

**ANNOUNCING THE
67th ANNUAL SPRING MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY
TO BE HELD IN THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
AND THE CITY OF**

NEW ORLEANS

**DURING APRIL 21-24, 1976
AT THE
NEW ORLEANS MARRIOTT HOTEL**



A view down Orleans Avenue toward rear of St. Louis Cathedral, where the buildings are framed by the artistic cast iron lace for which the city is noted. St. Louis Cathedral, one of the best known religious structures in the nation, is as much a symbol of the New Orleans French Quarter as the statue of General Andrew Jackson or the palm trees and azaleas of Jackson Square. The old parish church, which first served New Orleans, was destroyed by hurricane in 1723. The second burned in the Good Friday fire of 1788 which consumed four-fifths of the city. The present Cathedral, constructed with funds supplied by a public spirited citizen, Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, was completed in 1794 when New Orleans was a colony of Spain. It is the oldest cathedral building in the United States, and has been elevated to the dignity of minor Basilica, indicating its historical significance.



With the change in government from French to Spanish, the architecture in New Orleans was influenced by styles in vogue in Spain. A charming characteristic was the patio garden which was surrounded by the home in the front and smaller buildings and high brick walls in the back and on the sides. Practically every home in the original section of the city has its patio. Typical are fountains, tropical foliage, flagstone pavement, and the large jars in which olive oil was imported from Spain. Photo compliments of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area, P.O. Box 30240, New Orleans, Louisiana 70180.



Aerial view of New Orleans' business district with the sharp bend of the river in view. The French Quarter is located in the 'crescent' of the river in the upper left of this view, which is said to have been the origin of the name 'Crescent City' that is applied to New Orleans.



San Francisco, a plantation home completed in 1850, is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, some 35 miles above New Orleans. It is one of the most elaborate examples of Steamboat Gothic architecture to be found in Louisiana.

Valsin Marmillion, who planned and built the house, called it Saint-Frusquin. The current name, San Francisco, derives from this. Marmillion poured all his resources into the home, but died before it was finished. Of plastered brick construction, San Francisco is 3 stories high and is topped by a belvedere and an observatory. Other notable features are the grand ballroom on the third floor and wide galleries reminiscent of decks of mid-nineteenth century riverboats.

Tourists with an interest in Louisiana plantation homes will enjoy a visit to San Francisco. The drive from New Orleans takes less than 1 hour. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Thompson are the present owners of the home. Photo from New Orleans Tourist and Convention Commission, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana.