

M. ADRIEN PERSAC

MARIE ADRIEN PERSAC (1823 - 1873)

MARIE ADRIEN PERSAC, WAS BORN IN FRANCE IN 1823, AND IMMIGRATED TO AMERICA AROUND 1842. AN ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOPOGRAPHER, LITHOGRAPHER AND INVENTOR, PERSAC WAS ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT PAINTERS OF LIFE ON LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS OF THE 19TH CENTURY. IN ADDITION TO CREATING MORE THAN THIRTY GOUACHE DRAWINGS OF LIFE SCENES ON THE PLANTATION, AND VARIOUS BUILDINGS FOR PRIVATE CLIENTS, PERSAC WORKED WITH TRADITIONAL WATERCOLORS, DEPICTING HOUSES FOR THE AUCTION HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. AS AN ARTIST, HE OFFERED HIS SERVICES AS AN ART TEACHER, PHOTOGRAPHER, AND LITHOGRAPHER, BUT THE MOST RECOGNIZABLE AND REPRODUCIBLE WORK WAS THE FIVE-FOOT TALL NORMAN'S CHART OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Persac Map and a biography of Marie Adrien Persac



A section of the Louisiana Great River Road Interpretive Center and Museum is dedicated to the architecture, culture and arts of New Orleans. New Orleans was the most significant city in the south at this time.





HURST PLANTATION



Text describing the history of Hurst Plantation, including its founding and architectural details.



OAK LAWN PLANTATION



Text describing the history of Oak Lawn Plantation.

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WHITE HALL PLANTATION



Text describing the history of White Hall Plantation.



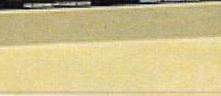
Text describing the history of White Hall Plantation.



THE NEW ORLEANS & CAROLTON RAILROAD CO.



Text describing the history of the New Orleans & Carolton Railroad Company.



JEAN ETIENNE DE BORE

Text describing Jean Etienne de Bore.

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ACIDUSON PARK

Text describing Aciduson Park.



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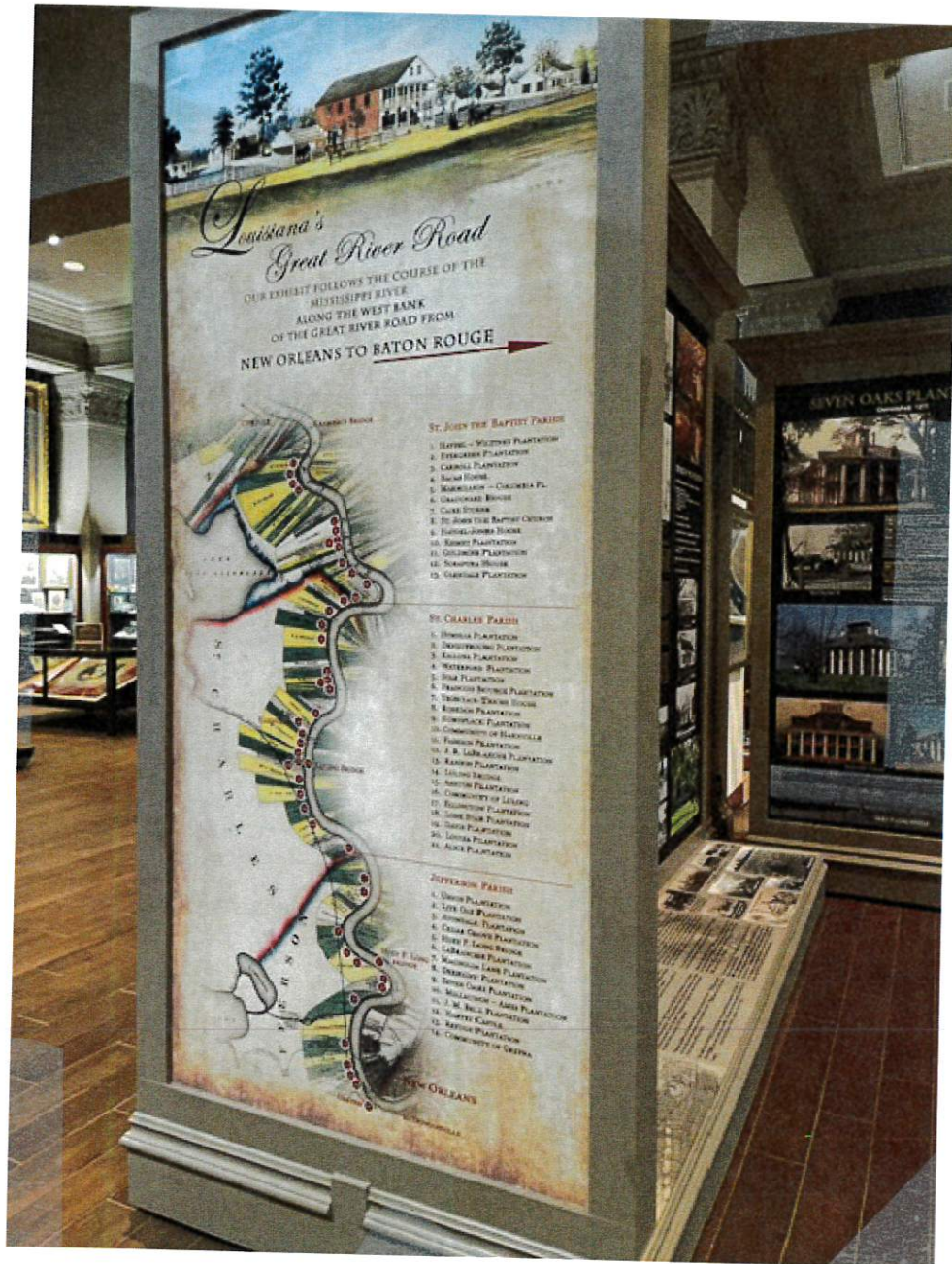


Text describing the plantation house.





Following the section on New Orleans, there is a panel depicting the many plantations that were located south of New Orleans.



Persac Map listing the plantations along the Louisiana Great River Road on the west bank of the river.



Section of the Persac Map showing the plantations located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, beginning in St. Charles Parish.



Directional signage showing where exhibits other than plantations are located.

LONGWOOD PLANTATION



LONGWOOD PLANTATION

1804 - Captain Robert and Jane Flournoy and Anthony Flournoy established the plantation. In 1805 the plantation is noted on a map. The Flournoy family acquired land in the area in 1804 and again in 1810 and 1811. The plantation was built in 1810 and again in 1811 and 1812.

DAIGRE HOUSE

1804 - Captain Robert and Jane Flournoy and Anthony Flournoy established the plantation. In 1805 the plantation is noted on a map. The Flournoy family acquired land in the area in 1804 and again in 1810 and 1811. The plantation was built in 1810 and again in 1811 and 1812.

CHATHSWORTH PLANTATION

1804 - Captain Robert and Jane Flournoy and Anthony Flournoy established the plantation. In 1805 the plantation is noted on a map. The Flournoy family acquired land in the area in 1804 and again in 1810 and 1811. The plantation was built in 1810 and again in 1811 and 1812.

1. MAGNOLIA MOUND
 2. GARDNER - LSU
 3. ARLINGTON
 4. HOPE ESTATE
 5. LAUREL PLACE
 6. COTTAGE
 7. HOLLYWOOD
 8. MULBERRY GROVE
 9. DAIGRE HOUSE
 10. CHATHSWORTH - LAUBERGE
 11. LONGWOOD
 12. WOODSTOCK
 13. BAYOU MANCHAC
 14. MANCHAC PLANTATION

Sampling of 14 plantation home exhibits on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River. Each panel has renderings of the plantation home and descriptions of the owners, significant facts, as well as information on the daily life and traditions of plantation life.





WHITE PLANTATION

...of the plantation...
...the plantation...
...the plantation...

WHITE PLANTATION

...of the plantation...
...the plantation...
...the plantation...

WHITE DAIRY

...of the plantation...
...the plantation...
...the plantation...

RESTEVE

...of the plantation...
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...the plantation...

...of the plantation...
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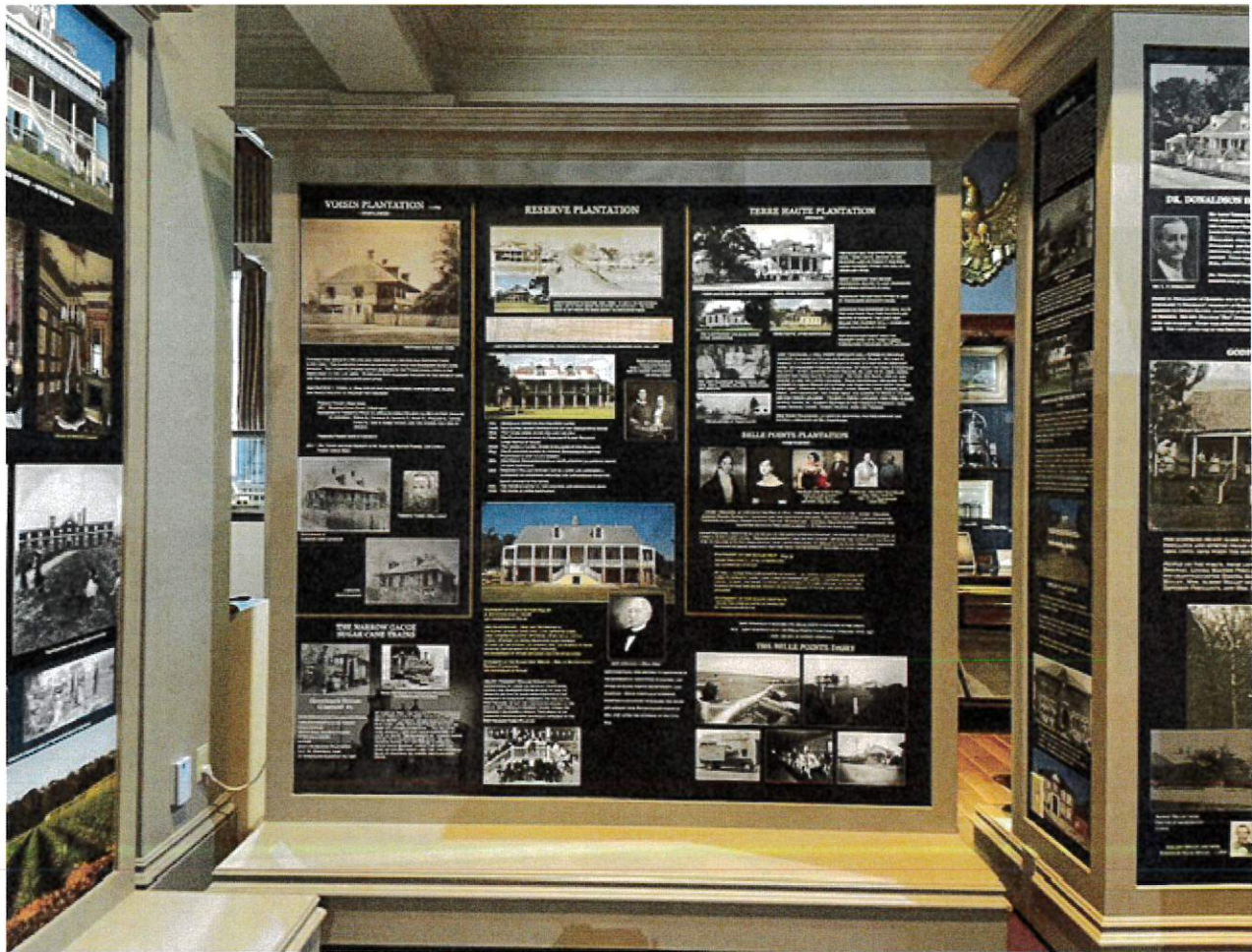
...of the plantation...
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WHITE PLANTATION

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WELHAM PLANTATION



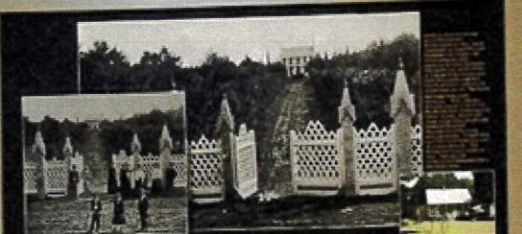
The Welham plantation was built in 1790 by John Welham, a prominent merchant and planter. The house is a fine example of Georgian architecture, featuring a symmetrical facade with a central portico supported by columns. The plantation includes a large garden and a well-developed outbuilding complex.











ANGELINA PLANTATION





The Angelina plantation, built in 1820, is a masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture. It features a prominent portico with six columns and a central pediment. The house is surrounded by a large garden and a well-developed outbuilding complex.








THE GREAT RAILROAD ROUTE - EAST



The Great Railroad Route East is a major transportation corridor that connects the Atlantic coast to the interior of the United States. It is a vital link for commerce and travel, providing a direct route from the coast to the heart of the country.









Sophie Duparc



Elizabeth Duparc Lottet



Julia Anthony Lottet



The Four Creole Women who Ran the Laura Plantation



Following Duparc's death in 1802, his wife Marie-Anne Proulx took over the daily operations of the farm, leaving behind the four daughters of record to run the plantation. In 1822, Marie-Anne "died," leaving their control of the plantation to the three eldest daughters and Philip, and daughter Elizabeth via formal incorporation of a family business called "Duparc, Proulx and Lottet." The business would go on to run under this name until the Civil War.

Laura's grandmother Elizabeth Duparc Lottet, being married to French-born husband Richard Lottet, as well as her brother-in-law and Philip Duparc, would retain control of the business for nearly 47 years. Elizabeth managed the operation through her son-in-law and Philip Duparc, until she died in 1822. Elizabeth's daughter, Julia Lottet, inherited the plantation and the business from her father and the remaining Duparc family. In 1876, Julia's son-in-law, Richard Lottet, died, and she was succeeded by her daughter, Laura Lottet de Lottet. In 1876, Julia's son-in-law, Richard Lottet, died, and she was succeeded by her daughter, Laura Lottet de Lottet.

It was then that Philip Lottet's own father died, and he would inherit the plantation after his daughter, after Laura Lottet de Lottet was born and she sold the farm in 1882. It was acquired in the year that her husband, Richard Lottet, died. There, she raised her son and two daughters.

Vertical text panel on the right side of the exhibit, containing additional historical information.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANTATION



San Francisco Plantation was built in 1845 by John S. Hall, a wealthy merchant and politician. The house is a prime example of antebellum plantation architecture, featuring a grand facade with a portico supported by columns. The plantation was one of the largest and most luxurious in the South, with a large estate and a significant workforce.



The plantation was a major center of commerce and industry in the region, with a large sugar mill and a distillery. It was also a significant site of social and cultural activity, with a large community of people living and working on the estate.



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The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people. The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people. The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people.

INDIAN CAMP PLANTATION

Home of Mrs. Matthew, Robert's Daughter
(Landscape) Peacham, Georgia Historic

History
The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people. The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people. The plantation was built on the site of the Indian Camp, a village of the Cherokee people.

Architecture
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Significance
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Notes
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St James Parish - East Bank



- 1. Bagdad Plantation
- 2. Chain Plantation
- 3. St. Mark Church
- 4. Stone Hill Plantation
- 5. Orleans Plantation
- 6. Marigny Plantation
- 7. White Plantation
- 8. Bellemeade Plantation
- 9. Little Saw Plantation
- 10. White Pine Plantation
- 11. Leche House Cemetery
- 12. St. Michael's Church
- 13. Ponce Plantation
- 14. Bayou de la Courbe Plantation
- 15. Snow Thicket Plantation
- 16. Madras Plantation
- 17. Racine Plantation
- 18. Belle Alliance Plantation (Harris)
- 19. Grand Courbe Plantation



WHITE HALL PLANTATION "LA MAISON BLANCHE"



White Hall Plantation was built by the French sugar baron, Jean-Baptiste de la Riviere, who arrived in 1763. The plantation was named "La Maison Blanche" (The White House) because of the white marble columns of the main house. The plantation was one of the largest and most luxurious in the colony. It was destroyed by fire in 1800 and was never rebuilt. The ruins of the plantation are still visible today.



Plantation of Jean-Baptiste de la Riviere

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HOME PLACE PLANTATION

Home Place Plantation was built by the French sugar baron, Jean-Baptiste de la Riviere, who arrived in 1763. The plantation was named "Home Place" because it was the home of the plantation owner. The plantation was one of the largest and most luxurious in the colony. It was destroyed by fire in 1800 and was never rebuilt. The ruins of the plantation are still visible today.



VAVASSEUR PLANTATION



Vavasseur Plantation was built by the French sugar baron, Jean-Baptiste de la Riviere, who arrived in 1763. The plantation was named "Vavasseur" because it was the home of the plantation owner. The plantation was one of the largest and most luxurious in the colony. It was destroyed by fire in 1800 and was never rebuilt. The ruins of the plantation are still visible today.

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