ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. State Collections

Louisiana Collection

Explore small-town reactions to global events. Access centuries of birth, death and marriage records.

Discover unique local perspectives and reactions to global events, along with centuries of vital birth, death, and marriage records. Dive into the heart of local and state news, essential for research, history, and genealogy—much unreported in national and international dailies.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. State Collections feature key titles covering a specific state in the United States. Access these collections to provide your users with insights into everything from local government decisions to historic moments that may not have been reported anywhere else.

The U.S. State Collections seamlessly integrate with other ProQuest resources, enhancing academic research by supplementing it with valuable primary sources.

Discover Louisiana’s rich newspaper history with the Historical Newspapers: Louisiana Collection, featuring 5 newspaper titles that provide coverage from 1871 to the present.

To talk to the sales department, contact us at 1-800-779-0137 or sales@proquest.com.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. State Collections – Travel Digitally Through History

Transporting researchers through time, our image-based digitized newspapers capture the very essence of moments that have shaped the United States. Spanning a vast chronology from 1785 to the present day, these collections chronicle the evolution of thought, culture, and society. Every edition is an invitation to step into the past and witness it unfold just as it did in print including news articles, photographs, cartoons, advertisements, obituaries and thought-provoking editorials.

72% of researchers use news – making newspapers a critical resource for libraries to offer.

- Understanding the Evolving Information Needs of Researchers, ProQuest, 2017
Historical Newspapers: Louisiana Collection

The State Collection newspapers reveal a range of perspectives demonstrating the specific ways communities are impacted by national and global events, and cover local issues, people, events, and industries not found elsewhere. Unearth Louisiana’s past through local and national news with Louisiana’s state newspapers, including The Alexandria Daily Town Talk, The Shreveport Times, and the Daily World. Readers will find coverage of state politics and legislation, school and zoning board meetings, as well as historic people, events and topics such as the yellow fever outbreak of 1873, the bombing of C. O. Simpkins Sr.’s house, the Lee Street Riot, and more.

Note: Newspaper titles, including the ones listed here, undergo name changes throughout the years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>TOTAL YEARS OF COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Daily Advertiser (Lafayette)</td>
<td>1914–Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily World (Opelousas)</td>
<td>1939–Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The News Star (Monroe)</td>
<td>2001–Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Times (Shreveport)</td>
<td>1871–Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Town Talk (Alexandria)</td>
<td>1883–Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Note: There are known gaps in some titles which ProQuest will make an effort to fill.

Yellow fever (Sep 1873): Shreveport was hit with the yellow fever in 1873 and approximately 1200 people died. Many of the front pages from 1873 newspapers feature articles about yellow fever, both in Shreveport and other states, including notices of people who had died from it.

Cat Doucet (Mar 1917): Daly Joseph “Cat” Doucet was the Sheriff of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana from 1936 to 1940 and 1952 to 1968. While Doucet was Sheriff, he allowed gambling and prostitution and was once indicted for embezzlement.

Huey Long (Sep 1935): Huey Long, also nicknamed “the Kingfish” after an Amos ‘n’ Andy character, was the 40th governor of Louisiana from 1928 to 1932 and a senator from 1932 until his assassination in 1935. The Long family occupied Louisiana’s Eight Congressional district seat, located in Alexandria, for almost half of its existence.

Bombing of C. O. Simpkins Sr’s House (Feb 1962): C. O. Simpkins Sr., a former Captain in the United States Air Force, was an African American dentist and civil rights activist from Shreveport, Louisiana. His house was bombed in 1962 in retaliation for his work with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Arna Bontemps (Nov 1972): Arna Bontemps was an award-winning American poet, librarian, and a noted novelist of the Harlem Renaissance. He was born in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Jesse “Babyface” Thomas (Jun 1979): Jesse Thomas was a blues guitarist and singer who was born in Logansport, Louisiana, and a longtime resident of Shreveport, Louisiana. He’s best known for the “Blue Goose Blues,” song.
The Yambilee Festival (Oct 1982): The Yambilee Festival was held annually in Opelousas, Louisiana. The first Yambilee Festival was in 1946 and took place in October. The festival was discontinued in 2012.

528th Engineer Battalion (Nov 2003): The 528th Engineer Battalion is part of the Louisiana Army National Guard, and part of one of the 225th Engineer Brigade of the United States Army National Guard. It is headquartered in Monroe, Louisiana.

Duck Commander (Jul 2009): Duck Commander is the name of a company in West Monroe, Louisiana that sells duck calls and hunting merchandise. The store and the Robertson family who owns it are featured on the reality television series Duck Dynasty, which consisted of 131 episodes and aired on A&E from 2012–2017.

The Lee Street Riot (Jun 1994): The Lee Street Riot in 1942 was one of the bloodiest military incidents in American history. While military officers killed somewhere between 20–300 Black soldiers and civilians.

Rod Milburn Jr. (Aug 2001): Rodney “Rod” Milburn Jr. was an Olympic athlete who won gold at the 1972 Olympics in the 110m hurdles. In 1988, he was inducted in the Louisiana Sports Hall of Fame. He grew up in Opelousas, Louisiana.

Watson Brake (Dec 2010): Watson Brake is considered the oldest earthwork mound complex in North America – older than both the Egyptian pyramids or Stonehenge. It is dated to about 3500 BCE. The human-made mounds were constructed over centuries by a hunter-gatherer society. It is located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Its existence was only first discovered in 1980, and archeologists are continuing to learn more about it.

Learn more about ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. State Collections