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Louisiana state museum, New Orleans

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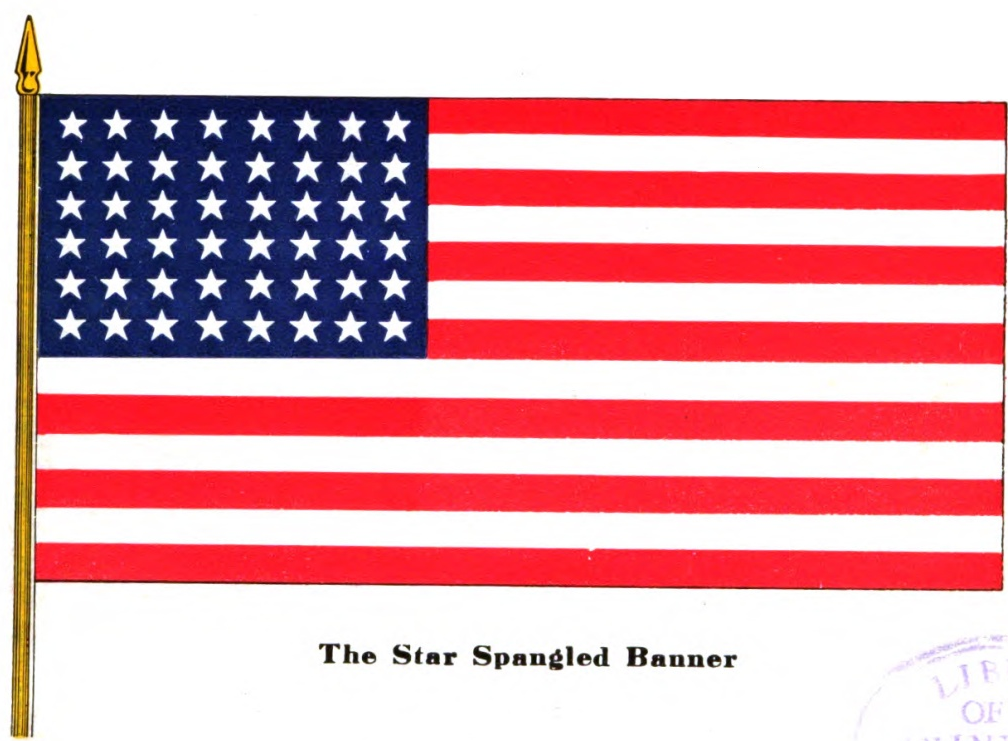
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Glamorous Louisiana
Under Ten Flags



The Star Spangled Banner



A PUBLICATION OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

ISSUED FEBRUARY 19th, 1937

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GLAMOROUS LOUISIANA UNDER TEN FLAGS



Issued in honor of the members of The American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations and The National Education Association on the occasion of their visit to the Cabildo on February 19, 1937.

Worldwide in their effect and interest are the glamorous events of which Louisiana is the theatre. The fertility of our soil, the mildness of our climate, our strategic economic position, the cosmopolitanism, tolerance, customs, manners, patriotism and policies of our inhabitants have impelled the greatest nations of the universe to the control of our destiny. Today we stand an enlightened and progressive State of The American Union ready, able and willing to serve for the betterment, happiness and prosperity of the peoples of the earth.

We thank Divine Providence for its gifts to us, we revere and are grateful to those who by their sufferings, sacrifice and sagacity have made possible the blessings and benefits we now enjoy. We ardently wish to share them with all.

L



RICHARD WEBSTER LECHE

Governor of Louisiana

Builder of \$8,000,000 Charity Hospital.

Sponsor of a Greater Louisiana.

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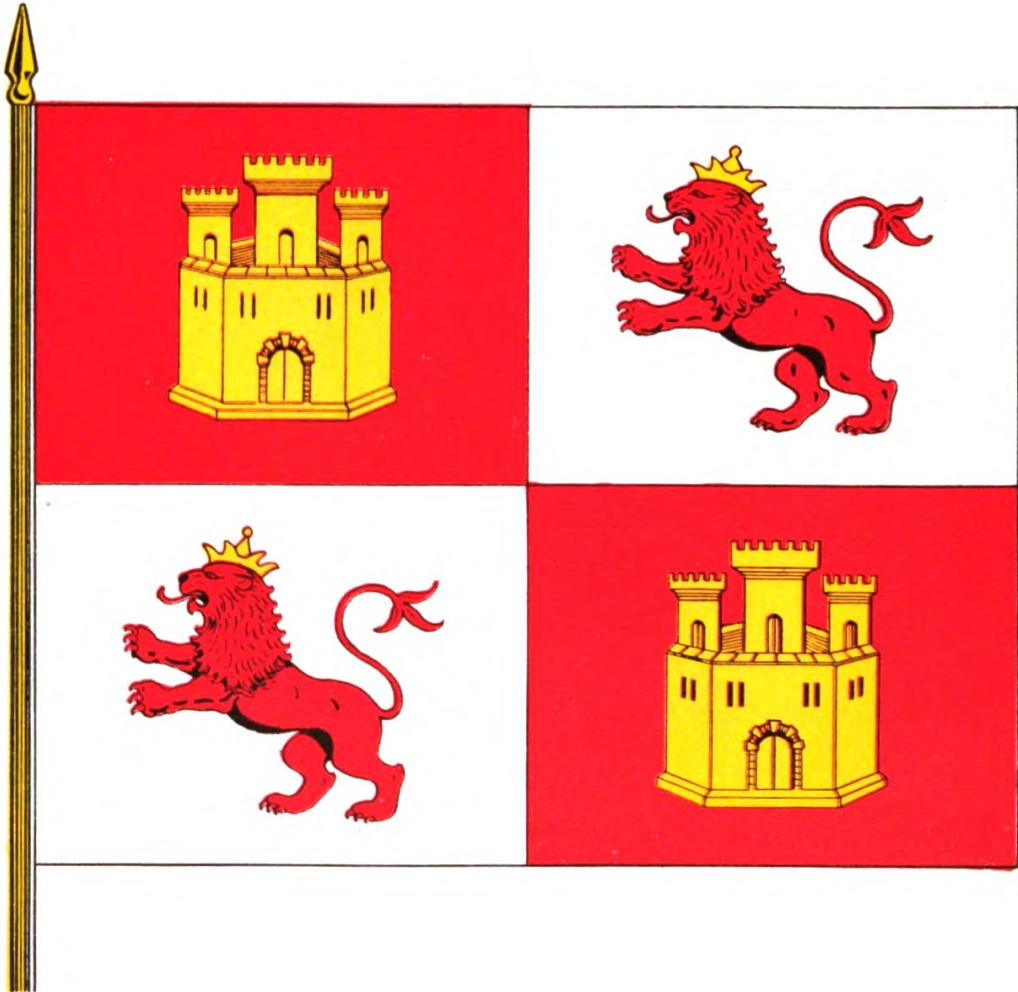
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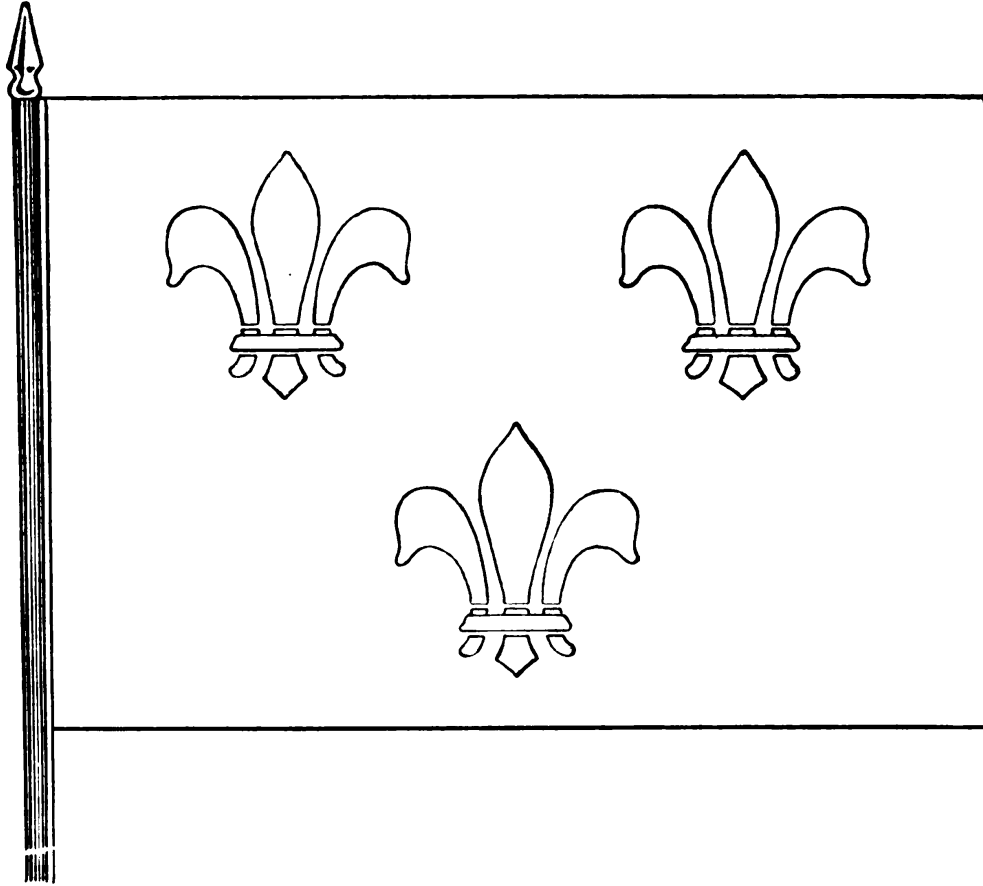
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 DR. I. M. CLINE



Flag Fig. 1

FLAG OF SPAIN

Square quartered red and white with arms of Castile
and Leon.



Flag Fig. 2

FLAG OF FRANCE

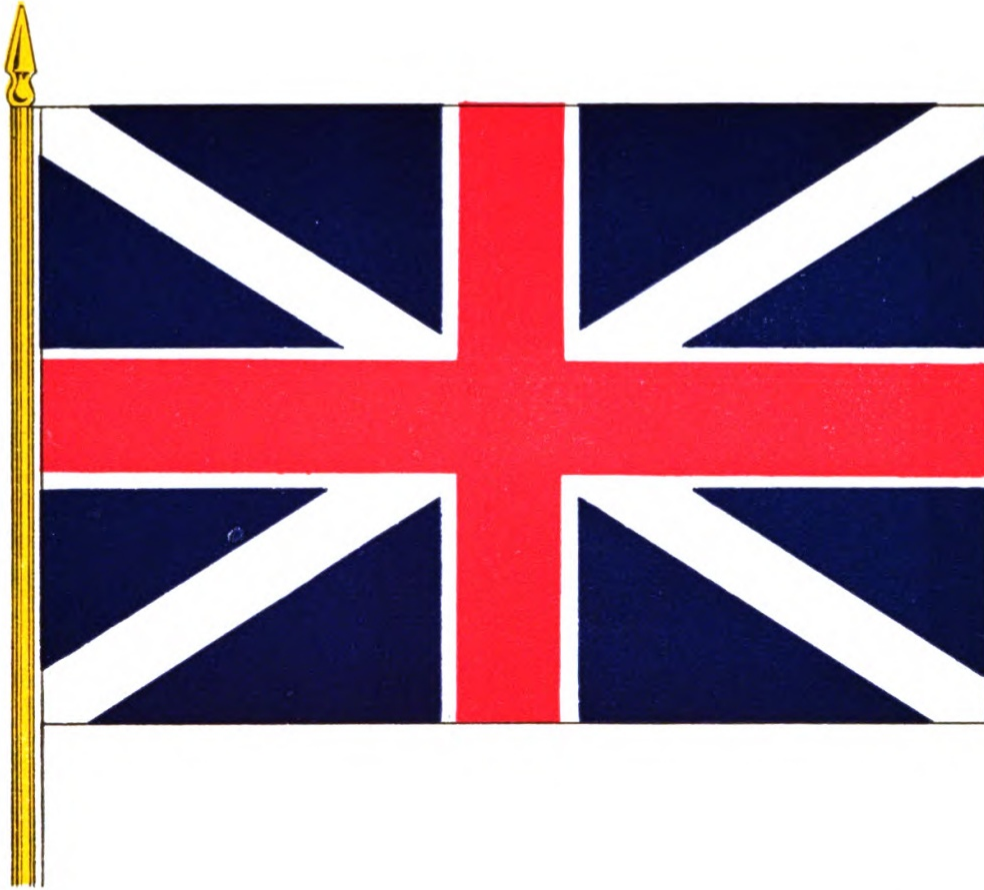
Three golden fleur-de-lis on field of white.



Flag Fig. 3

FLAG OF SPAIN

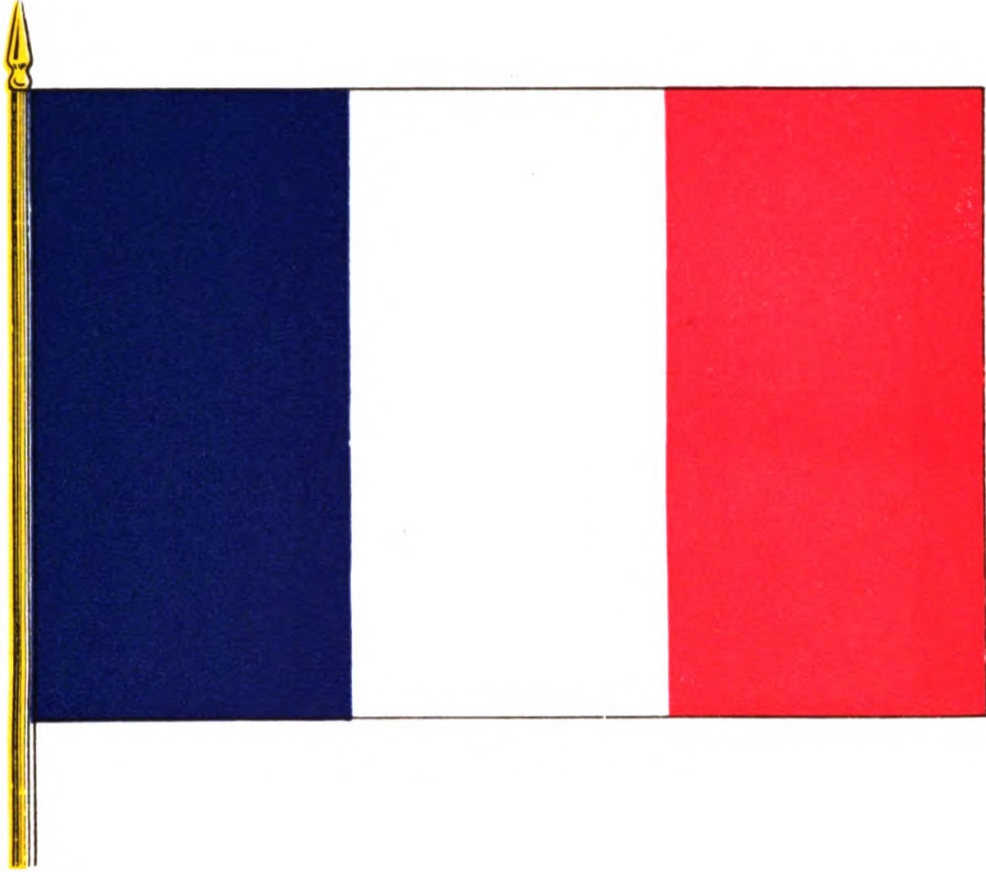
Three horizontal stripes, top and bottom ones red and center yellow, with simple shield of Castile and Leon surmounted by the Royal Crown.



Flag Fig. 4

FLAG OF ENGLAND

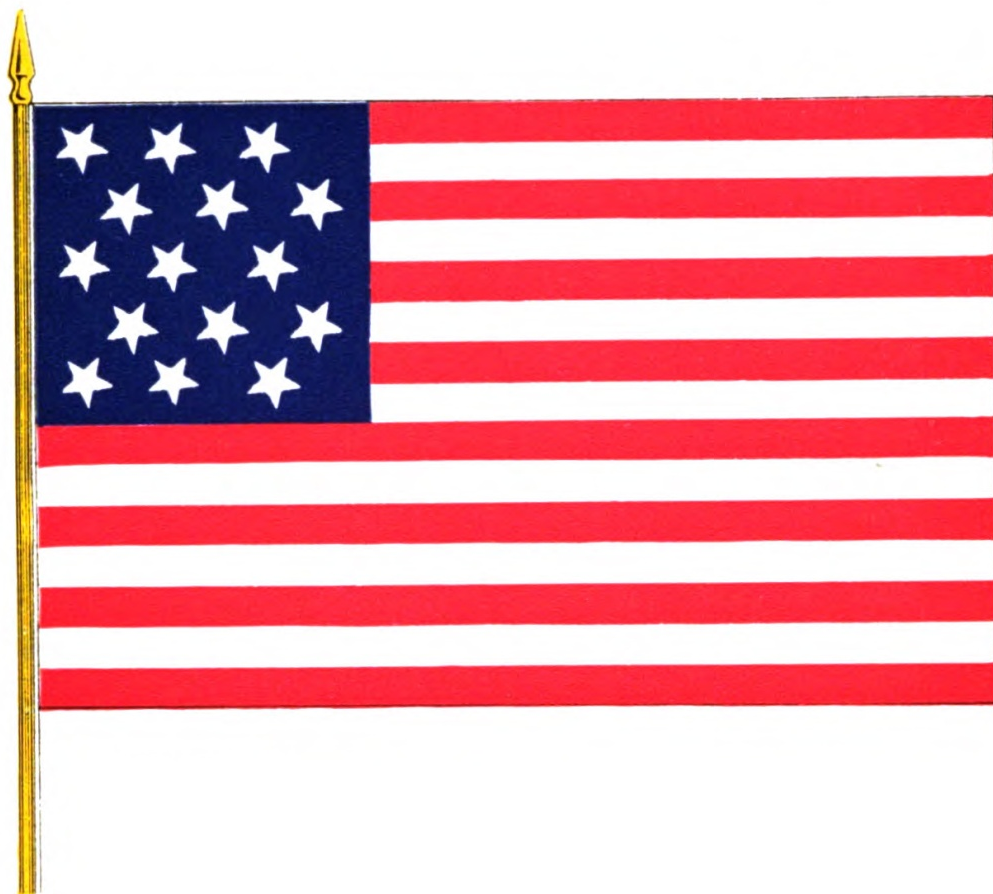
Union Jack with red Cross of St. George superimposed upon
white Cross of St. Andrew on a field of blue.



Flag Fig. 5

FLAG OF FRANCE

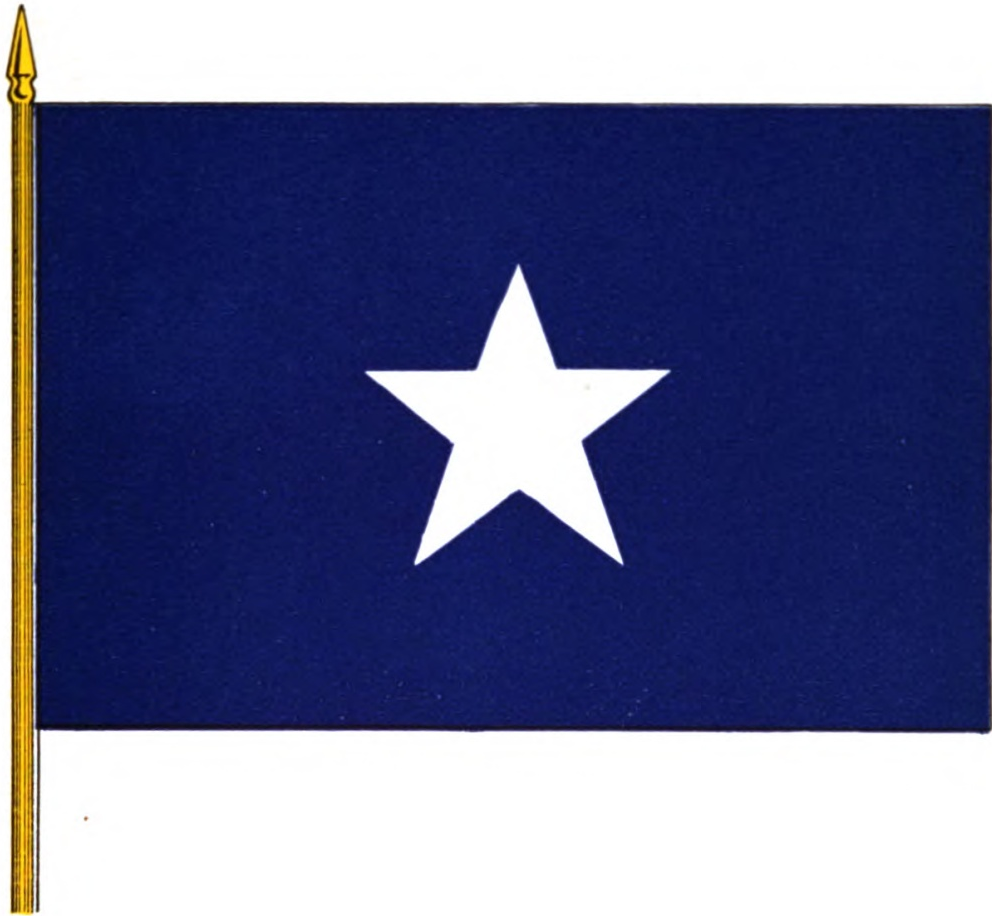
Tricolor, blue, white and red vertical stripes, white to represent the Bourbon Dynasty and blue and red the colors of the city of Paris, created by the Marquis de Lafayette during the French Revolution which he supported but did not favor its excesses. Previously personally aided and participated in the American Revolution, securing the assistance of the French Government. Later leader in the second French Revolution of 1830 causing Louis Philippe to become King of France as Citizen King. Visited and lived in Cabildo for one week in 1825.



Flag Fig. 6

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

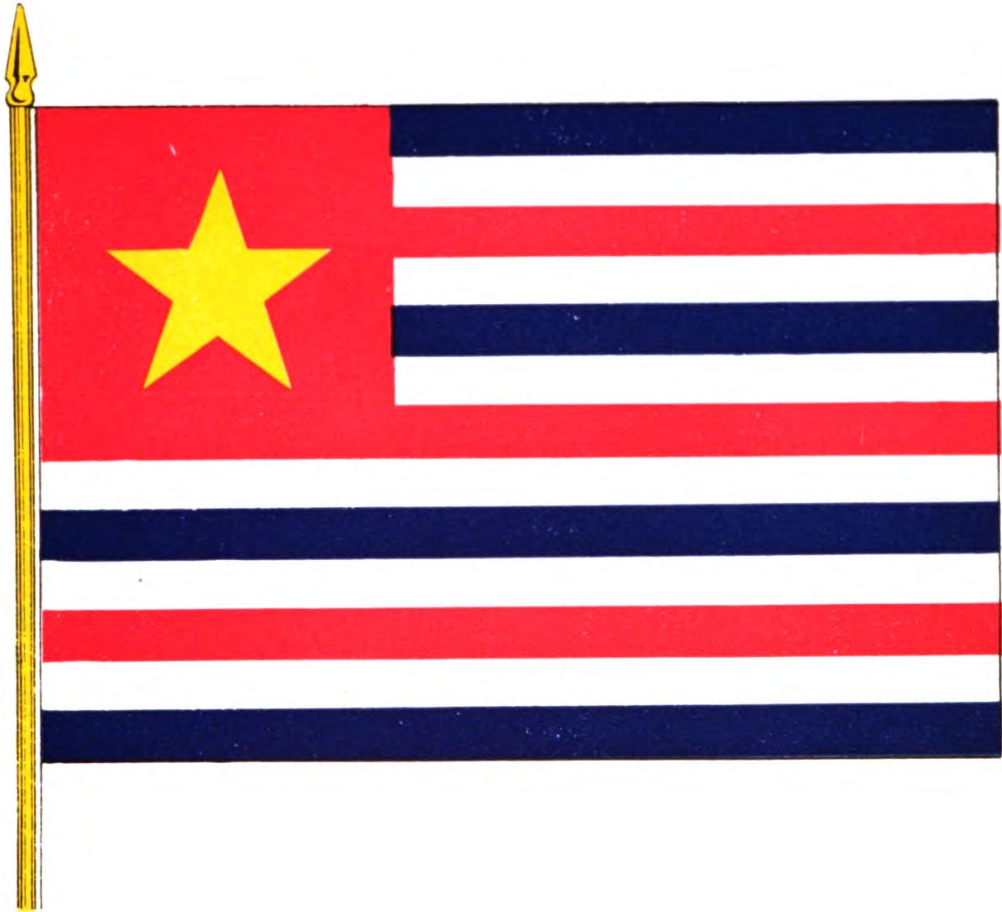
The flag of the United States raised at the cession of Louisiana from France to the United States in 1803 consisted of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. In 1818 an Act of Congress was passed which provided that the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes seven red, six white, alternating; a blue field extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe containing one white star for every state each star with one point upward.



Flag Fig. 7

LONE STAR FLAG

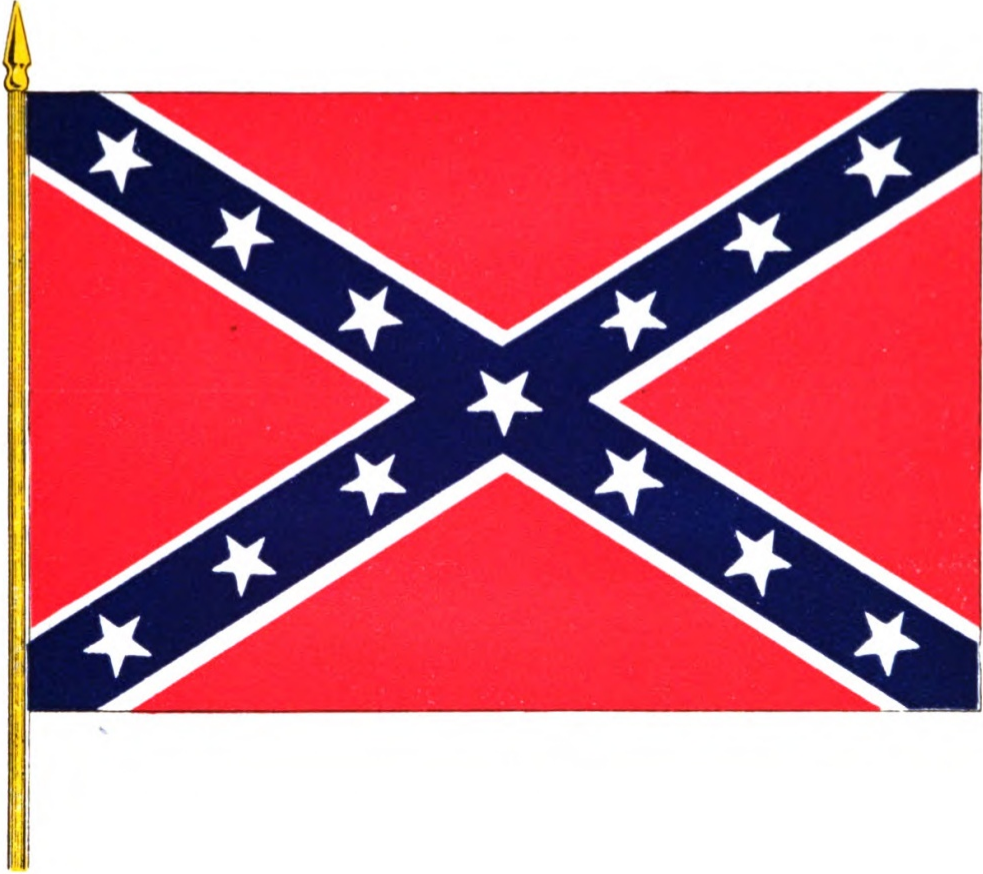
Blue field with a single white star in the center.



Flag Fig. 8

NATIONAL FLAG OF LOUISIANA

Thirteen stripes, four blue, six white and three red, with a field of red in the upper, near corner containing a single yellow star.



Flag Fig. 9

FLAG OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

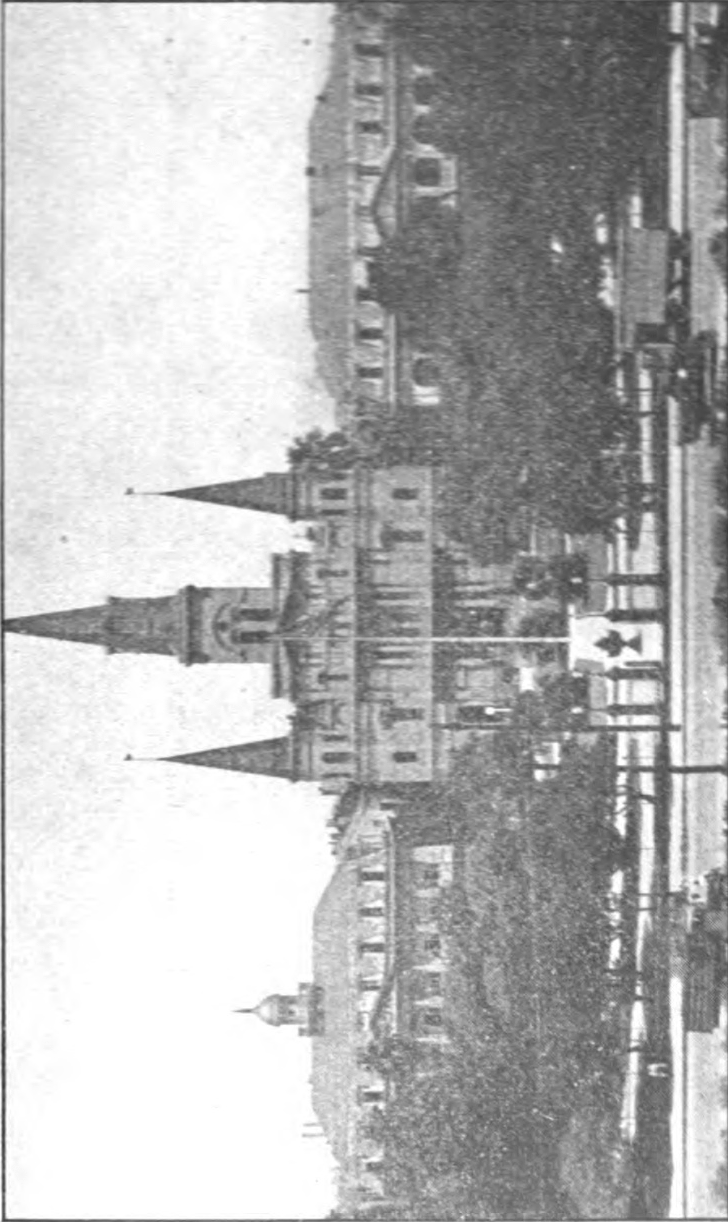
Crimson field with a blue St. Andrew's Cross bordered with white and bearing thirteen white stars. There were several kinds of flags adopted by the Confederate States of America. We have selected the Naval Jack, the so-called Fighting Flag.



Flag Fig. 10

LOUISIANA STATE FLAG

In use in various forms since 1812 when Louisiana became a state but not officially adopted until July 1, 1912. A pelican feeding its young, symbolizing devotion, with the words "Union, Justice and Confidence" below, on a field of blue.



**THE HISTORIC CENTER AT JACKSON SQUARE
IN THE HEART OF THE VIEUX CARRÉ
CABILDO, ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL, PRESBYTERE**



Christopher Columbus (1436-1506) discovers America in 1492 carrying the flag of Spain. See Flag Fig. 1. (In Cabildo).

FIRST FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 1)

The first flag of Louisiana was that of Spain carried by Christopher Columbus when he discovered America in 1492 and by Hernando DeSoto when he first saw the Mississippi River in 1541.

SECOND FLAG

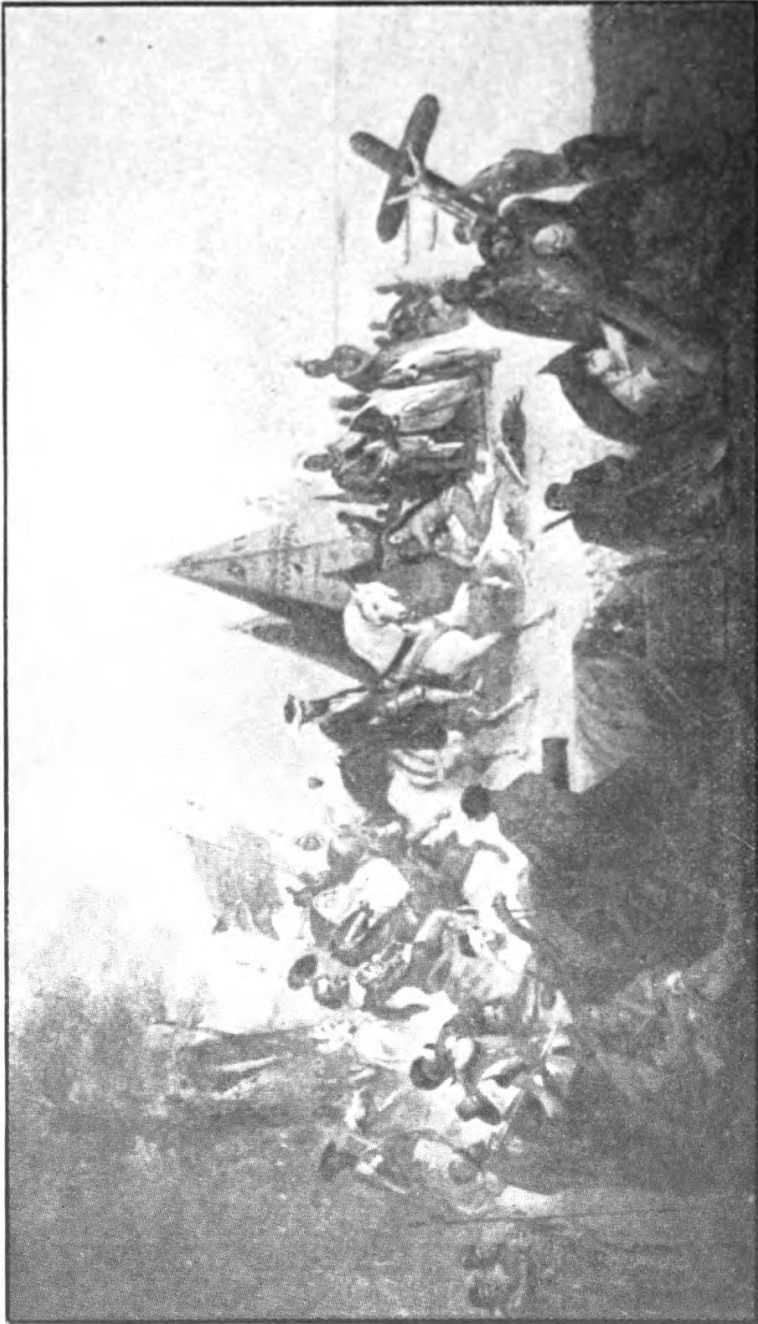
(See Flag Fig. 2)

The flag of France was borne by the French Canadian explorers, Père Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, who rediscovered the Mississippi in 1673; by Robert Cavelier de La Salle, who in the name of the King of France took possession of the Province of Louisiana in 1682; and by the French Canadian brothers, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, who settled Louisiana at what is now Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1699.

THIRD FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 3)

On November 3, 1762 in an outburst of dynastic affection and policy, Louis XV, King of France, had ceded to his royal cousin, Charles III, King of Spain, the Province of Louisiana, but it was not until July 1769, that Don Alejandro O'Reilly, Spanish General, arrived in the city of New Orleans with a strong army declaring he was the newly appointed Governor and was taking possession of the Province in the name of Spain. The French flag nevertheless had continued for these nearly seven years to fly in the Place D'Armes (now Jackson Square), and made way for the insignia of Leon and of Castile only then. In the meantime, the Province of Louisiana had been governed in a most anomalous and disastrous manner and prosperity was at an end.



Hernando DeSoto (1500-1542) discovers the Mississippi River in 1541 carrying the flag of Spain. See Flag Fig. 1. (In Cabildo).



Père Jacques Marquette (1637-1675) and Louis Joliet (1645-1730) discover anew the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Arkansas in 1673 carrying the flag of France. See Flag Fig. 2. (In Cabildo).

Hundreds of Acadian families, driven from their homes in Canada by religious intolerance, had come to live with their French brothers in Louisiana and joined with them in asking the King of France not to make effective his deed of gift as they wished to remain his subjects. While their protestations were being carried on, there arrived in 1766 Don Antonio de Ulloa, a Spanish scientist, who stated he had come to take possession of the Province in the name of the King of Spain, but who refused to present his credentials to the local French authorities and in no manner made public his authority, even permitting the French flag to continue to fly in the Place D'Armes (now Jackson Square). Business conditions were going from bad to worse and the French and Acadians, through the Superior Council, demanded that Ulloa should either produce his credentials or be expelled from the colony. In October, 1768, Ulloa departed.

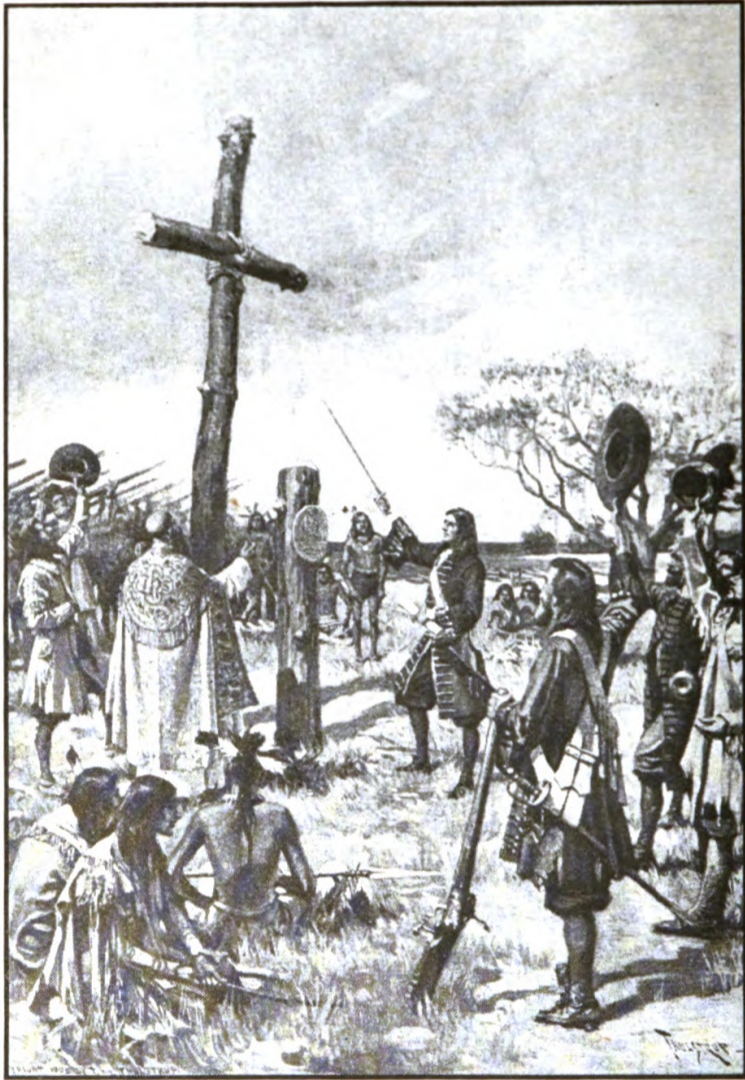
The French and Acadians felt Spain was not greatly interested in the colony, and believed they could establish a republic in Louisiana if they could not remain French. The expulsion of Ulloa is known as the Revolution of 1768, but no flag was created to symbolize it as the French flag had throughout the years remained, for it was the French flag the inhabitants desired to maintain over the land of their homes. O'Reilly had come however to avenge the insults to Ulloa, and put to death six Louisianians and ordered six more to be sent to Morro Castle, Havana. The men who were killed, Martyrs of Louisiana, were:—Pierre Carresse, Nicolas Chauvin Lafrénière, Pierre Marquis, Joseph Milhet, Jean-Baptiste Noyan, Joseph Villeré*. The men sent to Morro Castle Prison at Havana were:—Hardy de Boisblanc, Doucet, Mason, Jean Milhet, Petit, Poupet. They were liberated in 1771 by the intercession of the French Government. "This act of clemency proves that the King of Spain would not have consented to the execution of five of the chiefs of the Revolution of 1768 had an appeal been made to

*Villeré was put to death by O'Reilly's soldiers either on board a frigate or at the gates of the city, the other five were executed by shooting.



Louis XIV, King of France, (1638-1715) after whom Louisiana was named. From a painting by Hyacinthe Rigaud in the Louvre Museum, Paris. Copy by A. Alaux in Cabildo.

“I am the State”.



Robert Cavalier de La Salle (1643-1687) takes possession of Louisiana descending to the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682 carrying the flag of France. See Flag Fig. 2. He did not colonize it however as he was assassinated by his men in 1687. (In Cabildo).

(The French National Mission for the 250th Anniversary of the death of Cavalier de La Salle visited New Orleans in 1937).

him by O'Reilly. The latter bears the sole responsibility for this cruel deed."—Alcée Fortier, "A History of Louisiana", vol. 1, p. 228.

Two flags of Spain were then to fly over the Province until 1803. The first, borne by O'Reilly, remained the official flag of Spain until it was changed by royal decree in 1785. However hesitating, confusing, and cruel had been the course of action of Spain in the beginning, her administration of the Province soon became paternal and successful.

FOURTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 4)

By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, France had ceded to England all of her territory east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans, England in the same year having received Spanish Florida as a settlement of the French and Indian Wars. Therefore, the parishes now known in the present state of Louisiana as the Florida Parishes became English, and the flag of England waved for sixteen years over Fort Richmond, now the site of the Capital of the State, Baton Rouge.

In 1779 the Spanish Governor, Bernardo de Galvez, came up from New Orleans with a force of Spaniards, French Louisianians, Americans, Indians, and negroes, and won at Baton Rouge the only engagement of the American Revolution on Louisiana soil, thus entitling all descendants of those engaged in that conflict to become members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Thus all Louisiana came under the Spanish flag.

FIFTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 5)

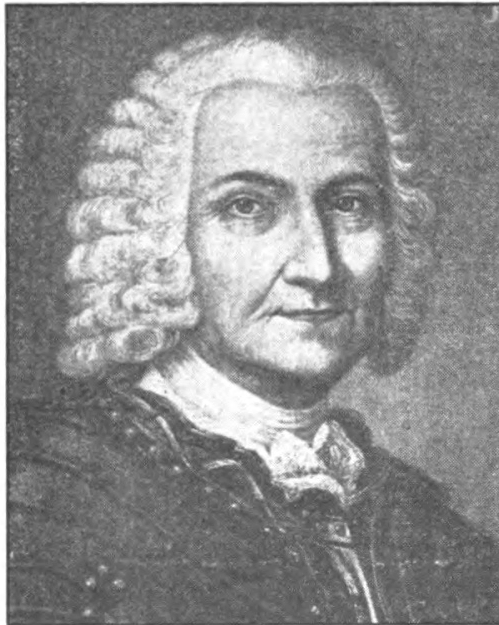
At the beginning of the 19th century the map of the world was being changed and Napoleon Bonaparte was to



Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville (1661-1706) colonized the Province of Louisiana at what is now Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1699 carrying the flag of France. See Flag Fig. 2. He named Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas. (In Cabildo).



Philippe II, Duke of Orleans, (1674-1723) Regent of France during infancy of Louis XV, after whom the city of New Orleans was named, who gave John Law permission to set up in 1716 a great development plan known as the Mississippi Bubble due to its collapse in 1720. (In Cabildo).



Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, (1680-1768) who with his brother Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville settled Louisiana at what is now Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1699, named Baton Rouge in the same year, established a settlement at Natchitoches in 1717, and founded the city of New Orleans in 1718 naming it in honor of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France. He was three times Governor of the Province of Louisiana. (In Cabildo).

affect the destinies of all the peoples of Europe and of North America.

Napoleon Bonaparte, by the Treaty of Madrid in 1802, compelled Charles IV, King of Spain, to cede Louisiana to France—dreaming possibly to rebuild a Colonial Empire. However, he began almost at once negotiations with President Thomas Jefferson for its sale to the United States of America, and on April 30, 1803 the Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed consummating the sale to the United States for the price of fifteen million dollars of nearly one million square miles of territory.

Seven months later Pierre-Clément de Laussat took formal possession from the Spanish Commissioners and hoisted the tricolor of the French Republic in the Place D'Armes (now Jackson Square) at New Orleans on November 30, 1803.

SIXTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 6)

Louisiana had become French once more, but for only twenty days, for on December 20, 1803, the French tricolor was lowered and the United States flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes was raised. It was only later that the flag of thirteen stripes and the number of stars equivalent to the number of states became what is so beautifully named, "The Star Spangled Banner". (See Cover)

SEVENTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 7)

The residents of "West Florida" which included the present Florida Parishes of Louisiana, with Baton Rouge as their main city, believing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty had not included them, declared themselves free and independent and formed the Republic of West Florida on September 23, 1810, and unfolded the Lone Star Flag.

President James Madison of the United States of America believed that this region had been included in the Louisiana Purchase, so directed Governor W. C. C. Clai-



Louis XV, King of France, (1710-1774) who ceded Louisiana to Spain November 3, 1762. (In Cabildo).

“After me the deluge.”



Charles III, King of Spain, (1716-1788) to whom Louisiana was ceded by Louis XV in 1762, and who ordered the flag of Spain to be changed in 1785, who permitted the Spanish Governor of Louisiana to give aid to George Washington during the American Revolution. See Flag Fig. 3. (In Cabildo).

borne to administer it as part of the Territory of Orleans, and the government of the free Republic of West Florida was peacefully dissolved and saluted the Stars and Stripes.

EIGHTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 8)

In 1861, during the administration of Governor Thomas Overton Moore, the state of Louisiana seceded from the Union, proclaimed itself a sovereign power, and adopted an emblem known as the National Flag of Louisiana on February 12, 1861. It contained the colors of all previous Louisiana flags and the single star of the West Florida Revolution.

NINTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 9)

It was only a matter of days when the banner of the Confederate States of America became the emblem of Louisiana.

After the most unfortunate of all wars had come to an end, the Star Spangled Banner was once more to wave, and this time forever, over the Pelican State.

TENTH FLAG

(See Flag Fig. 10)

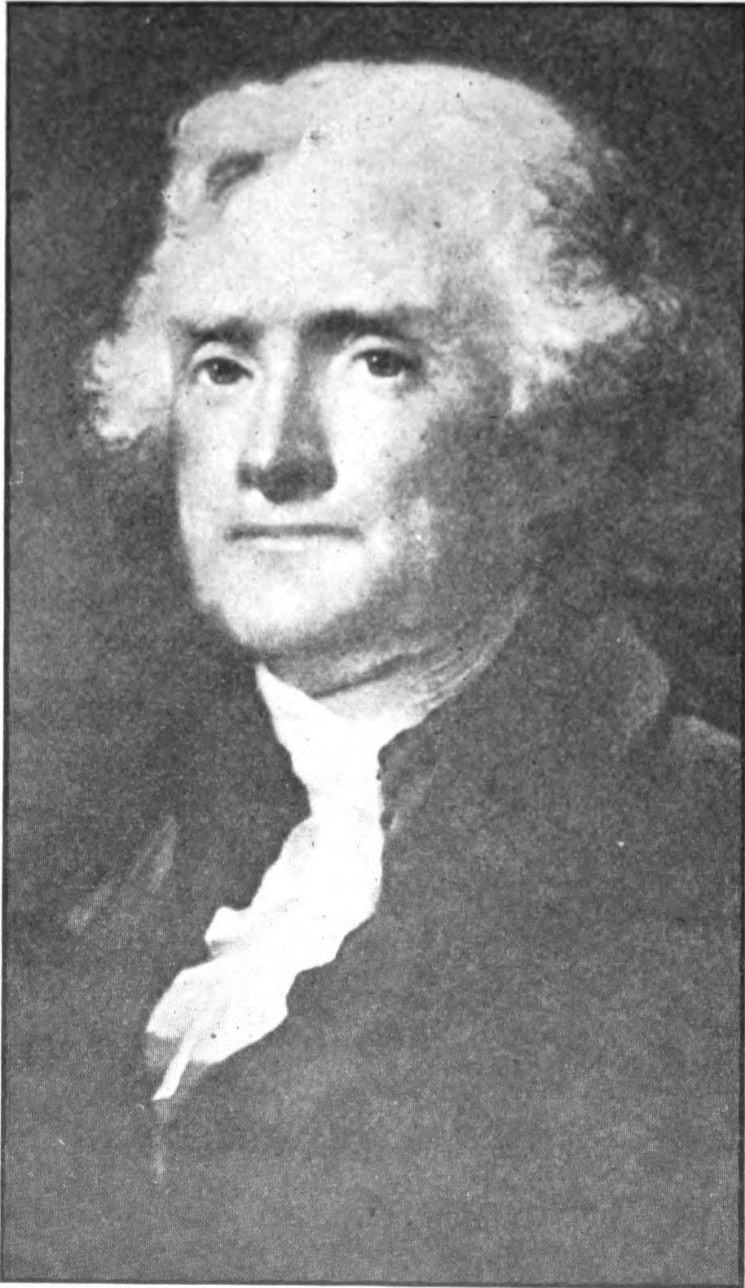
In 1912, during the administration of Governor Luther E. Hall, the Legislature officially declared the present Pelican flag to be the emblem of the State, although various state flags with Pelicans had been used before. Its motto, "Union, Justice and Confidence", reflects the policy of the State which is that by union of action, justice to all, its citizens can march forward with confidence to their glorious destiny.



Lafrénière speaking before the Superior Council of Louisiana in 1768 declaring Don Antonio Ulloa should either present his credentials as Governor of the Province of Louisiana or be expelled.



Charles IV, King of Spain, (1748-1819) who signed the Treaty of Madrid in 1802 returning the Province of Louisiana to France. (In Cabildo).



Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States, (1743-1826) who acquired Louisiana from France in 1803 (In Cabildo).



Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, (1769-1821) who made the Treaty with Thomas Jefferson for the transfer of Louisiana to the United States in 1803. (In Cabildo).



CESSION OF LOUISIANA

Lowering the French Flag and raising the American Flag in the Place d'Armes (now Jackson Square) December 20, 1803. Painting by deThulstrup in Cabildo. Note the Cathedral of 1794 and the Cabildo of 1795.



In the Cabildo on November 30, 1803, Laussat, the French Commissioner, took possession of the Province of Louisiana from the Spanish Commissioners, Salcedo and Casa Calvo, and on December 20, 1803 delivered it to the American Commissioners, W. C. C. Claiborne and General James Wilkinson.



William C. C. Claiborne, (1775-1817) one of the United States Commissioners to whom Louisiana was transferred by the French Colonial Prefect and Commissioner, Pierre-Clément de Laussat. The Congress of the United States in 1804 erected into two territories its newly acquired Province of Louisiana—one called the Territory of Orleans and the other the Territory of Louisiana. The territory of Orleans comprised the present state of Louisiana, except the Florida Parishes which were added to it in 1810, which joined the Union and became the state of Louisiana on April 30, 1812, Claiborne being elected Governor. From the Territory of Louisiana were subsequently carved the following states: Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota; three-quarters of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming; one-half of Minnesota and North Dakota; a quarter of New Mexico, and small parts of Mississippi, Idaho, and Texas. The Cabildo is therefore the birthplace of all or parts of seventeen states of the United States of America.



LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL

Built by the lamented Martyr of the Age, the late United States Senator Huey Pierce Long, Jr., at a cost of \$5,000,000. A shrine to his memory will soon be erected over his tomb placed by special law in the Capitol grounds.

MODERN LOUISIANA

Facts and Figures

TOPOGRAPHY: Louisiana's 48,506 square miles include 3,097 of water and a greater mileage of navigable streams than any other State. The average elevation of the land is estimated at about 75 feet with a number of hills as high as 300 to 400 feet. Rolling forest lands, river bottom lands, wide flood plains, prairie belts and coastal marsh lands give great scenic and agricultural variety.

CLIMATE: "The climate of southern Louisiana is influenced in large degree", according to the U. S. Weather Bureau, "by the proximity of the Gulf of Mexico and the many water surfaces which modify temperature conditions and changes, decreasing the range between extremes." In regard to northern Louisiana, the Bureau says: "Climatic conditions while partaking more of the continental type in northern than in southern Louisiana, are usually moderate in character and large sudden changes are the exception." The annual average temperature for southern Louisiana is 68.2 degrees; for northern Louisiana, 65.2 degrees. Dr. I. M. Cline, the well-known authority of the New Orleans Weather Bureau, now retired, had the following to say of such a climate: "Here the atmosphere is charged to a greater or less extent, depending upon the amount of oceanic winds, with chlorine and saline matters, which act in the capacity of strong antiseptics and disinfectants This is the most exhilarating of all climates, as it gives a small mortality from nearly all the most frequent diseases."

MINERALS: The mineral products of Louisiana are valued at between ninety and one hundred million dollars a year. They include petroleum, natural

gas, natural gasoline, carbon black, sulphur, salt, sand and gravel and limestone. Vast deposits of unknown amount of many minerals are still unexplored. The approximate annual production has been for carbon black a hundred and twenty-five million pounds; natural gasoline, forty to sixty million gallons; natural gas between two and three hundred billion cubic feet; salt, half a million tons; sand and gravel between two and three million tons; sulphur up to 1924, four to seven hundred thousand tons, with the output from the new mines not yet fully reported; petroleum between seventy and eighty million barrels.

FORESTS:

According to forestry officials seventeen million acres of the twenty-nine million acres in the total land area of Louisiana, are forest land, most of which has been cut over, and the most profitable use of which is timber growing. This forest land could produce five billion feet of timber each year in perpetuity, compared with the 1918 peak cut of four and one-tenth billion feet. The total revenues from forest resources in 1929 are estimated at \$154,000,000, and forty per cent of the labor of the state was engaged in the forest resource industries. Louisiana has ranked from second to fourth in lumber cut among the states, has been the largest producer of longleaf pine, of red cypress and of hardwoods, and the largest producer of pine pulp in the southern states. Louisiana forest laws are as complete and efficient as can be found in the nation. Rehabilitation progress, sawmills, paper plants and creosote plants testify to the promise of renewed growth of the forest industries of the State.

The Department of Conservation of Louisiana controls the extensive natural resources of the State and co-operates with the State Park Board to increase the recreational and educational services made possible by the numerous natural parks of Louisiana.

ANIMAL LIFE AND INDUSTRIES:

The fur production of Louisiana exceeds any other state and any province or territory of Canada in the number of pelts produced annually, leads all states in muskrat and mink pelts, and is approached only by Arkansas in the number of raccoons and opossums taken. During several trapping seasons Louisiana produced more fur pelts than all of Canada and Alaska combined. The number of pelts is normally between six and seven million and the value between six and seven million dollars.

Between fifteen and twenty million pounds of fish, between forty and fifty million pounds of shrimp, and about two million bushels of oysters are the normal production each year, the value of which is around five to seven million dollars.

Louisiana probably has more species of game birds than any other state, and is the winter home for a host of migratory game birds. Rigid laws protect the birds of the State.

Farm production of animals and animal products as shown by the last Census was about half a million domestic animals, seven and a quarter million chickens, twenty-two and a half million dozen eggs, fifty-eight million gallons of milk, six million pounds of butter, half a million pounds of wool, half a million pounds of honey and nearly two hundred thousand turkeys, ducks and geese. The value of livestock on the farms was put at fifty-five and a half million dollars and the value of the livestock products at more than twenty million dollars.

FARM CROPS:

Nine of the twenty-nine million acres of the State are in farms, with an estimated value of over three hundred million dollars for the land, one hundred million for buildings and twenty-eight million dollars for implements and machinery.

Average production of cotton is 687,000 bales; of rice seventeen million bushels; of corn fifteen to twenty million bushels; of sugar over two hundred thousand tons; of syrup about four and a half million gallons; over five million bushels of sweet potatoes; over two million of Irish potatoes; about ten million pounds of peanuts, a million pounds of pecans; oats, hay, cottonseed, a great variety of vegetables, many small fruits including about twenty-five million quarts of strawberries, and a million and a half pounds of figs. The value of all crops in 1929 was estimated at a hundred and fifty million dollars.

Many thousands of orange trees, grape fruit and lemons have been set out in recent years, and their output is already adding yearly to the quantity of citrus fruit produced in the southern part of the State, which is unexcelled, if equaled, by any part of the country.

The unique "Perique" tobacco can be grown only on about a thousand acres in Louisiana, and is used as a blend with other lighter tobaccos to form a fine smoking brand. The growing of tung oil trees especially in the Florida Parishes, whose fruit is used to make wonderful paint, is developing yearly into a crop of value and profit.

The State Department of Agriculture under the experienced leadership of Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and the Experimental Department of the Louisiana State University conducted by the Hon. Carr T. Dowell, afford co-ordinated services to the farmers of the State.

MANUFACTURES: Ranking twenty-second among the states in population in the Census of 1929, Louisiana stands twenty-third in the value of manufacturing output. In specific industries her rank among the states is as follows: First in rice cleaning and polishing, in hardwood lumber; second in cane sugar refining, and

carbon black; third in textile bags; fourth in lumber and timber, slack staves, and paper bags; fifth in cottonseed oil, cake and meal; sixth in wood preserving, in salt production, in petroleum refining; eighth in flavoring extracts and syrups, in veneers, in cooperage; ninth in planing-mill products, in pulp production, in fertilizers; tenth in manufactured ice, in macaroni, etc.; twelfth in coffee and spice roasting and grinding, in cigar and cigarette production; thirteenth in manufacture of wooden boxes; fourteenth in beverage production, in ship and boat building; fifteenth in output of awnings, tents and sails, in the paper industry; sixteenth in men's and boys' clothing, in production of cosmetics, perfumes, etc.; seventeenth in sausage production; eighteenth in paint and varnish output; nineteenth in men's clothing; and twentieth among the states in the output of prepared feeds, paper boxes, patent medicines.

TRANSPORTATION: Nearly five thousand miles of railways, about five thousand of navigable waterways, fifteen thousand seven hundred miles of roads, of which two thousand two hundred fifty-two are concrete, twelve thousand five are gravel, and one thousand four hundred forty-three are asphalt, forty-four major bridges, are evidence that the State is well supplied with the fundamentals of transportation. Over \$133,000,000 were spent on roads and bridges during the Long-Allen-Leche Administrations. The fifty-thousand miles of the rail systems which enter New Orleans, the thirteen-thousand miles of the waterways in the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the direct connections with the highway arteries of the whole country, offer unestimated possibilities for the development of a transportation which is already great. The development of air transportation has made rapid progress through the unrivaled facilities of the Shushan Airport on Lake Pontchartrain. The waterfront of New Orleans is controlled publicly by the efficient Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

Normal receipts of rail freight total over three hundred thousand carloads; normal waterborne cargoes total about twenty million short tons for the Customs District of New Orleans. Motor vehicle registration for the whole State is over two hundred thousand cars and fifty thousand trucks and trailers. Buses numbered 2,727 in 1932, of which 2,325 operated at least part-time as school buses over 32,500 miles of route and carrying a daily average of 85,000 children to 1,150 schools.

HUEY P. LONG BRIDGE: The Huey P. Long bridge, named after its moving spirit in causing its construction, spans the Mississippi River at New Orleans and soon Governor Richard W. Leche will erect a bridge at Baton Rouge.

SPILLWAY: A great spillway erected above New Orleans forever protects New Orleans, the South's greatest City, from the waters of the Mississippi which make it the largest port of the Mississippi Valley, and throughout the State levees and other systems of control protect the lands of the State against inundation.

FOREIGN COMMERCE: New Orleans is primarily a port and waterborne commerce with railroad connections have for many years made it the second port of the United States in foreign cargo tonnage. Together with Baton Rouge petroleum trade and that of minor points, nearly the whole foreign commerce of the State is accounted for in this stretch of the Mississippi River. Chief imports are petroleum and products, sugar, molasses and syrup, bananas, bauxite, coffee, nitrate of soda, creosote oil; chief exports are petroleum and products, logs, lumber and millwork, cotton, wheat and flour, corn, iron and steel and manufactures.

More than three thousand ocean-going ships usually enter the ports of the State every year, representing lines to all parts of the world,

and flags of many nations. This total includes coastwise commerce in American ships.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE: Chief rail receipts have been petroleum and products; logs, timber, lumber and piling; grain and products, cotton; coal, coke and charcoal; sand, gravel and shells; sugar, syrup and molasses; fruit and vegetables, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, packinghouse products, live stock, cooperage, bagasse, salt, wood, paper, tobacco. Chief rail shipments have been bananas, petroleum and products; sugar, syrup and molasses; coffee, lumber, fertilizer, salt, fruit and vegetables, bags and bagging, paper, iron and steel products.

Domestic water receipts, taking New Orleans as representative, as in the case of rail movement above, have been chiefly petroleum; sand, gravel, shells and stone; wheat, cotton, iron and steel, sugar; chief shipments by water have been petroleum, sugar, lumber, bauxite, rice, iron and steel.

EDUCATION: Louisiana has some twenty educational institutions above the high school, a number of them universities and colleges; between four and five hundred high schools, public and private; over three thousand schools with a total property value of about sixty million dollars and a teaching staff of about twelve thousand in the public school system. The Louisiana State University has an enrollment of seven thousand students including those attending the Medical Centre in New Orleans. Its buildings at Baton Rouge are magnificent and its campus with modern buildings and athletic stadium is of national importance. Free school books were given the children of the State in 1928 by the Huey P. Long Administration.

RECREATION: Plantations, historic spots, architectural beauties, interspersed with forests, lakes, bayous and rivers; oil and gas wells, sulphur and salt

mines; birds of rare beauty and variety; fishing and hunting; industrial plants; boats from all the world, boating, sailing, swimming, golf, football, baseball, basketball and tennis; world famous restaurants; these are part of the lure of Louisiana every day in the year.

Added to its century old world-known colorful Mardi Gras—Carnival Season, the Sugar Bowl January 1st annual football classic and its Spring Fiesta comprising flower shows, athletic and varied entertainment, surely make New Orleans the Winter and Spring Capital of America where hundreds of thousands of visitors come to enjoy its hospitable sun and the innumerable attractions of the city with a distinct Personality.

CHEMISTRY: The applied use of chemistry to the agricultural products of Louisiana affords an opportunity for profit and service to mankind so great as to beggar description and challenges the imagination. It may truly be said that the future romance of Louisiana and of the South will be found in the creation of manufacturing plants which have understood how to use chemistry to transform otherwise waste agricultural products into articles of commerce.

OCCUPATIONS: According to the Census of 1930 more than three-fourths of the males over 10 in Louisiana were gainfully occupied and somewhat less than one-fourth of the females over 10 years of age. Of the gainfully occupied males agriculture accounted for 39.8 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical industries for 22.4 per cent; trade, 10.8 per cent; transportation and communication, 10.4 per cent; other occupations under 5 per cent each. Of the gainfully occupied females domestic and personal service accounted for 40.7 per cent; agriculture, 25.2 per cent; professional service, 9.5 per cent; clerical occupations, 8.6 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 7.7 per cent; trade, 6.5 per cent; other occupations under 2 per cent each.

CREOLES: Louisiana is the home of the Creoles, namely the white descendants of the French and Spanish colonists who lived here prior to 1803 when Louisiana became American. It is also the home of the Acadians, namely the descendants of those Canadians who in colonial days settled in Louisiana to escape the religious intolerance of the times. To the Creoles and Acadians were added the races and peoples of the earth to form to-day a great cosmopolitan population free of all prejudices, understanding admirably the principles and policies of American life.

The capital of the State has been located at New Orleans, Donaldsonville, Opelousas, Shreveport and Baton Rouge, where stands to-day erected by the great energy of Louisiana's lamented son, the late Senator Huey P. Long, a \$5,000,000 State House.

A Board of Health was established by the Legislature of 1818.

Louisiana was one of the first states to pass a pure food law. To-day public hospitalization is given all over the State, notably at Shreveport, and at the \$8,000,000 monumental Charity Hospital at New Orleans—now being constructed by the able Richard W. Leche, Governor of Louisiana and the Board of Administrators of the Hospital.

Legislation enacted in 1936 under Gov. Richard W. Leche's Administration brings Louisiana within the terms of all social security measures adopted by the National Government under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration.

The Magnolia is the State flower.

The Pelican is the State bird.

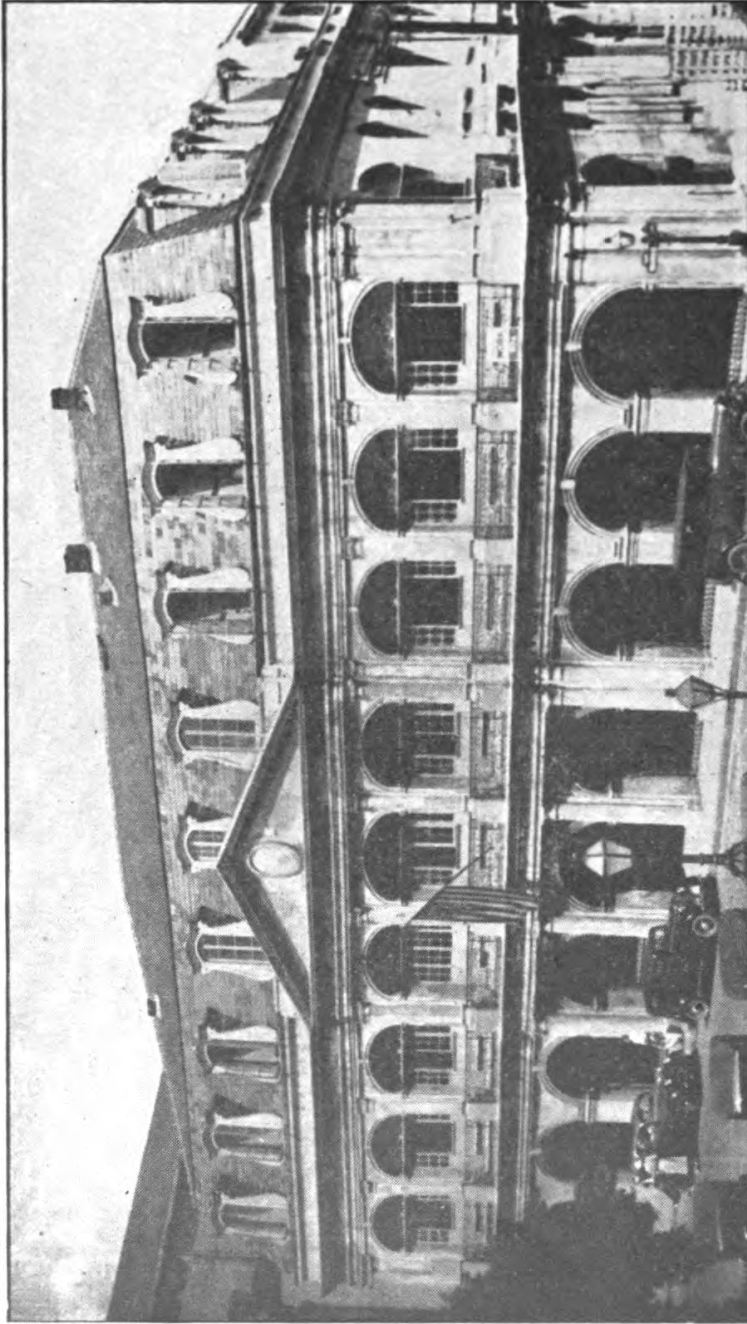
The population is 2,101,593 (1930 census).



CABILDO

Erected in 1795 as the seat of Spanish Government known
as the City Council or Cabildo, by Don Andres
Almonester, the philanthropist.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART



PRESBYTÈRE

In process of construction 1794 to 1813

**MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICULTURE
AND COMMERCE**



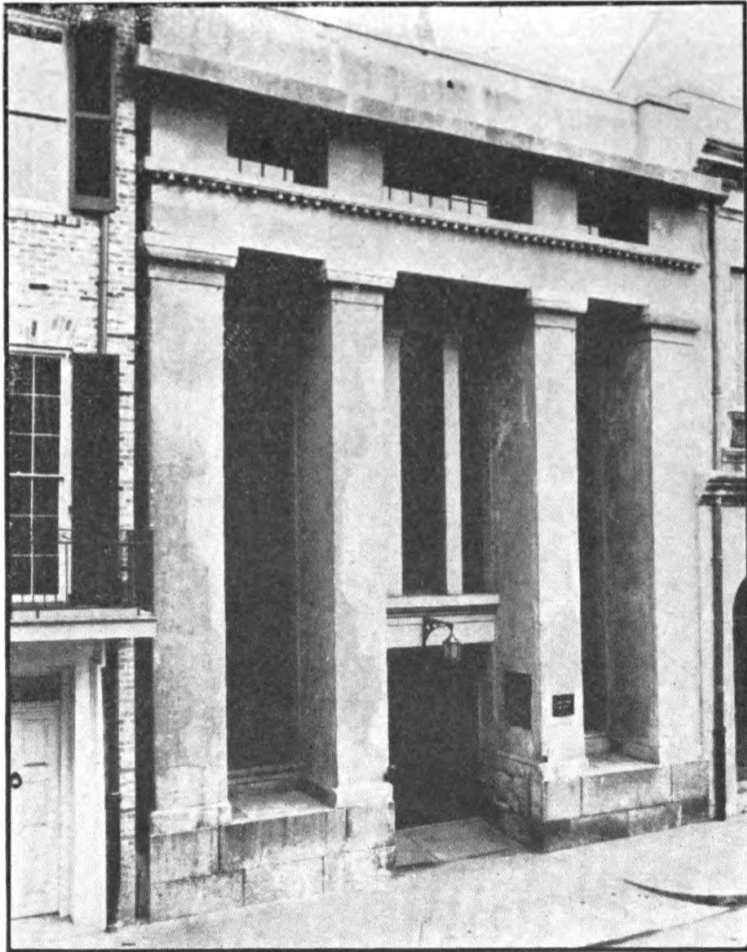
THE MUSEUM

The Louisiana State Museum was created by Act No. 169 of the General Assembly of 1906.

The Museum is under the direction of a Board of Curators appointed by the Governor, and ex-officio members are the Governor of Louisiana, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of Experimental Station of Louisiana State University, and the Mayor of New Orleans.

The Museum Buildings, at Jackson Square in the "Historic Center" of Louisiana in the very heart of the Vieux Carré of New Orleans, are as follows: Cabildo, Arsenal, Presbytère, two former residences known as the Jackson House and Calabozo, and the Lower Pontalba Apartment Houses. The Cabildo, erected in 1795, houses the historical and art divisions. The Arsenal, erected in 1839, adjoining the Cabildo, is the repository of war relics, paintings, and kindred exhibits. The two buildings known as the Jackson House and the Calabozo, adjoining the Arsenal, gifts of the late William Ratcliffe Irby, banker and philanthropist, are presently being repaired and restored and will be used for exhibits. The ground floor of the so-called Jackson House is the home of the Chalmette Chapter United States Daughters of 1812, and in the Calabozo the Louisiana Colonials hold their meetings and celebrations. The Colonial Dames resident in Louisiana have their headquarters and meet at the Louisiana State Museum.

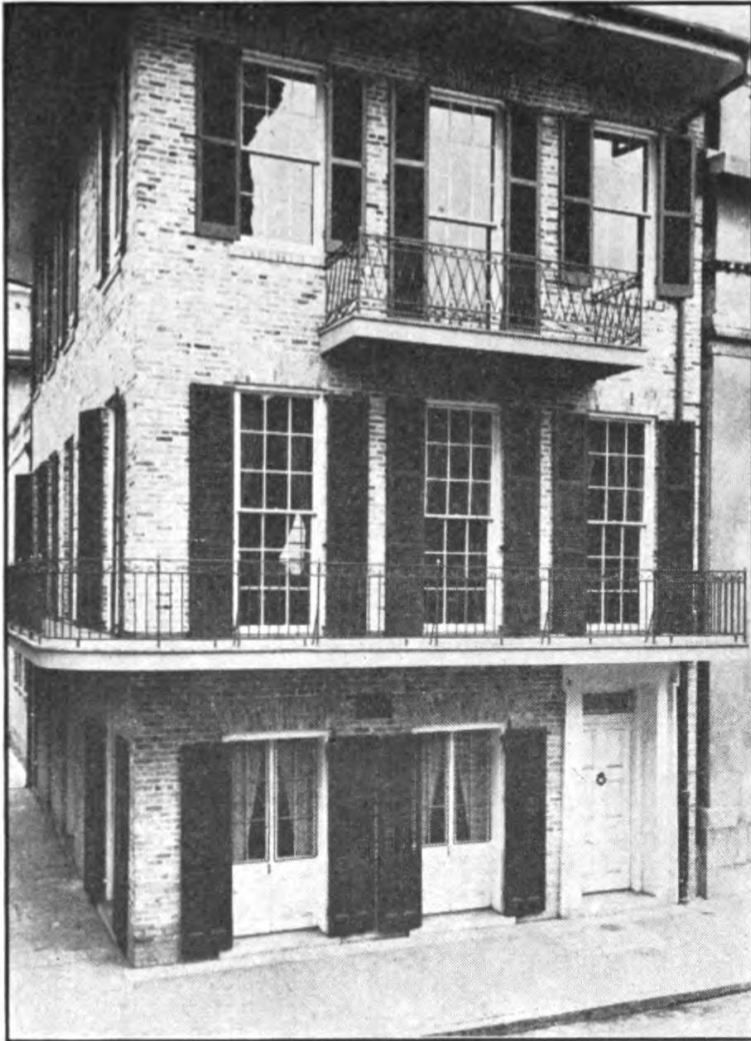
The Presbytère, the original site of the Capuchin Monastery at the foundation of the city of New Orleans and later the Courts Building, contains exhibits of natural



ARSENAL

Erected in 1839

MUSEUM OF WAR



JACKSON HOUSE

(So-called)

Erected in 1842

DIVISION OF MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART

Gift of William Ratcliffe Irby

(Reconstructed in 1936)

history, agriculture, and commerce. The Lower Pontalba Apartment Houses contain the Reference Library on the ground floor at Chartres and St. Ann streets, and the balance of the building is composed of apartments occupied by writers, journalists, members of the legal and medical professions, and prominent citizens. This building is also the generous gift of Mr. Irby.

Jackson Square, formerly known as the "Place d'Armes", is under the direction of the Board of Curators of the Louisiana State Museum.

VISITING HOURS

The Louisiana State Museum is open to the public each day in the week, except Monday.

The visiting hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday are from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. During these periods the Museum is open free of charge.



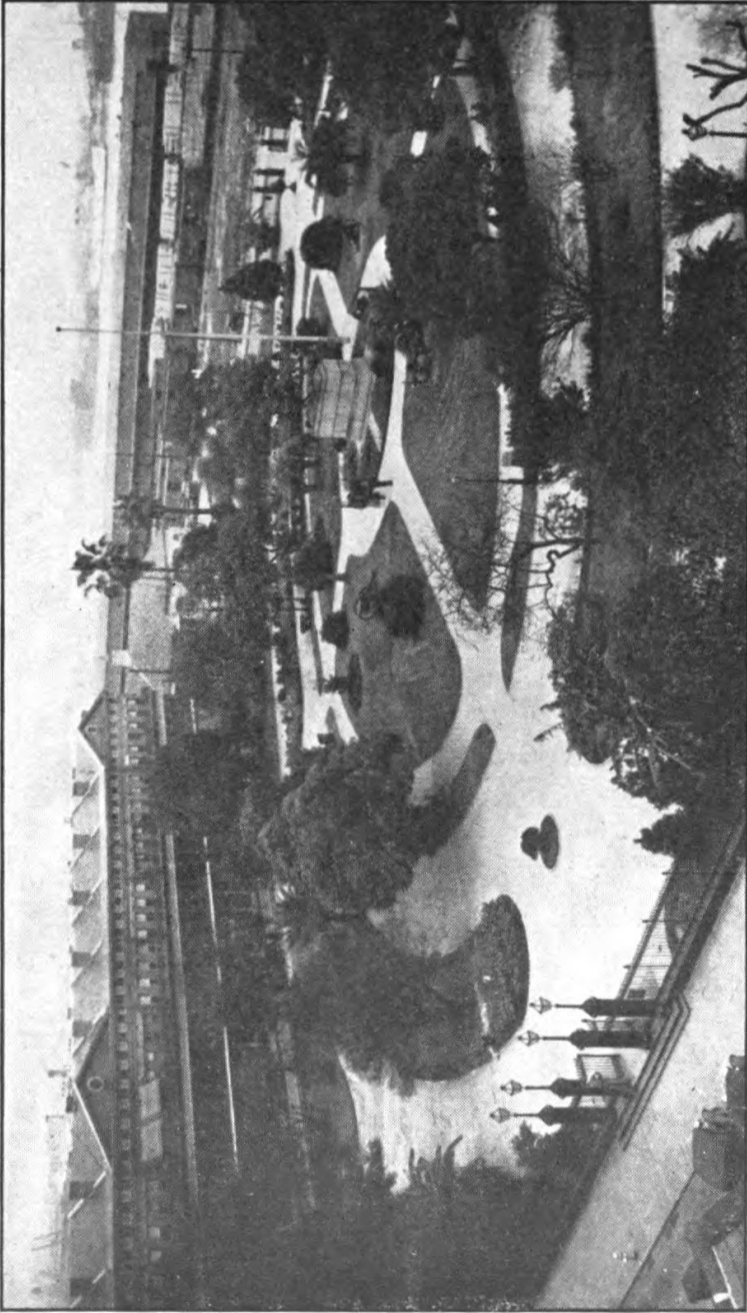
CALABOZO

Erected in 1842

On site of Calabozo of 1769

DIVISION OF MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART

Gift of William Ratcliffe Irby



JACKSON SQUARE
(Formerly Place d'Armes)

Renamed for General Andrew Jackson in 1856. Showing Lower Pontalba Building on St. Ann Street completed in 1850 by the Baroness de Pontalba, daughter of Almonester. Gift of William Ratcliffe Irby to the Louisiana State Museum.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM

The Museum cordially invites all persons to assist in its development, and those contributing to its collections will be given proper credit.

Requests to the Louisiana State Museum may be made in securities, money, books, or collections. They may, if desired, take the form of a memorial to a person or cause, named by the giver.

The following objects are desired :

Books, pamphlets, manuscripts, documents, letters, journals, accounts, or any data in any way shedding light upon the history of Louisiana from its earliest settlement to the present time, as well as works on any subject written by Louisianians.

Maps, plans, photographs, paintings and any kind of pictures of old places, historic scenes.

Louisiana newspapers and periodicals.

Portraits of distinguished citizens, works of art, autographs, medals, coins, war relics, old arms, souvenirs, statuary, crockery, glassware, silverware, curiosities.

Indian relics, pottery, arrow points, costumes, ornaments.

Natural history specimens of all kinds.

All communications should be addressed to the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, La.

THOS. J. MORAN'S SONS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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