

I flew from London to New York City on July 23, 2013. On the 25th of July, I flew from New York City to New Orleans. The first thing I did when arriving in New Orleans was to confer with local contacts to determine where I was most likely to find the materials I would need. I hoped to find information on graduates from a number of key institutions, including St. Mary's Academy, Xavier University Preparatory School and St. Augustine High School as well as whatever else I could find relating to New Orleans Creoles' participation in Catholic social sodalities. I was only going to be in New Orleans for a short time and so I organized my time very carefully around three primary research facilities. The first was Tulane University's Amistad Research Center. The second was Earl K. Long Library at the University of New Orleans' Louisiana Special Collections. The third was the Main Branch New Orleans Public Library, City Archives.

At Amistad, I was able to locate materials relating to the Creole participation in French Freemasonry in New Orleans. I was also able to review materials on A.P. Tureaud, Creole civil rights attorney and prominent activist in the local NAACP. The archivist at Amistad also directed me to materials at Tilton Memorial Library on Tulane's campus, and to their special collections division which held a number of rare materials, including a publication called *The Sepia Socialite* which is only available in one other archival collection in North America! The Hogan Jazz Archives at Tulane University were also very useful, particularly their collection of interviews with Creole jazz musicians like Sydney Bechet.

At Earl K. Long, I found a copy of Martin Behrman's memories in their Special Collections. Behrman was the Democratic mayor of New Orleans from 1900 until 1924: fully half of the research period covered by my dissertation. I had no idea that he even wrote a memoir before this trip. I was also able to find a number of materials relating to governor Huey Long and

his relationship to the Creole community of New Orleans. In particular, I was able to find a dissertation written in the 1950's analyzing Long's appeal among Creoles and African American in New Orleans.

The City Archives in the Main Branch of the Public Library in New Orleans had a number of very useful materials including a study conducted in 1932 on Creole social sodalities in the city of New Orleans! The staff at the City Archives was also helpful in directing me to other archival resources in walking distance to the Main Branch of the Library, including the Notarial Archives of the City of New Orleans (where I was able to review the Louis Martinet archival collection) and the microfilmed newspaper sources where all the graduate information I needed could be found.

Finally, I was able to conduct personal interviews with Henri Oubre, retired US Navy and World War II veteran and with Calvin Moret, retired US Army Air corp, World War II veteran. As the number of living World War II veterans diminishes ever year, capturing the thoughts and remembrances of these men becomes a race against time. I was very fortunate to have had the opportunity to meet with both of these men and their insights have proven invaluable to me.

None of this would have been possible without the foresight, generosity and commitment of the EAAS. This research trip has given me all the materials I needed to complete my dissertation and I am very grateful to have been extended this opportunity. I look forward to working with the EAAS, again.

Darryl Barthe

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