

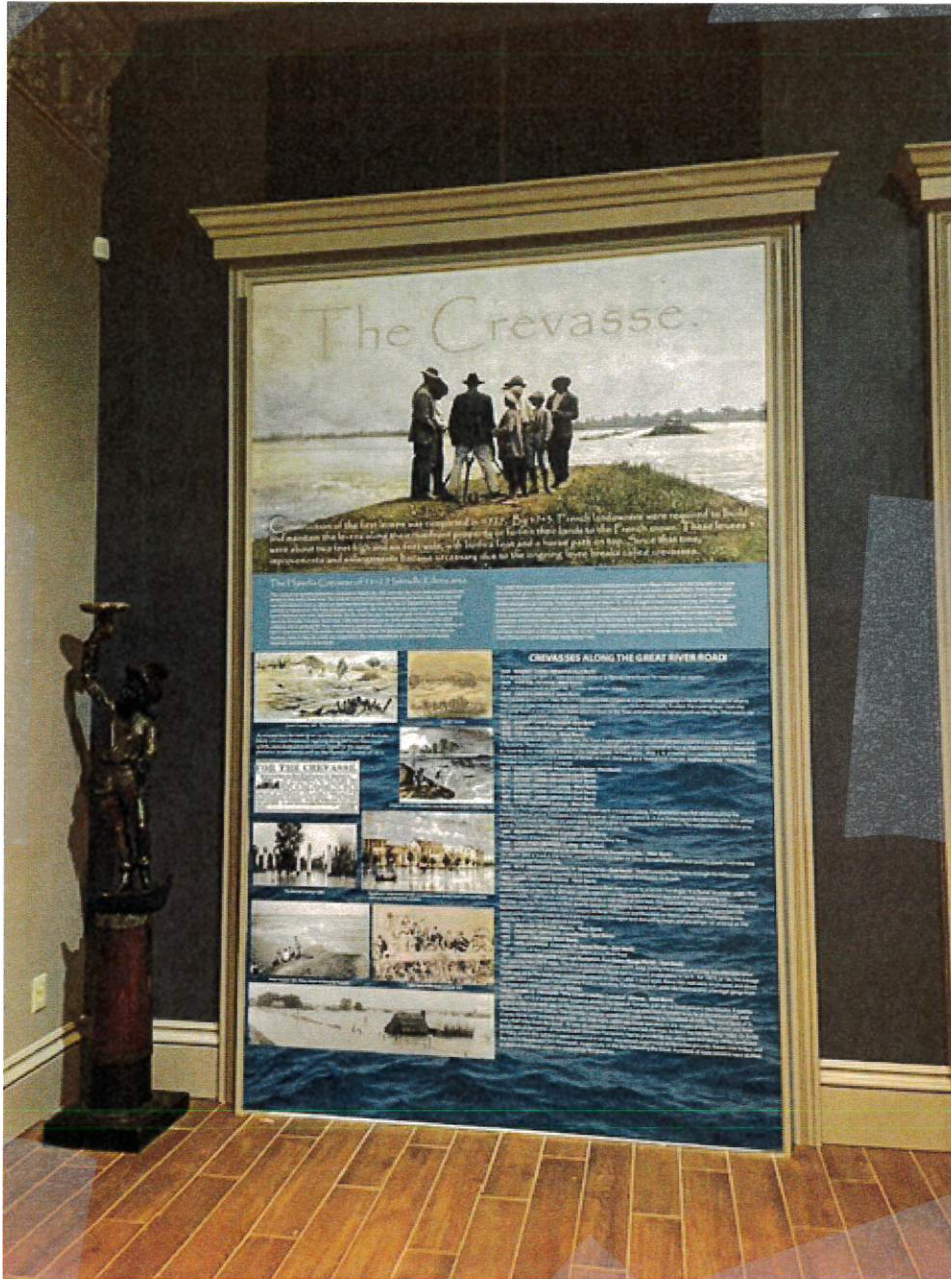


Exhibits on steamboats, steamboat travel, riverboat gambling. There are many models of various steamboats included in the collection.









The Crevasse, Flooding and the development of the levee system to control the flow of the Mississippi River.





## Flooding on the Lower Mississippi

- Flood of 1704-05**  
First Governor to leave the City of New Orleans was President
- Flood of 1789**  
In 1789, severe flooding of the Mississippi River resulted from a hurricane landfall.
- Flood of 1839**  
All of the lower Mississippi River was inundated by flooding.
- Flood of 1852**  
Flood of 1852 is the last known inundation of New Orleans due to spring flooding.

**Great Mississippi Flood of 1926**  
Heavy flooding occurred on the Mississippi River in southeast Louisiana, stretching between and flooding between about 200 miles of the upper Mississippi valley. The flooding began in February and only began to recede on May 20th. According to the New Orleans Daily Lake of the Gulf, only one of all Louisiana's major parishes, Iberville, was spared. In total, 100,000 people were killed or injured. Major cities like New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Lake Charles were completely inundated. The flooding was the result of a combination of factors, including heavy rains, a high water table, and a combination of high and low tides. The flooding also resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. The flooding was the last major inundation of the lower Mississippi River.

**Flood of 1897**  
Major flooding in the spring of 1897 caused a major bank and even resulted in the death of many people on the lower Mississippi River. The flooding was the result of a combination of factors, including heavy rains, a high water table, and a combination of high and low tides. The flooding also resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. The flooding was the last major inundation of the lower Mississippi River.

**Great Mississippi Flood of 1927**  
The 1927 flood was the greatest flood in modern history on the lower Mississippi River. The flooding was the result of a combination of factors, including heavy rains, a high water table, and a combination of high and low tides. The flooding also resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. The flooding was the last major inundation of the lower Mississippi River.

**Good Flood of 1927**  
The Good Flood of 1927 was a period of heavy flooding that lasted for about 100 days. The flooding was the result of a combination of factors, including heavy rains, a high water table, and a combination of high and low tides. The flooding also resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. The flooding was the last major inundation of the lower Mississippi River.

**Flood of 1983**  
The flood of 1983 was a period of heavy flooding that lasted for about 100 days. The flooding was the result of a combination of factors, including heavy rains, a high water table, and a combination of high and low tides. The flooding also resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. The flooding was the last major inundation of the lower Mississippi River.



Floods were frequent and devastating along the lower Mississippi River. In 1704-05, the first major flood occurred, resulting in the death of many people. In 1789, a severe flood resulted in the destruction of many homes and businesses. In 1839, the entire lower Mississippi River was inundated. In 1852, the last known inundation of New Orleans occurred. In 1897, major flooding caused a major bank and even resulted in the death of many people. In 1926, the Great Mississippi Flood occurred, resulting in the destruction of many homes and businesses. In 1927, the Good Flood occurred, lasting for about 100 days. In 1983, a flood occurred, lasting for about 100 days.

## THE BONNET CARRE SPILLWAY WAS BUILT TO CONTROL FLOODING

Studies determined the best location for a spillway along the lower river was at the site of the Bonnet Carre Causeway, about 13 miles above New Orleans. Between 1849 and 1882, four major crevasses had occurred at this location. In fact, during the flood of 1849, a 7,000-foot wide crevasse at Bonnet Carre caused for more than six months.

Between 1849 and 1882, the Bonnet Carre crevasses left a large fan-shaped impact on the landscape.

The design and construction of the Bonnet Carre Spillway was completed in 1921, in just two and a half years. However, the spillway is responsible for the flooding and subsiding flood control structure. Unlike the spillway, which is a wall originally constructed for regional and flood control. The spillway has been reduced.

DESIGN FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WEBSITE

Since its opening in 1921, the Bonnet Carre Spillway has been operated 15 times.

Year	Start	End	Days	Area (sq. miles)
1921	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1927	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1928	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1937	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1944	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1953	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1963	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1973	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1983	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
1993	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
2003	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000
2012	May 24	Jun 10	17	10,000



War on the river – including the War of 1812 and the American Civil War





**MORRILL TARRIF**

The Morrill Tariff, also known as the McKinley Tariff, was a significant piece of legislation passed in 1890. It was named after its author, William McKinley, who was a prominent politician and later became the 25th President of the United States. The tariff was designed to protect American industries and agriculture from foreign competition by imposing high duties on imported goods. It was particularly controversial because it raised the tariff on raw materials, which hurt manufacturers who relied on these materials. The tariff was eventually replaced by the Dingley Tariff in 1896.

**SECESSION!**

The seceding states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina were the first to leave the Union in 1861 and 1862, precipitating a civil war that would last for four years.

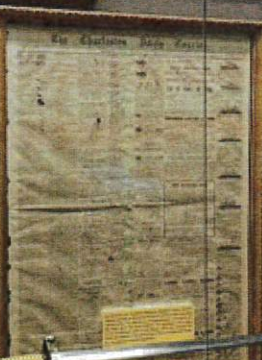


**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**  
The Declaration of Independence is a statement of the political philosophy and the political goals of the United States. It was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, and is one of the most important documents in American history.



**SLAVERY**  
Slavery was a central issue in the American Civil War. It was the primary cause of the secession of the Southern states and the primary cause of the war. The war ended slavery in the United States and paved the way for the Reconstruction era.

**CONFEDERATE FIRST OR SECOND SECT FLAN**  
The Confederate States of America (CSA) was a short-lived nation that declared its independence from the United States in 1862. It was led by Jefferson Davis and fought the American Civil War against the Union.



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**LOUISIANA'S EDUCATIONAL**



BY M. R. Y. H. A. N. K. E. T. T.



**SLAVE EDUCATION**  
Slave education was a controversial issue in the United States. Some people believed that educating slaves would make them more productive and loyal, while others believed that it would lead to rebellion. The issue was eventually resolved by the Supreme Court in 1850, which ruled that Congress had the power to regulate interstate commerce, including the education of slaves.



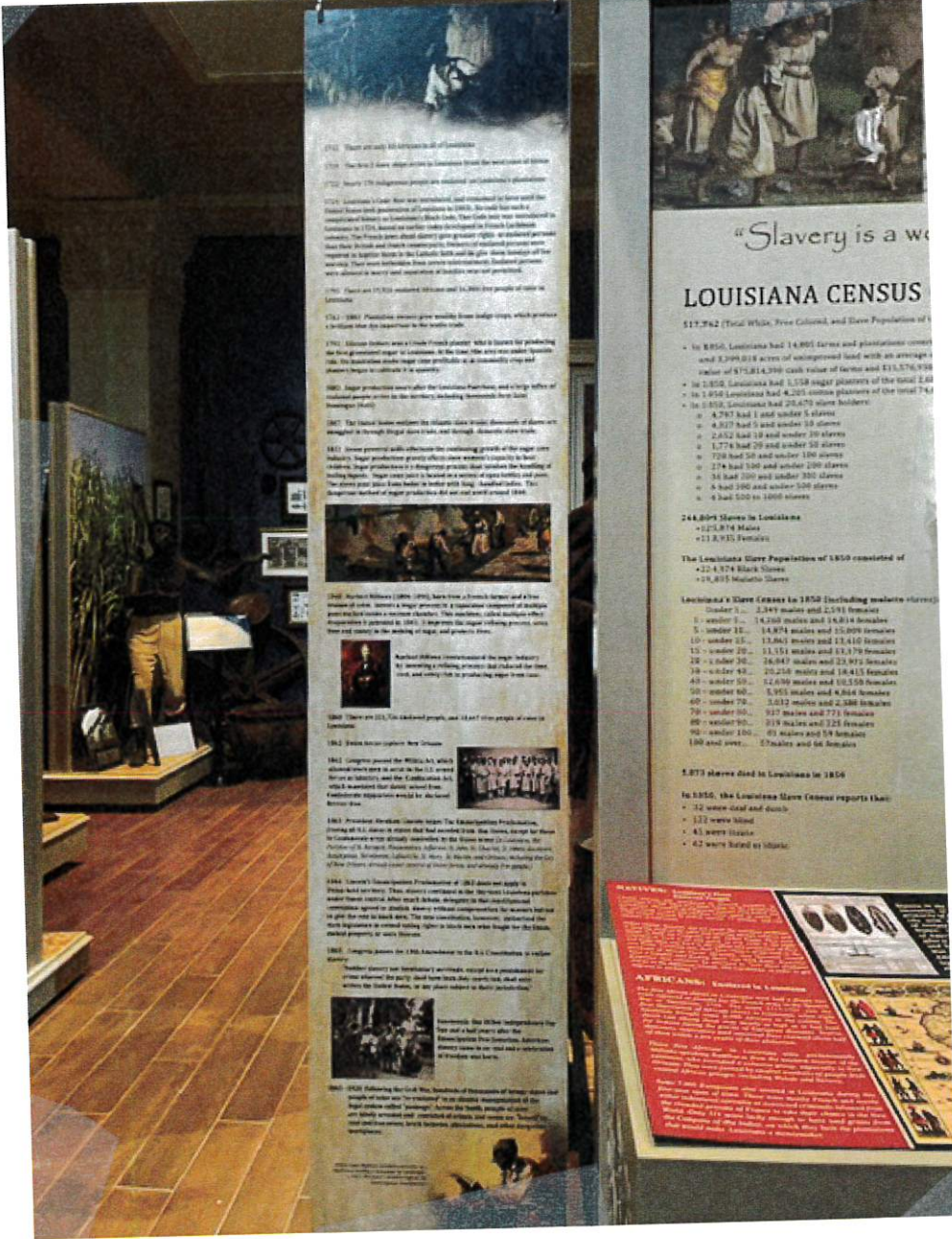
**SLAVE COLLAR**  
A slave collar was a device used to control and punish slaves. It was typically made of metal and was worn around the neck. It was used to restrict movement and to inflict pain. The collar was a symbol of the dehumanization of slaves.







Exhibit on the 1850 Census, Free People of Color



# "Slavery is a wo

## LOUISIANA CENSUS

117,962 (Total White, Free Colored, and Slave Population of Louisiana)

- In 1850, Louisiana had 14,805 farms and plantations covering 2,399,818 acres of uncultivated land with an average value of \$70,814,390. Cash value of farms and \$15,576,958.
- In 1850, Louisiana had 1,558 sugar plantations of the total 2,601.
- In 1850, Louisiana had 25,679 slave holders:
  - 4,787 had 1 and under 5 slaves
  - 4,827 had 5 and under 10 slaves
  - 2,652 had 10 and under 20 slaves
  - 1,774 had 20 and under 30 slaves
  - 720 had 30 and under 100 slaves
  - 274 had 100 and under 200 slaves
  - 34 had 200 and under 300 slaves
  - 4 had 300 and under 500 slaves
  - 4 had 500 to 1000 slaves

### 244,804 Slaves in Louisiana

+12,874 Males

+11,835 Females

The Louisiana Slave Population of 1850 consisted of

+12,874 Black Slaves

+19,895 Mulatto Slaves

### Louisiana's Slave Census in 1850 (including male and female slaves)

Under 10	2,349 males and 2,591 females
10 - under 20	14,200 males and 14,481 females
20 - under 30	14,874 males and 15,009 females
30 - under 40	13,861 males and 13,410 females
40 - under 50	11,511 males and 11,719 females
50 - under 60	26,847 males and 23,973 females
60 - under 70	20,210 males and 18,415 females
70 - under 80	12,489 males and 10,150 females
80 - under 90	5,955 males and 4,884 females
90 - under 100	3,012 males and 2,386 females
100 and over	917 males and 773 females
100 and over	819 males and 325 females
100 and over	43 males and 59 females
100 and over	27 males and 54 females

### 2,873 slaves died in Louisiana in 1850

- In 1850, the Louisiana Slave Census reports that:
  - 12 were deaf and dumb
  - 122 were blind
  - 43 were insane
  - 42 were listed as idiotic

1763 There are only 60 Africans in all of Louisiana.

1764 There are 50 slaves in Louisiana from the west coast of Africa.

1765 Nearly 170 indigenous people are enslaved on Louisiana's plantations.

1766 Louisiana's labor force was restricted, and restricted to three parts: the French, the British, and the Spanish. In 1763, the British had just won control of Louisiana from the French. The British then placed their own restrictions on the labor force. The French then placed their own restrictions on the labor force. The British then placed their own restrictions on the labor force.

1767 There are 15,000 enslaved Africans and 14,000 free people of color in Louisiana.

1768 1850 Plantation owners give rewards for slave traps which produce a surplus over the amount to be used for labor.

1769 1850 Louisiana had 14,805 farms and plantations covering 2,399,818 acres of uncultivated land with an average value of \$70,814,390. Cash value of farms and \$15,576,958.

1800 Sugar production grows after the Louisiana Purchase, and a large influx of enslaved people arrives in the territory including thousands from the West Indies.

1801 The local sugar culture is dominated by the production of slaves brought to Louisiana through the sugar trade, and through domestic slave trade.

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**AFRICAN-AMERICAN** Enslaved to a nation

The African American population in Louisiana grew from a small number of people in the 18th century to a large number of people in the 19th century. The African American population in Louisiana grew from a small number of people in the 18th century to a large number of people in the 19th century.

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