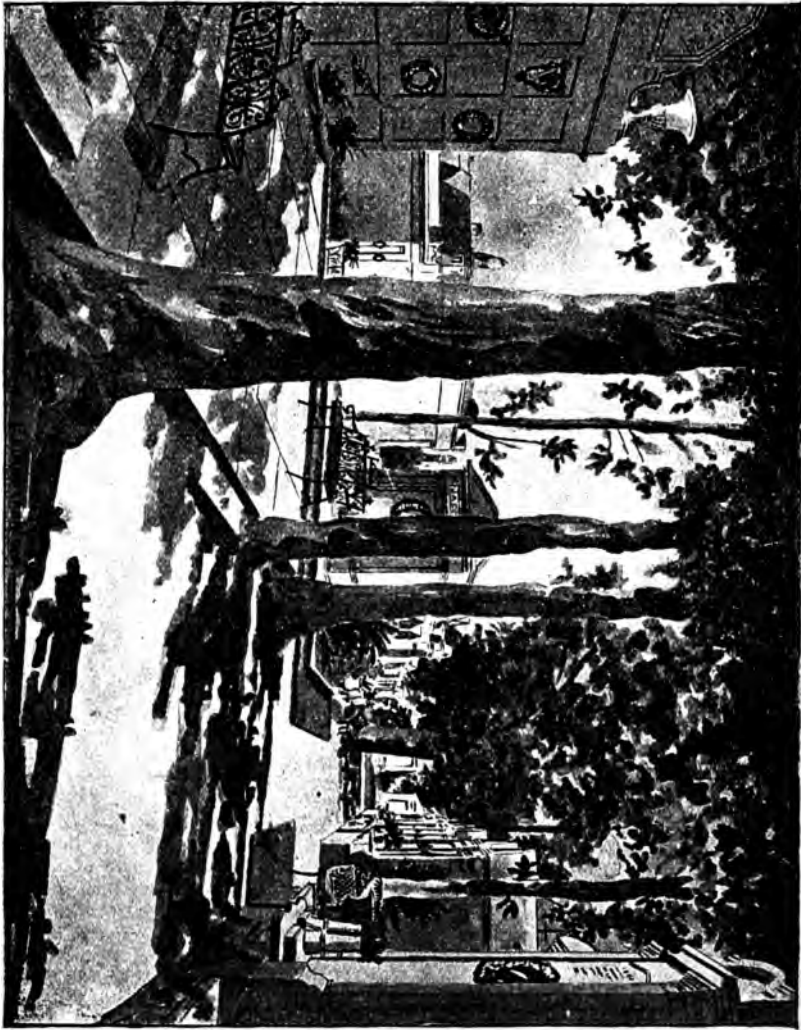
which is the first Protestant burying ground ever laid out in New Orleans. It lies on Girod Street, between Cypress and Perriliat, and was named for Nicholas Girod, who formerly had his plantation along this line. Away back in 1844 the cemetery was one of the handsomest and swellest in the city, but after the great epidemics of '53 and '66 it was mainly abandoned, and is now given over principally to the very poor, to negroes and emigrants. The only families of note who still have their tombs there are those who acquired the ground in the early days of the cemetery's history. Historic monuments are those erected to Colonel S. W. Bliss, who was a son-in-law of President Taylor, and of Dr. Thomas Leacock, who for thirty years was rector of the old Christ Church. Glendy Burke and his wife are buried in the central aisle, in a tomb which was erected in 1832. Some of the old graves date as far back as 1821, and are in utter decay. One ancient tomb bears the legend, "Mammy, aged 84, a faithful servant, who lived and died a good Christian, 1829."

### Lafayette No. 1,

also called the Washington Street Cemetery, is on Washington Avenue, between Prytania and Coliseum Streets. This cemetery succeeded the Girod as the aristocratic burial-place of the American Quarter. Henry W. Allen, War Governor of Louisiana, was buried here; the body was subsequently removed, but the monument remains. General John B. Hood and General Harry T. Hays, distinguished Confederate commanders, rest within these ancient aisles. A magnificent monument is that erected to Captain Charles W. McLellan, a Louisiana boy, who in 1861, at the early age of 19, enlisted in the Crescent Rifles. Captain McLellan took part in twenty-three engagements, the most noted of the war, but it was at the Battle of Sharpsburg that he signally distinguished himself. General Jackson found it necessary to protect his left flank, and ordered a detail from the Second Louisiana Brigade to go forward. McLellan was put in command. He was only twenty years of age. To reach the point indicated it was necessary to pass through a narrow valley called by the soldiers "The Valley of Death," and over which the Federals were pouring shrapnel and shell to such an extent that it seemed impossible for any one to go through alive. Yet McLellan with his men gained the point amid the cheers of their comrades and to the delight of General Jackson, who then and there recommended him for promotion.

It was the first instance where an officer of the line in the volunteer service received a commission direct from the President. Captain McClellan was killed in the vicinity of Meadow Bridge, before Richmond, June 1, 1864. His remains were removed from Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, to this beautiful plot in Lafayette Cemetery in 1867. The monument, which is very costly, was erected by his parents. Near by is one of the most picturesque cemetery corners in New Orleans. Several leading families have a private burial section here. A recent interment of note in the cemetery was that of Dr. Palmer, the celebrated Presbyterian divine, who sleeps in one of the narrow old-fashioned aisles towards Prytania Street.

From the cemeteries of the French and American Quarters that seem like bits of old world painting set down in the heart of New Orleans, take the car in Canal Street labeled "Canal Belt," and ride out to the new and beautiful cities of the dead, lying at the extremity of the ancient street. Six or seven of these cemeteries will be found grouped together on Metairie Ridge, near the Half-Way House. The first one, on approaching the Ridge, is a Jewish cemetery, called "Tememe Direch," or "Hebrew Rest." Near by is another Jewish cemetery that belongs to the congregation "Dispersed of Judah." The Hebrews



VIEW IN WASHINGTON CEMETERY.