

Appendix



Louisiana

Vital Statistics

Area

- Total:** 52,378 square miles (31st)
- Land:** 43,204 square miles
- Water:** 9,174 square miles
- Coastal water:** 2,880 square miles
- Inland water:** 4,562 square miles
- Territorial water:** 1,732 square miles

Greatest Distance

- North to south:** 275 miles
- West to east:** 300 miles

Location

- Latitude:** Between 29° and 33° N
- Longitude:** Between 89° and 94° W
- Location within United States:**
Western part of the Gulf Coastal Plain
- Bordering states:** Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas
- Geographic center of state:** Avoyelles Parish, 3 miles southeast of Marksville

Elevation

- Highest point:** Driskill Mountain, 535 feet
- Lowest point:** New Orleans, 8 feet below sea level
- Mean elevation:** 100 feet above sea level

Temperatures

- Highest:** 114° F on August 10, 1936, in Plain Dealing
- Lowest:** -16° F on February 13, 1899, in Minden

Parishes

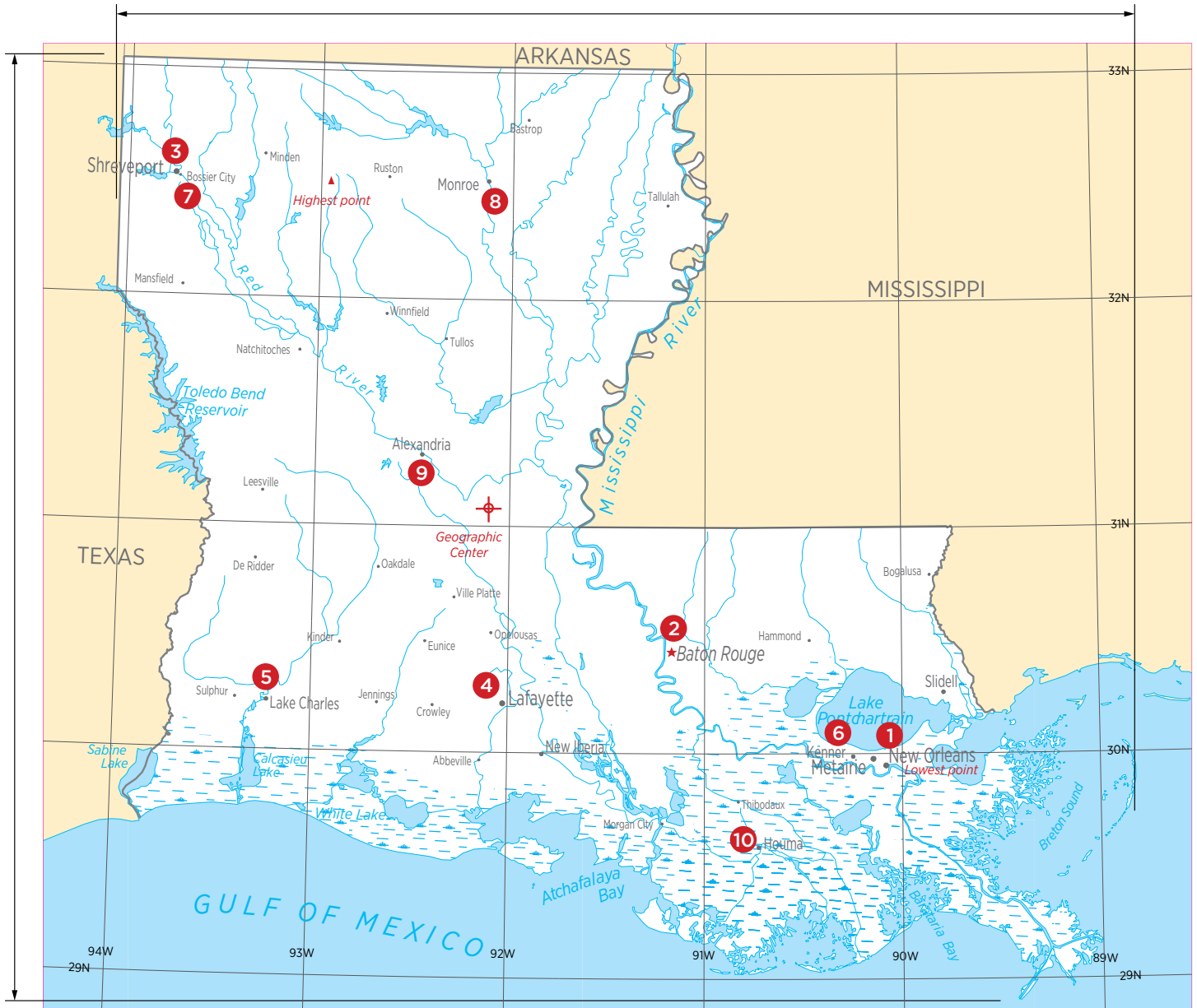
- Number of Parishes:** 64
- Largest:** Rapides, 1,323 square miles
- Smallest:** Orleans, 181 square miles
- Most populous (2010):** East Baton Rouge, 440,171
- Least populous (2010):** Tensas, 5,252

State Facts

- Admitted to Union:** April 30, 1812
- Nicknames:** Pelican State, Bayou State
- Capital:** Baton Rouge
- Time zone:** Central
- Population:** 4,533,372 (2010) (25th)
- Largest cities (2010):** New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Kenner, Bossier City, Monroe, Alexandria, Houma

West to east: 300 miles

North to south: 275 miles



8 = City's Population Rank

Appendix



Louisiana State Symbols



Amphibian: Green tree frog (1993)



Bird: Eastern Brown Pelican (1966)



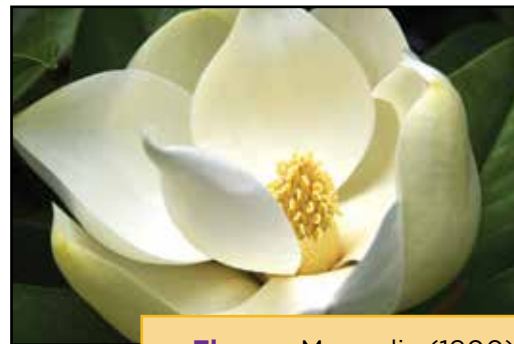
Crustacean: Crawfish (1983)



Dog: Catahoula leopard dog (1979)



Drink: Milk (1983)



Flower: Magnolia (1900)



Freshwater Fish: White perch (1993)



Saltwater Fish: Spotted seatrout (2001)



Fossil: Petrified palmwood (1976)

Fruit: Strawberry (2001)



Gemstone: Agate (1976)

Insect: Honeybee (1977)



Mammal: Louisiana black bear (1992)



Motto: Union Justice Confidence



Musical instrument: Diatonic or "Cajun" accordion (1990)

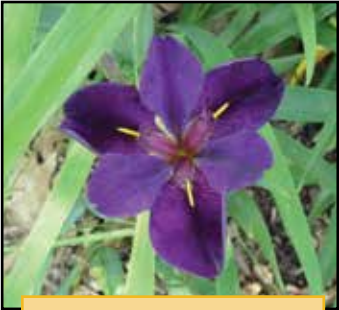
Reptile: American alligator (1983)



Tree: Bald cypress (1963)



Vegetable Plant: Creole tomato (2003)



Wildflower: Louisiana iris (1990)

Colors

Blue, white, and gold (1972)

Painting

"Louisiana" (1995)

Pledge of Allegiance

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the state of Louisiana and to the motto for which it stands: A state, under God, united in purpose and ideals, confident that justice shall prevail for all of those abiding here." (1981)

Songs

"Give Me Louisiana" (1970)

"You Are My Sunshine" (1977)

Appendix



Louisiana Governors

French Period

Governor	Term of Office
Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville	1699-1702
Sieur de Sauvole (died)	1699-1700
Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville	1701-1713
Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac	1713-1716
Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville	1716-1717
Jean Michiele de L'Épinay	1717-1718
Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville	1718-1724
Pierre Sidrac Dugué de Boisbriand	1725-1726
Étienne de Périer	1727-1733
Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville	1733-1743
Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil	1743-1753
Louis Billouart, Chevalier de Kerlerec	1753-1763
Jean Jacques Blaise d'Abbadie (died)	1763-1765
Charles Philippe Aubry	1765-1766

Spanish Period

Governor	Term of Office
Antonio de Ulloa	1766-1768
Alejandro O'Reilly	1769-1770
Luis de Unzaga y Amezaga	1770-1777
Bernardo de Gálvez	1777-1785
Esteban Rodríguez Miró y Sabater	1785-1792
Francisco Luis Hector, Baron de Carondelet	1791-1797
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos y Amorin (died)	1797-1799
Francisco Bouligny	1799
Sebastián Calvo de la Puerta y O'Farrill, Marqués de Casa Calvo	1799-1801
Juan Manuel de Salcedo	1801-1803

Transitional Period

Governor	Term of Office
Pierre Clement de Laussat	1803

Territorial Period

Governor	Term of Office
William C. C. Claiborne	1803-1812

State Period

Governor	Political Party	Term of Office
William C. C. Claiborne	Democrat-Republican	1812-1816
Jacques Philippe Villeré	Democrat-Republican	1816-1820
Thomas Bolling Robertson (resigned)	National Republican	1820-1824
Henry Schuyler Thibodaux	National Republican	1824
Henry S. Johnson	National Republican	1824-1828
Pierre Auguste Bourguignon Derbigny (died)	Whig; National Republican	1828-1829
Arnaud Julie Beauvais	Whig	1829-1830
Jacques Dupré	Whig	1830-1831
André Bienvenu Roman	Whig	1831-1835
Edward Douglass White	Whig	1835-1839
André Bienvenu Roman	Whig	1839-1843
Alexander Mouton	Democrat	1843-1846
Isaac Johnson	Democrat	1846-1850
Joseph Marshall Walker	Democrat	1850-1853
Paul Octave Hebert	Democrat	1853-1856
Robert Charles Wickliffe	Democrat	1856-1860
Thomas Overton Moore	Democrat	1860-1864
George F. Shepley (military governor)	Democrat	1862-1864
Henry Watkins Allen	Democrat	1864-1865
Michael Hahn (military governor)	Free State	1864-1865
James Madison Wells	Republican	1865-1867
Benjamin Franklin Flanders	Republican	1867-1868
Joshua Baker	Democrat	1868
Henry Clay Warmoth (impeached)	Republican	1868-1872
John McEnery (elected, but ruled out)	Democrat; Liberal Republican	1872
P. B. S. Pinchback	Republican	1872-1873

William Pitt Kellogg (declared)	Republican	1873-1877
Francis T. Nicholls	Democrat	1877-1880
Louis Alfred Wiltz (died)	Democrat	1880-1881
Samuel Douglas McEnery	Democrat	1881-1888
Francis T. Nicholls	Democrat	1888-1892
Murphy James Foster	Democrat	1892-1900
William Wright Heard	Democrat	1900-1904
Newton Crain Blanchard	Democrat	1904-1908
Jared Young Sanders	Democrat	1908-1912
Luther Egbert Hall	Democrat	1912-1916
Ruffin G. Pleasant	Democrat	1916-1920
John M. Parker	Democrat	1920-1924
Henry L. Fuqua (died)	Democrat	1924-1926
Oramel H. Simpson	Democrat	1926-1928
Huey P. Long (resigned)	Democrat	1928-1932
Alvin O. King	Democrat	1932
Oscar K. Allen (died)	Democrat	1932-1936
James A. Noe	Democrat	1936
Richard W. Leche (resigned)	Democrat	1936-1939
Earl K. Long	Democrat	1939-1940
Sam H. Jones	Democrat	1940-1944
Jimmie H. Davis	Democrat	1944-1948
Earl K. Long	Democrat	1948-1952
Robert F. Kennon	Democrat	1952-1956
Earl K. Long	Democrat	1956-1960
Jimmie H. Davis	Democrat	1960-1964
John J. McKeithen	Democrat	1964-1972
Edwin W. Edwards	Democrat	1972-1980
David C. Treen	Republican	1980-1984
Edwin W. Edwards	Democrat	1984-1988
Charles E. "Buddy" Roemer III	Democrat/Republican	1988-1992
Edwin W. Edwards	Democrat	1992-1996
Murphy J. "Mike" Foster	Republican	1996-2004
Kathleen Babineaux Blanco	Democrat	2004-2008
Bobby Jindal	Republican	2008-

Appendix

IV

Louisiana Parishes

Parish	2010 Population	Date Founded	Parish Seat	Named For
Acadia	61,773	1886	Crowley	Acadia, Nova Scotia
Allen	25,764	1912	Oberlin	Henry Watkins Allen
Ascension	107,215	1807	Donaldsonville	Catholic Church parish
Assumption	23,421	1807	Napoleonville	Catholic Church parish
Avoyelles	42,073	1807	Marksville	Avoyel tribe
Beauregard	35,654	1912	DeRidder	Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard
Bienville	14,353	1848	Arcadia	Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville
Bossier	116,979	1843	Benton	Gen. Pierre Evariste Jean-Baptiste Bossier
Caddo	254,969	1838	Shreveport	Caddo tribe
Calcasieu	192,768	1840	Lake Charles	Calcasieu River
Caldwell	10,132	1838	Columbia	Locally prominent Caldwell family
Cameron	6,839	1870	Cameron	Robert Alexander Cameron or Simon Cameron
Catahoula	10,407	1808	Harrisonburg	Tensas Indian word for “big clear lake”
Claiborne	17,195	1828	Homer	Gov. William C. C. Claiborne
Concordia	20,822	1807	Vidalia	The cooperation between the Spanish and American governments
DeSoto	26,656	1843	Mansfield	Hernando de Soto
East Baton Rouge	440,171	1810	Baton Rouge	Relative position to Baton Rouge
East Carroll	7,759	1877	Lake Providence	Charles Carroll
East Feliciana	20,267	1824	Clinton	Félicité, wife of Governor Gálvez; “happy land” in Spanish
Evangeline	33,984	1910	Ville Platte	Longfellow’s heroine
Franklin	20,767	1843	Winnsboro	Benjamin Franklin
Grant	22,309	1869	Colfax	Ulysses S. Grant
Iberia	73,240	1868	New Iberia	Spanish peninsula of Iberia
Iberville	33,387	1807	Plaquemine	Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d’Iberville
Jackson	16,274	1845	Jonesboro	Andrew Jackson
Jefferson	432,552	1825	Gretna	President Thomas Jefferson
Jefferson Davis	31,594	1912	Jennings	Confederate President Jefferson Davis

Lafayette	221,578	1823	Lafayette	Marquis de Lafayette
Lafourche	96,318	1807	Thibodaux	French for “the fork”
LaSalle	14,890	1908	Jena	René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle
Lincoln	46,735	1873	Ruston	President Abraham Lincoln
Livingston	128,026	1832	Livingston	Edward Livingston
Madison	12,093	1838	Tallulah	James Madison
Morehouse	27,979	1844	Bastrop	Abraham Morehouse
Natchitoches	39,566	1807	Natchitoches	Natchitoches tribe
Orleans	343,829	1807	New Orleans	City of New Orleans
Ouachita	153,720	1807	Monroe	Ouachita tribe
Plaquemines	23,042	1807	Pointe a la Hache	Indian word for persimmon
Pointe Coupee	22,802	1807	New Roads	French for “cut-off point,” referring to a lake cut off from the Mississippi River
Rapides	131,613	1807	Alexandria	Rapids on the Red River
Red River	9,091	1871	Coushatta	Red River
Richland	20,725	1868	Rayville	Descriptive (“rich land”)
Sabine	24,233	1843	Many	Sabine River
St. Bernard	35,897	1807	Chalmette	Name saint of Governor Gálvez
St. Charles	52,780	1807	Hahnville	Catholic Church parish
St. Helena	11,203	1810	Greensburg	Catholic Church parish
St. James	22,102	1807	Convent	Catholic Church parish
St. John the Baptist	45,924	1807	Edgard	Catholic Church parish
St. Landry	83,384	1807	Opelousas	Catholic Church parish
St. Martin	52,160	1807	St. Martinville	Catholic Church parish
St. Mary	54,650	1811	Franklin	Catholic St. Mary
St. Tammany	233,740	1810	Covington	Delaware Chief Tamanend
Tangipahoa	121,097	1869	Amite	Indian word for “ear of corn”
Tensas	5,252	1843	St. Joseph	Tensas tribe
Terrebonne	111,860	1822	Houma	French for “good earth”
Union	22,721	1839	Farmerville	The United States
Vermilion	57,999	1844	Abbeville	The dark cinnamon red waters of Vermilion Bayou
Vernon	52,334	1871	Leesville	George Washington’s home Mount Vernon
Washington	47,168	1819	Franklinton	George Washington
Webster	41,207	1871	Minden	Daniel Webster
West Baton Rouge	23,788	1807	Port Allen	Relative position to Baton Rouge
West Carroll	11,604	1877	Oak Grove	Charles Carroll
West Feliciana	15,625	1824	St. Francisville	Félicité, wife of Governor Gálvez; “happy land” in Spanish
Winn	15,313	1852	Winnfield	Walter O. Winn



Louisiana Colleges and Universities

School	Location	Founded	Type
Centenary College of Louisiana	Shreveport	1825	Private
Dillard University	New Orleans	1869	Private
Louisiana College	Pineville	1906	Private
Louisiana State University System		1965	Public
LSU Alexandria	Alexandria	1959	Public
LSU Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	1860	Public
LSU Eunice	Eunice	1967	Public
LSU Shreveport	Shreveport	1967	Public
Loyola University New Orleans	New Orleans	1904	Private
Our Lady of Holy Cross College	New Orleans	1916	Private
Our Lady of the Lake College	Baton Rouge	1923	Private
Southern University System		1880	Public
Southern University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	1880	Public
Southern University at New Orleans	New Orleans	1956	Public
Southern University at Shreveport	Shreveport	1964	Public
Tulane University	New Orleans	1834	Private
University of Louisiana System		1998	Public
Grambling State University	Grambling	1901	Public
Louisiana Tech University	Ruston	1894	Public
McNeese State University	Lake Charles	1939	Public
Nicholls State University	Thibodaux	1948	Public
Northwestern State University	Natchitoches	1884	Public
Southeastern Louisiana University	Hammond	1925	Public
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Lafayette	1901	Public
University of Louisiana at Monroe	Monroe	1931	Public
University of New Orleans	New Orleans	1956	Public
Xavier University of Louisiana	New Orleans	1915	Private

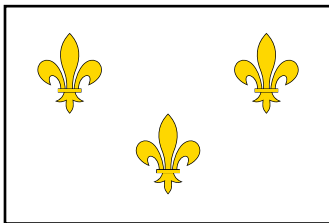
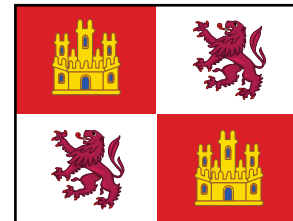
Appendix

VI

Louisiana Historic Flags

A visitor to the Cabildo in New Orleans can see, in the second floor gallery, a display of ten flags that have flown over Louisiana from the time of Spanish exploration in the 1500s to the present day. These flags are a history lesson in themselves, reminding us of the unique story of our state.

When Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto traveled through Louisiana in 1541, his soldiers served under the red and yellow banner of Castile and Leon. The flag's images of the yellow castle of Castile on a red background and the red *rampant* (standing on hind legs) lion of Leon on a white background symbolized a union of those two provinces of the land we now call Spain.



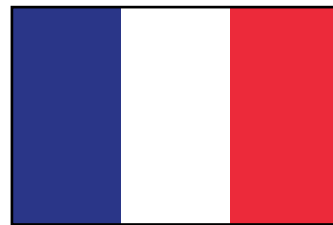
In 1682, René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, claimed for France the land that he named Louisiana to honor King Louis XIV. He brought to this new possession the flag of the Bourbon kings of France, which displayed three golden *fleurs-de-lis* (lily flowers) on a pure white background. This French flag remained in Louisiana until 1763, when France gave up claim to all its North American holdings after losing the French and Indian War.

Spain, the new owner of Louisiana, brought a new Spanish flag that had only been adopted in 1759. It still displayed the colors of red and yellow—this time in alternating stripes. The wider yellow center stripe contained a small version of the old castle and lion within an oval, topped by a royal crown.

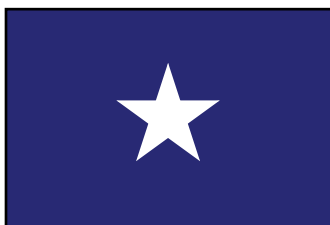


At the same time the Spanish flag was flying over most of Louisiana, a British flag was waving over British West Florida, which included today's Baton Rouge and the Florida parishes. Great Britain had taken control of Florida from Spain after the French and Indian War. The British Union Flag of the day was a simpler version of today's British Union Jack. It contained only the red cross of Saint George (representing England) and the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew (representing Scotland).

The tricolor flag of France, which had been adopted after the French Revolution, only flew over Louisiana for a brief time. French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte had convinced Spain to transfer Louisiana to France in the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso, which was finalized in 1802. When Napoleon failed in his plan of using Louisiana to help regain control of Saint-Domingue, he lost interest in possessing the vast Louisiana territory.

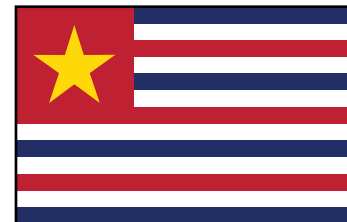


American negotiators who went to France in 1803 to discuss the purchase of New Orleans were surprised to learn that Napoleon wanted to sell his entire Louisiana territory to the United States—for a bargain price. Once the Louisiana Purchase was ratified, the territory was transferred twice within a month. On November 30, 1803, Spain officially made the transfer to France that had been spelled out in the Treaty of San Ildefonso. Then on December 20, the French tricolor was lowered and the “Star-Spangled Banner” of the United States was raised in what today is New Orleans’ Jackson Square. This was a unique version of the United States flag—the only one with more than thirteen stripes. Two additional stars *and* stripes had been added to the nation’s flag in 1795 to signify the addition of Vermont and Kentucky to the original thirteen states.



In 1810, Spanish West Florida revolted against Spain and formed the Republic of West Florida. The Republic’s distinctive “Bonnie Blue Flag” had a blue field and a single white star. Although independence did not last long and West Florida was soon part of Louisiana, the Bonnie Blue Flag reappeared during the Civil War and is thought to have inspired other flags, like the Lone Star Flag of Texas.

In the months between Louisiana’s secession from the Union in 1861 and the formation of the Confederate States of America later that year, our state flew the Louisiana Secession Flag. It resembled the U.S. flag in design, but with some important differences. The familiar thirteen stripes were now of red, white, and blue—harking back to the tricolor flag of France. The single yellow star in a red *canton* (the upper inner corner of a flag) recalled the colors of the Spanish flags.



Once Louisiana joined the Confederate States of America, our state displayed the “Stars and Bars” of the Confederacy. This was not the “rebel” flag that we often think of today as the Stars and Bars but instead consisted of three bars—red, white, red—and a blue canton with a circle of seven stars, representing the seven original Confederate states.

The State of Louisiana did not have an official flag until July 1, 1912, when a blue flag with the motto “Union Justice Confidence” and an image of a pelican feeding her young was adopted by the legislature. This pelican image was not new, however. Governor William C. C. Claiborne may have been the first to suggest a pelican design for Louisiana, and over the years, the bird had appeared on a number of flags—some red, some blue. The pelican symbolizes self-sacrifice, because people in earlier times mistakenly believed that a mother pelican would tear away part of her breast to feed her young. In 2006, the Louisiana legislature passed a bill that required an addition to the flag of three drops of blood flowing from the pelican’s breast. An eighth-grader from Houma had brought about this change when he researched earlier flags and presented his findings to his local state representative! This updated version of the state flag, with a more angular pelican and the symbolic drops of blood, was unveiled in November of 2010. Some people think that the outline of the pelican’s head and outstretched wings and the nest of chicks below bears a resemblance to the fleur-de-lis of the old French flag.



When you “pledge allegiance to the flag of the state of Louisiana and to the motto for which it stands,” it is good to remember all ten of our flags. They are colorful symbols that reflect the colorful history of our home.