

NEW ORLEANS

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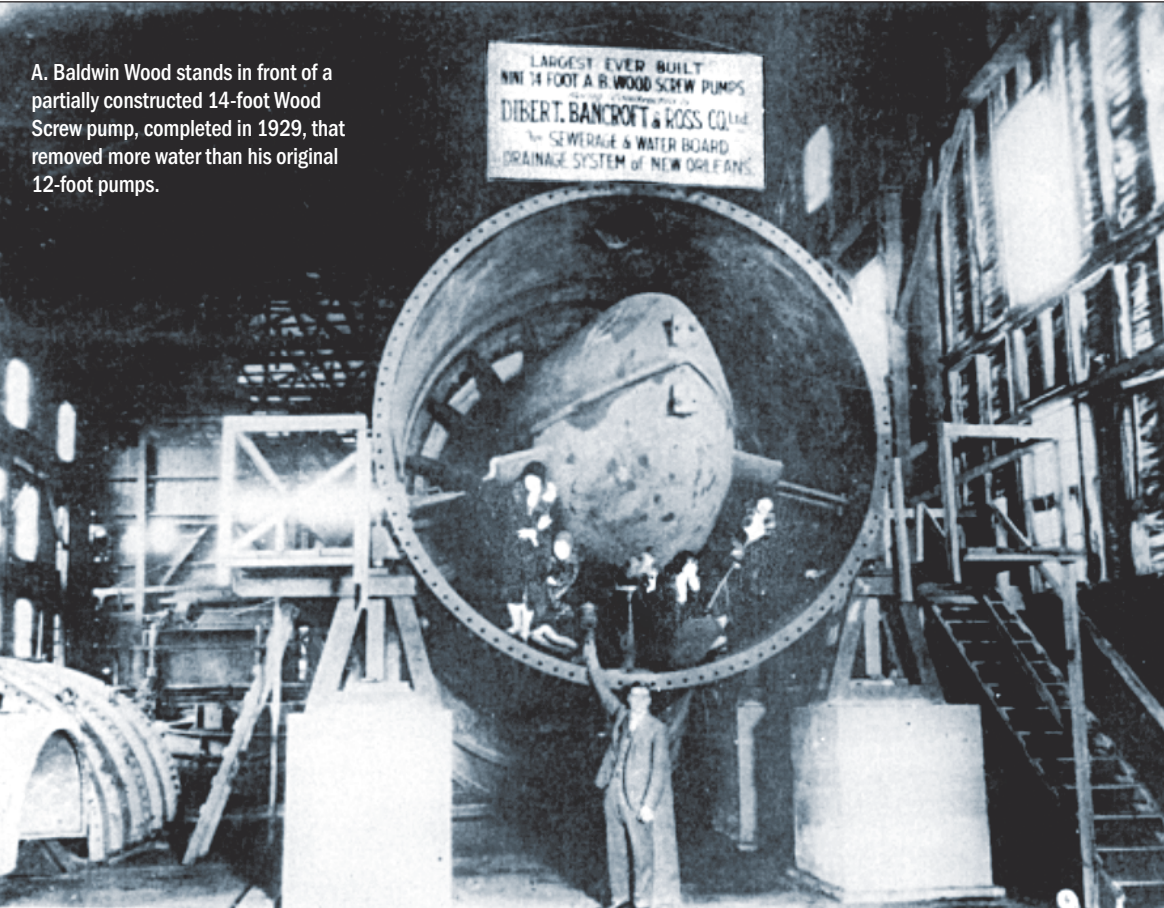
1718 - 2018

TRICENTENNIAL

From *Bienville* to *Bourbon Street* to *bounce*. 300 moments that make New Orleans unique.



**WHAT HAPPENED**  
On July 6, 1920, A. Baldwin Wood's invention received patent number 1,345,655.



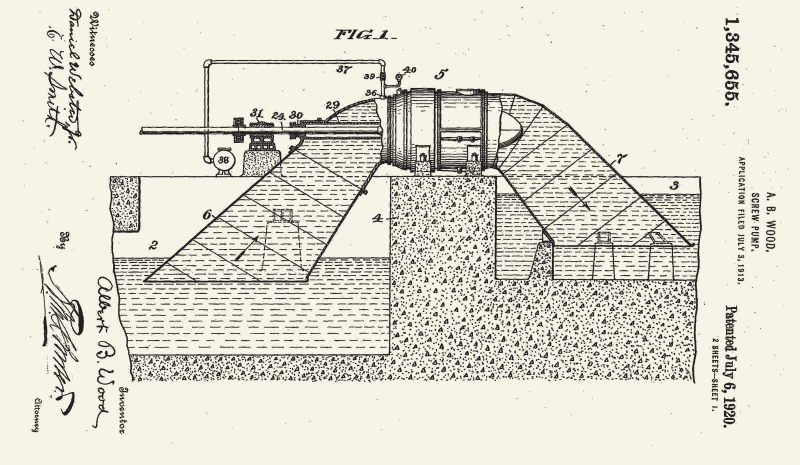
GIFT OF WALDEMAR S. NELSON / THE HISTORIC N.O. COLLECTION



Part of a screw pump delivered and waiting to be installed at the St. Louis Pumping Station, 444 N. Broad St.

# Nothing changed New Orleans more than the invention of A. Baldwin Wood's screw pumps.

Wood, fresh from Tulane University was hired by the Drainage Commission of New Orleans, which later became Sewerage & Water Board, to help improve the city's drainage. Wood designed a screw pump to continuously move water. He filed a patent for the pump on July 3, 1913. With some trepidation, the city agreed to build and install 13 of Wood's pumps at a cost of \$159,000. By 1915, 11 pumps had been installed. By 1920, New Orleans had the best pumping system in the world and the reduction of floodwaters dramatically reduced malaria and other diseases in the city. Wood would file 38 patents, including for pumps that separated debris from water. But it was the use of Wood's pumps to drain the swampy areas of the city that dramatically changed its landscape. The population of the city doubled as the land was developed in West End, Gentilly Terrace, Broadmoor and everywhere in between. As early as 1916, developers were purchasing the newly drained land and building on it. Wood's pumps were used in the Netherlands, China and India and Egypt. Wood also re-designed Chicago's drainage system. In 1974, the pumps were named a National Historic Engineering Landmark. Wood's original pumps are still being used by the S&WB.



A drawing submitted for a wood screw pump, submitted as part of a patent application.



A. Baldwin Wood, born in 1879, was hired by the Sewerage & Water Board of New Orleans in 1899, fresh from Tulane.

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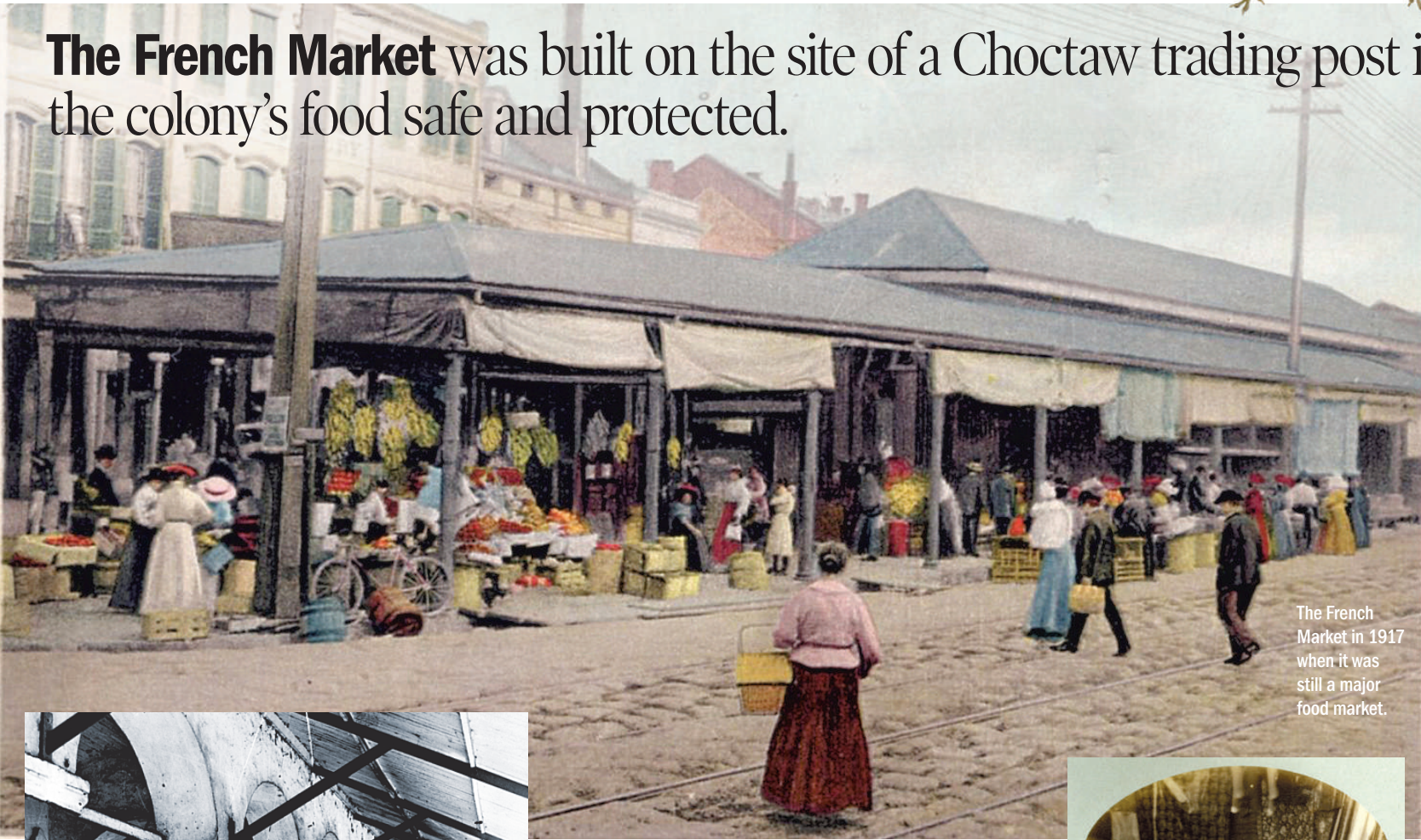
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**WHAT HAPPENED**  
A market on the site of Café Du Monde began in 1791.



# The French Market was built on the site of a Choctaw trading post in an effort to keep the colony's food safe and protected.



The French Market in 1917 when it was still a major food market.

The Spanish government ordered the construction of a market at the corner of Domain and Chartres Street in 1779. That market, completed in 1782, was destroyed by fire in 1788. The next market, built along the river between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, where Café du Monde sits today, has remained in some shape or form since it was completed in 1791. Changes to the market included it being rebuilt as the Halle des Boucheries in 1808, and for more than 50 years, it was the only place where it was legal to sell meat. A vegetable market, a dry goods store, a fish and wild game market and a fruit market developed downriver from the original market. John James Audubon frequented the market when he stayed in the city, finding a Barred Owl "cleaned and exposed" for sale in 1821. The Works Progress Administration conducted a major renovation of the market in 1936. The market was re-envisioned in 1973 as a center for shops and restaurants. The fresh food of the market all but disappeared. Future renovations, including Dutch Alley and the Riverfront Streetcar line, made the market more of a tourist attraction than local shopping spot, but in 2014, the Crescent City Farmers Market started holding a farmers market there on Wednesdays.



Butchers at the market in 1895. For many years, the French Market was the only place where it was legal to buy and sell meat.



Morning Call and Café du Monde served café au lait, and 'French Market doughnuts,' later called beignets, to market customers.



A Native American selling filé at the market in 1815.