

**THINK  
NEW  
ORLEANS**



**1<sup>ST</sup>**

**FEMALE**

**PRESIDENT**

**TANIA  
TETLOW**

**2018**

**LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS**



USES AND MISUSES OF VIOLENCE

SLAVOJ

ZIZEK

LECTURE

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

NUNEMAKER

TUES

NOVEMBER

17, 2009

7:30 PM  
TO  
9:00 PM



FEE FREE



BRING YOUR

SPONSORED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PROCHANCE AND PROVIDED FOR TRUSTEE BENEFIT,  
BOARD OF MANAGERS AND NATIONAL SOCIETY, WRITING ABOUT THE CONSCIENCE



DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND  
CUBAN STUDIES, THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, AND PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT



ARTIST: DANIELA HARRIS WRITER: SHANNON LEE DAWYD

#014  
PMPLC

PMPLC@PMPLC.COM

These monuments are a project designed to elevate the voices of the people of New Orleans in the process of rebuilding the city. The art is designed to be a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history. The monuments are a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history. The monuments are a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history.

PMPLC@PMPLC.COM

PAPER  
MONUMENTS

PAPERMONUMENTS.COM

# RIVER PEOPLE

The River is an urban river.

When Frenchmen first discovered the lower of the Mississippi that would eventually be an named New Orleans, they discovered a place that had been home to Native Americans for hundreds of years.

We know from archeology and historical accounts that just prior to colonization, there were settlements in the French Quarter area (and east to the Garden District), in the areas between present-day Canal Street and Common Street, and in the heart of French Quarter.

Although we are not certain what they called this place, it is important to note that the origin with the "City of the Mississippi" (or "New Orleans") is therefore, an overlooked fact.

The 17th-century urban core of the small group that settled up with down the river according to their custom and tradition of building in the water and early commerce.



Native American settlements in the area before the city was built by the French. The monuments are a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history. The monuments are a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history. The monuments are a part of the city's fabric, and to be a part of the city's history.



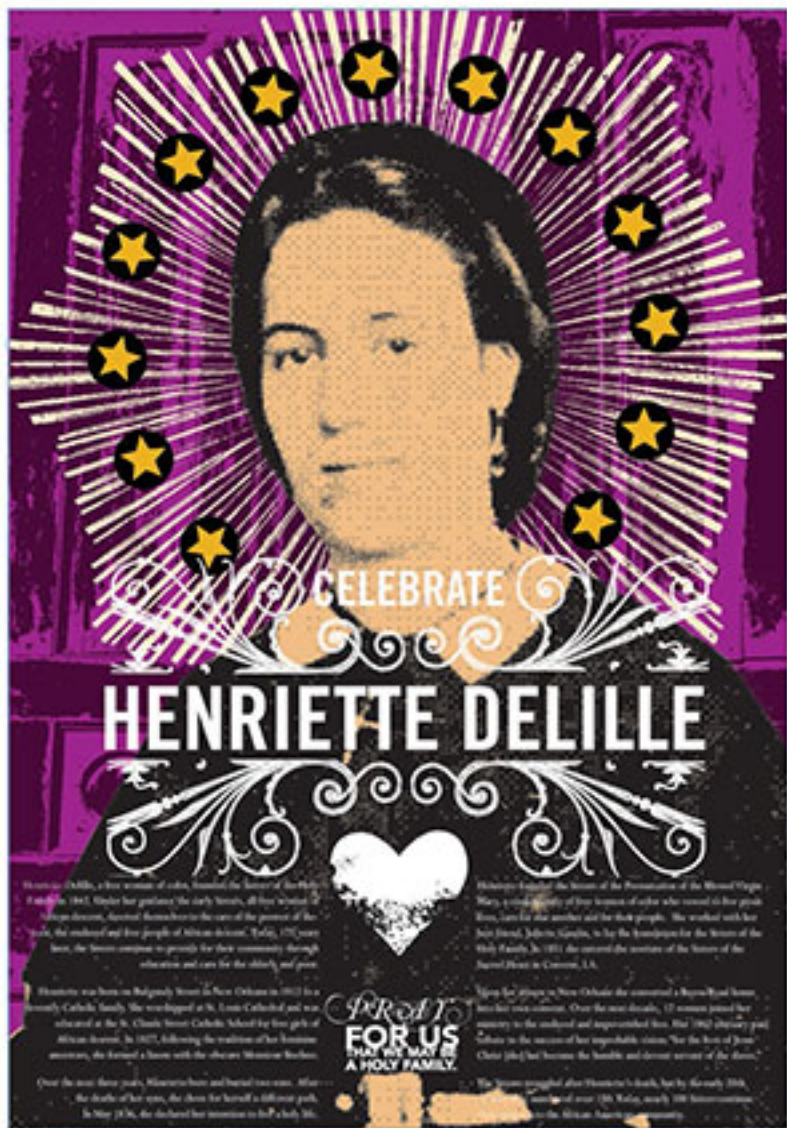
**LOVE**

**RIC**

SHOW  
SOME  
LOVE  
FOR  
PUERTO  
RICO

**RICO**

**USA**



Henriette DELILLE, a first woman of color, founded the Sisters of the Holy Family in 1843. Under her guidance the early Sisters, all free women of African descent, opened themselves to the care of the poorest of the poor, the orphaned and free people of African descent. Today, 175 years later, the Sisters continue to provide their communities through education and care for the elderly and poor.

Henriette was born in Rodriguez Street in New Orleans in 1802 to a family of Catholic slaves. She was baptized at St. Louis Cathedral and was educated at the St. Charles Street Catholic School by free girls of African descent. In 1827, following the tradition of her Louisiana ancestors, she formed a Sisters with the African American Sisters.

Over the next three years, Henriette lived and worked as a nun. After the death of her eyes, she chose for herself a different path. In May 1836, she declared her intention to help help help.

Henriette founded the Sisters of the Presentation of the Most Holy Mary, a group of free women of color who served in the poor. She, like her sister and her first people, she worked with her sister friend, Johnnie Gaudin, to lay the foundation for the Sisters of the Holy Family. In 1851 she received the approval of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Concord, N.H.

After her journey in New Orleans she returned to Brownsville, Louisiana, where she continued. Over the next decades, 17 women joined her community in the southeast and impoverished lives. Her 1862 visionary goal was to be a sister of her people, those who "are the best of the best." Christ Jesus has become the humble and divine service of the poor.

The Sisters recognized that Henriette's death, but by the early 1860s, she had passed away. In 1963, nearly 100 years later, the African American community

*PRAY*  
FOR US  
THAT WE MAY BE  
A HOLY FAMILY.

ARTIST: DANIELA KARR WRITER: VIRGINIA GOULD

#003  
PMPPL

Paper Monument is a project designed to celebrate the stories of the people of our Cities in the spirit of honoring those who have left their mark on our communities. During the process, you'll see a number of free women of color who have made a difference in the lives of their people. Each woman has been chosen for her role in the past 100 years, her leadership in the lives of others, her passion, her service, her sacrifice, and more. To honor these women, we've put together the Paper Monument.

**PAPER MONUMENTS**

Greetings from

LOUISIANA









www.thinkNEWorleans.com



www.thinkNEWorleans.com



www.thinkNEWorleans.com



www.thinkNEWorleans.com

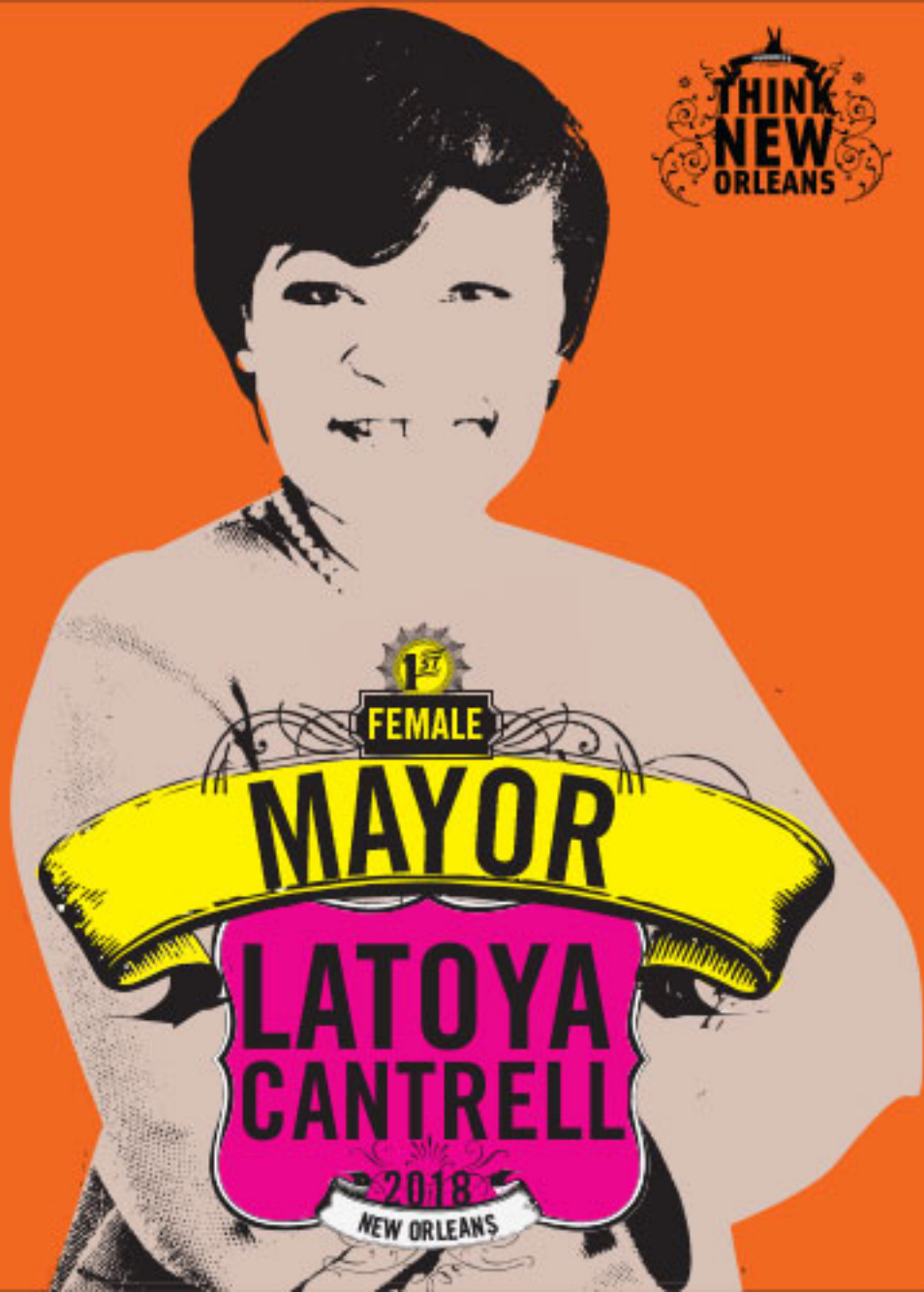


www.thinkNEWorleans.com



- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]





1<sup>ST</sup>

FEMALE

MAYOR

LATOYA  
CANTRELL

2018

NEW ORLEANS



