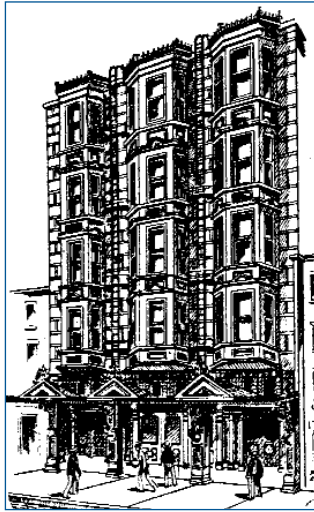


history

The area in this tour includes the river-most part of the Vieux Carre. The Vieux Carre is the original city founded by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville in 1718. This tour starts at the lower end of the French Quarter, and proceeds along Decatur St. for almost all its length and includes the remains of the infamous Gallatin St. red light district, the former jazz nightclub area in the Ursuline Row buildings, and the French Market complex. It ends in the upper section of the French Quarter that became an adjunct to the Central Business District around 1900.



Cosmopolitan Hotel

In 1987 the United States Congress, through Concurrent Resolution 57, designated Jazz "a rare and valuable national American treasure to which we should devote our attention, support and resources to make certain it is preserved, understood and promulgated."

This historic site tour is a program of The New Orleans Jazz Commission, a 17 member National Park Service public commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission was authorized on October 31, 1994 through Public Law 103-433 which established the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park - a new National Park focused on the early culture of traditional jazz.



The New Orleans Jazz Commission's concurrent mission with New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park includes the evaluation of historic sites associated with the origins and early history of jazz, as well as preservation and interpretation of jazz history.

Further information on the historic jazz sites contained in this tour can be accessed at:

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.
916 N. Peters. 589-4841 www.nps.gov/neor



Hogan Jazz Archives at Tulane University.
6801 Freret St. Jones Hall. 865-5688

Special Collections - Tulane University. Jones Hall.
6801 Freret St. 865-5685

New Orleans Jazz Museum Collection, LA State Museum.
The Mint. 400 Esplanade 568-8215

Historic New Orleans Collection. 533 Royal St.
523-4662 *Williams Research Center.* 598-7171

New Orleans Public Library - Louisiana Division.
219 Loyola. 596-2610

Preservation Resource Center.
923 Tchoupitoulas. 581-7032

Visit our website www.nojazzcommission.com

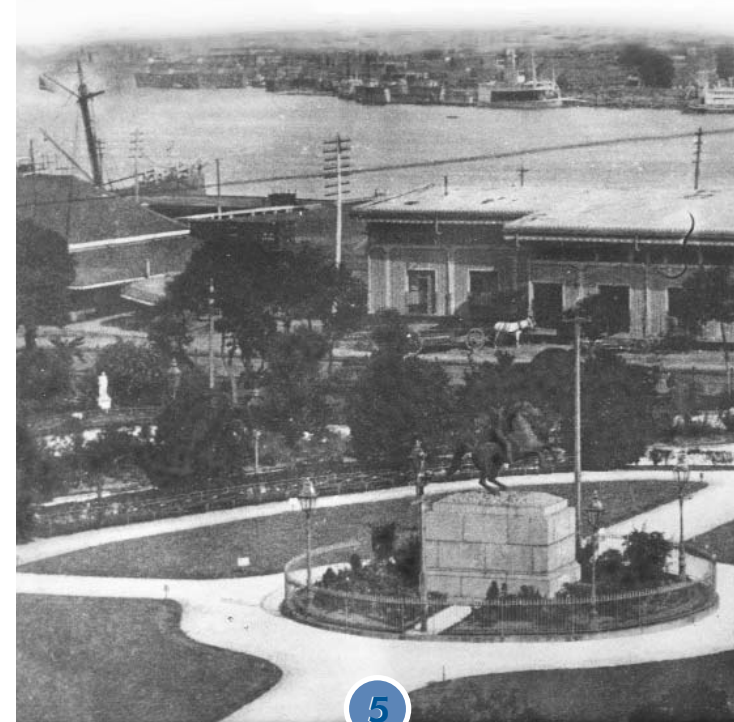
WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO USE GOOD JUDGEMENT AND COMMON SENSE IN TAKING THIS TOUR AS IT IS IN AN URBAN AREA.

New Orleans Jazz history

WALKING TOURS

DECATUR ST • VIEUX CARRE

**Jackson Square, French Market
and Mississippi River Wharfs**
circa 1900



5

NUMBER FIVE OF THE JAZZ HISTORY WALKING AND MOTOR TOUR SERIES

Sponsored by the New Orleans Jazz Commission

tour map

1. NEW ORLEANS JAZZ MUSEUM COLLECTION

400 Esplanade Ave. This Collection, originally at 1017 Duymaine St., is part of the Louisiana State Museum's permanent collection at the Old U. S. Mint. Instruments and artifacts of New Orleans jazz are displayed including two of Louis Armstrong's horns, Jack Laine's bass drum, Sidney Bechet's saxophone, Bix Beiderbecke's cornet and Irving Fazola's clarinet.

2. GALLATIN STREET (Now French Market Place)

Named after Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, these two blocks are what remains of a four block area that extended to N. Peters St. The others were torn down in the 1930's for the farmer's market sheds. Gallatin St. (c.1840-1875) predated Storyville as one of the city's red light districts and is commemorated by cornetist Johnny Wigg's "Gallatin Street Grind." A rough area, it set the tone for the surrounding area for nearly a century.

3. SPARICIO'S SALOON 1136 Decatur St.

Johnny Sparicio was an early New Orleans violinist, music instructor, and bartender, and later a Milneburg dairy farmer, who was associated with bandleader Jack Laine and clarinetist Alcide "Yellow" Nunez. This was one of four bars operated by the Sparicios, and most likely the hangout for Laine and his musicians.

4. DECATUR STREET NIGHTCLUBS

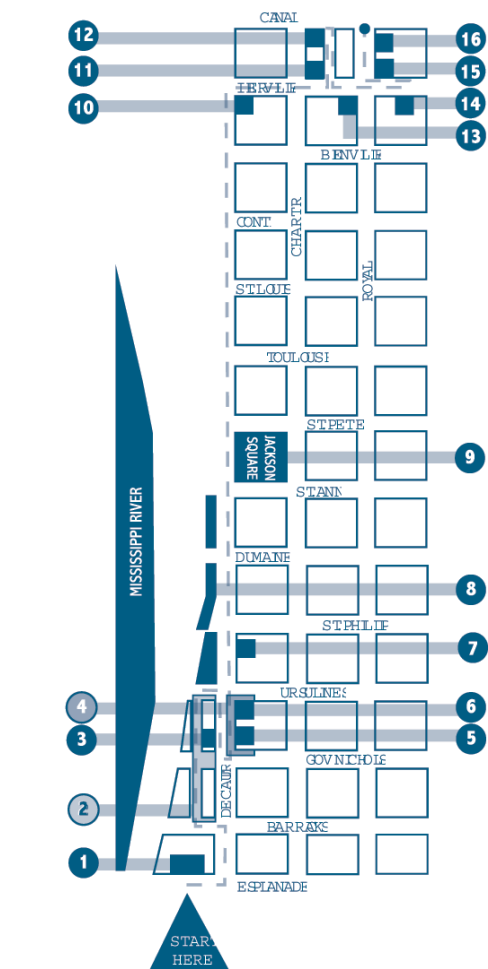
Originally the fashionable Ursuline Row designed by Gurlie and Guillot c.1831, the Decatur St. nightclub area came about because of the French Market, the demise of the Gallatin St. district, the derelict nature of the lower French Quarter in the early 1900s, and the closeness to the wharves. By the 1930's the street had many bars and small dance halls with jazz bands. The clubs included Big Alcide Landry's, the Black Cat, Charlie Palooka's, Corinne's, the Filipino's, Heavey's Seventh Heaven, the Kingfish, Madame Rita's, Mama's, the Pigpen, the Popeye, Roma Cafe, the Rosebowl, and the Wonderbar.

5. THE POPEYE BEER PARLOR 1135 Decatur St.

The Popeye was one of the 1930's Decatur St. establishments that managed to last for almost a decade. Musicians who played here included Billie & Dee Dee Pierce, Wilbert Tillman, George Lewis, Harold Dejan, Ernie Cagnolatti, Kid Howard, Lionel Ferbos, and John Brunious.

6. THE KING FISH BEER PARLOR 1101 Decatur St.

This Italianate style building by architect Thomas Sully was built in 1884. The King Fish, probably known briefly as the Pig Pen, was another of the more long-lived clubs. Operated by Vincent Serio, Jr. and Arthur Schott, aka the King Fish, the musicians featured included George Lewis, Billie Pierce, Dee Dee Pierce, Burke Stevenson, and Smilin' Joe (Pleasant Joseph).



7. ROMA'S CAFE 1003 Decatur St.

This cafe on the second floor above Roma's Restaurant featured various bands during the 1930's, including that of clarinetist Luke Schiro. His drummer was Joe Stephens, son of Jack Laine's legendary drummer "Ragbaby" Stephens.

8. FRENCH MARKET

Musicians came to the market to play because it was a busy place of commerce. A young Abbie Brunies, played here with a trio of himself on cornet, his younger brother George on alto horn, and Emmet Rogers on drums. Whether the reference is to this market or another, it has been immortalized in song by Jelly Roll Morton with his lyric, "I thought I heard Judge Fogarty say, 'thirty days in the market, take him away.'" Jazz is still played at the French Market today, the oldest market in the U.S.

9. JACKSON SQUARE

The space occupied by Jackson Square was laid out as part of the original city plan in March, 1721. As the Place d'Arms, troops stationed in the city paraded to French military marches here. It has also featured music, festivals and other events and continues as a site for parades and other street music.

10. MASONIC LODGE BUILDING 201 Decatur St.

Known as Masonic Hall by musicians, this Italianate style building was built in 1877 for the Peoples Bank. It was the headquarters for the Grand Consistory and the Supreme Council of the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masonry of the State of Louisiana, a black Masonic order, from mid-1950's to the late 1980's.

11. MARTIN'S SALOON 621 Iberville St.

This bar, operated by Albert J. and Emile Martin, was strategically located at the corner of Exchange Alley and was a hangout for musicians waiting for calls for jobs. Jack Laine and others recruited from those in the bar and in the street. The interior and exterior of this building are little changed from their days as Martin's.

12. MUSICIAN'S UNION HALL Exchange Alley

Over the years, the Musicians Mutual Protection Union, A.F. of M. Local 174, had several locations on this block, including 132, 134, and 116 Exchange. An early leadership struggle between bandleaders George Dedroit and William Braun resulted in rival groups trying to occupy the same headquarters.

13. MONTELEONE HOTEL 214 Royal St.

This hotel was designed in 1908 by architects Toledano & Wogan. Featured artists included a young Liberace, Louis Prima, and the Dukes of Dixieland on the roof. The Monteleone boasts almost a century of countless events and headliners.

14. LA LOUISIANNE RESTAURANT 725 Iberville St.

Operated in its earlier days by the Alciatore Family and later by "Diamond Jim" Moran, this fancy French restaurant featured many bands over the years, including those of John Robichaux and Herbie Pelligrini.

15. FABACHER'S RESTAURANT 137 Royal St.

One of two competing Fabacher restaurants, this one was run by Tony Fabacher and featured music. Bandleaders included violinist Max Fink, saxophonist Florencio Ramos, and violinist/composer Anthony Maggio, who debuted his "I Got The Blues" here.

16. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL AND CAFE RESTAURANT 121 Royal St.

Designed by William Fitzner in 1891, this early hostelry at one time extended through the block to Bourbon St. It was a meeting place for both politicians and social observers such as Mark Twain. Music figured prominently here for dining and entertainment.