

New Orleans

The Crescent City



FOUNDED BY SIEUR BIENVILLE
IN 1718

On Your Sunset Way

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

New Orleans

"The Crescent City"



FOUNDED BY
SIEUR BIENVILLE
IN 1718

ISSUED BY
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Glimpse of Patio Royal

NEW ORLEANS

A CITY with a history teeming with rare romance, and a touch of European medievalism found in no other place in America; with an individuality all its own, and a beauty in architecture and general prospect that impresses the stranger from the first—New Orleans holds a unique place among the greater metropolitan centers of the Western Hemisphere and no traveler may count his education, as far as traveling is concerned, complete until he has seen New Orleans.

New Orleans has many things to recommend itself to the tourist. In the first place, it is a modern city with every convenience and improvement—a part of the progressive twentieth century. It has magnificent hotels with charges graded to meet any purse; its restaurants rank among the finest in the world; it has smooth-paved streets, inviting driveways and beautiful parks.

These things, so a part of the present civilization, represent its modern side and place it, as it were, in favorable comparison with other large cities; but its history, its romance, its old French Quarter, so close in its resemblance to cities in the south of France, its very atmosphere of a by-

gone day, constitute its individuality and make it unique and without parallel.

But one of the city's greatest recommendations to the traveler, especially in the winter months when the North is under its blanket of snow and ice, is its climate—as nearly ideal as it is possible to find. There are cold days, yes, but they are not the days that freeze the ears, nip the nose and inflict other bodily woes upon those exposed to the weather; they are days that brace one up, make one appreciate the joy of living, and real frigid spells with ice or sleet come but rarely, and when they do come they quickly pass, giving place to the balmy kiss of the temperate, generous sun.

Golf, tennis, polo, baseball, racquet and all other field sports are pastimes throughout the winter, and the outdoor season passes in the same gay and happy whirl that the opera, theatre and social season enjoys.



Old Courtyard, French Quarter

The summer in New Orleans is almost on a par with its winter, with its temperate days and cool nights. While the late autumn and winter thermometer ambles around the fifties, with infrequent falls to the forties, the summer readings are generally found well within the eighties. There are occasional days when the mercury plays tag in the lower nineties, but only twice in its history has the New Orleans thermometer recorded the one-hundred mark.

New Orleans is easy of access from all parts of the country by reason of its splendid transportation lines and their connections. The Southern Pacific connects this delightful metropolis with Texas and the West, and also operates a fine line of passenger steamers between New Orleans and New York.

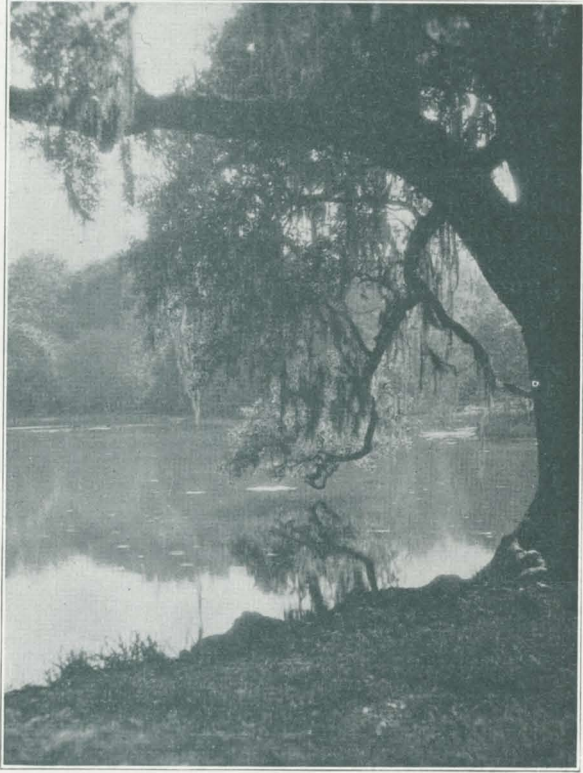
In front of New Orleans flows the mighty Mississippi, one of the greatest of all rivers, and, lining the swirling, rushing stream, are miles and miles of costly docks and great steel sheds. At these docks moor ships from all parts of the world—ships flying the flags of maritime nations large and small.

From the great bend or arc in the giant river New Orleans gains her famous sobriquet—that of “The Crescent City.” When the visitor goes some afternoon for a delightful ride on one of the excursion boats, he will readily note the crescent formation of the city.

Volumes could be written of New Orleans and the many attractions the stranger finds within its gates. The architectural uniqueness of the buildings; its shady parks, wood girded, and reminding one of the haunts of satyrs and nymphs; its inviting driveways, and its unusual historical associations, are features that appeal to all classes of travelers; and to complete the list of valuable assets might be mentioned the up-to-date and modern theatres, where the best of the road companies appear; the big vaudeville and moving picture houses.

In the summer the amusement lovers find their recreation at charming tree-shaded resorts on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, where all sorts of outdoor attractions are offered. In fact, all the year round pleasure and mirth hold full sway and time never hangs heavy on anybody's hands.

During the past decade New Orleans has undergone a metamorphosis, as it



Lake Scene, City Park

were; from an old-fashioned city it is now a modern metropolis, with a sewerage and water system that classes with the finest in the country. Excellent water and thorough drainage help in the making of ideal health conditions, and New Orleans is indeed fortunate in having had the skill of the best engineers exercised in the construction of its system. As a result of this system the National Board of Fire Underwriters gave the city a first-class rating for the congested-area district.

New Orleans is the only place in the world where the sun rises in the west and sets in the east; that is, according to appearances, and this strange condition is brought about by the city following the river's many and peculiar turnings for miles.

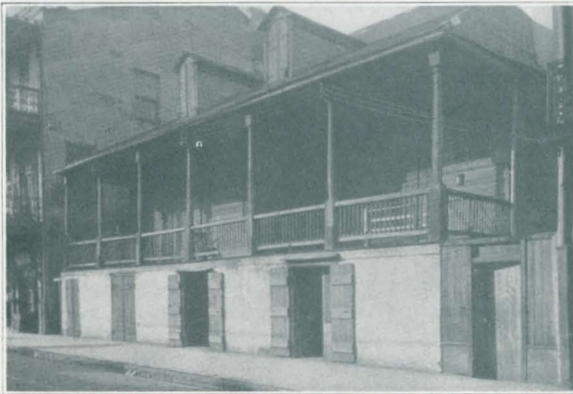
Fishing is popular with everybody in New Orleans and vicinity, and the waters of Lake Pontchartrain and the wind-swept lagoons and bays of the picturesque Barataria section yield to the anglers every description of the finny tribe, from the man-eating shark to the toothsome trout.



Public Library and Lee Statue, St. Charles Avenue

The Vieux Carre

The stranger's first impression when walking the city's streets are varied. He appreciates of course that he is in a great and bustling city, teeming with every activity, part of the nation's progress, but he catches glimpses of side



Typical Colonial Home in the Vieux Carre

streets, like narrow arteries between their tall, weatherstained, quaint old buildings that seem to have been taken up bodily from the time-worn precincts of some venerable European city. It is in the "Vieux Carre" that this impression is the strongest and where the atmosphere is so distinctly European that one forgets that he is in America.

The "Vieux Carre de la Ville" is the old city; the site within the walls of the city ordered built as the capital of Louisiana, in 1718. The boundaries are Canal Street on the south, Esplanade Avenue on the north, Rampart Street on the west, and North Peters Street and a portion of the river on the east. The "Vieux Carre" was laid out by the engineers, La Tour and Pauger, in 1720, two years after Bienville had given up the

idea of making Biloxi, Miss., on the Gulf Coast, the capital of Louisiana and sought convenient location far up the mouth of the great river where safety from the forays of English pirates would be assured. New Orleans was confined within these narrow limits until early in the nineteenth century, when it began to broaden out, and the great plantation which covered the section now occupied by the St. Charles Hotel, the Canal-Commercial Building,



Street Scene, French Quarter

the Pere Marquette Building, the Whitney-Central Building, the Hibernia Building, the Carondelet Building, the Roosevelt Hotel, the Canal-Louisiana Building, the Title Guarantee Building, the De Soto Hotel, and other of the tallest skyscrapers of the downtown district, was cut up into lots and small squares and soon became known as the English or American city.

As the visitor wanders through Royal, Dauphine and Bourbon Streets, and other thoroughfares of the "Vieux Carre," he notices a style of architecture with which he is entirely unfamiliar unless he has spent some of his time in the cities and towns of France and Spain.

Sandwiched in between the old houses are modern dwellings, partaking altogether of the twentieth century style, and these later-day houses serve to emphasize the distinctive features of the ancient structures. Between the years of 1830 and 1837 New Orleans enjoyed an era of great prosperity and in their enthusiasm to keep abreast of the times, the people tore down many of the buildings erected after the second great fire of 1794 and replaced them with modern structures. These houses, which were modern in 1837, are still standing for the most part today and are in use either as stores or tenement dwellings. The district has undergone very little alteration or change since the Civil War, save in the upper portion, where a whole square of ancient Spanish buildings was torn down to make room for the new \$3,000,000 Civil District Court and public office buildings. This square is bounded by Chartres, Royal, Conti and St. Louis Streets.

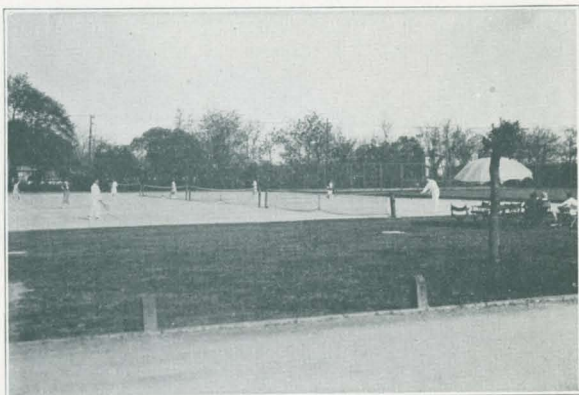


Howard Memorial Library

When one goes to see the "Vieux Carre" it is better for him to walk, as the points of interest are so numerous and so close together that whirling by in an automobile, or even following a more sedate course in an open car-

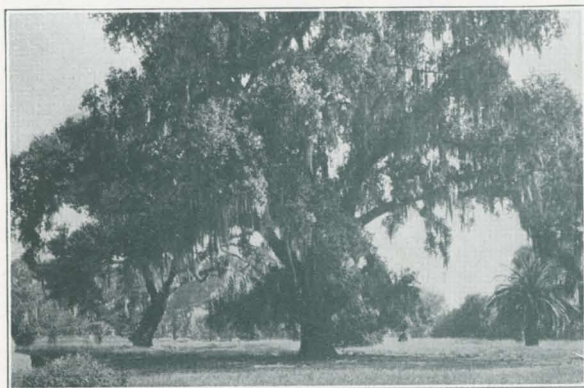
riage, he will miss much that he would otherwise see were he on foot and taking his time.

Canal Street, the upper boundary of the "Vieux Carre," is the city's principal business thoroughfare. It is one of the widest streets in any American city, and has a neutral ground in the center upon which the car tracks are laid. It is lined on either side by buildings, some of them new and modern, and some of them of the Ante-Bellum days. This street contains great stores of all descriptions and is one of the important business marts for the retail trade in the United States. Canal Street separates the old or French city from the new or American city, and back in the eighteenth century it was known as "terre commune," and was simply a broad open space intervening between the southern wall of the



Tennis Courts, Country Club

"Vieux Carre," and the lower limits of Bienville Plantation, afterwards the Jesuits. The "terre commune" in that day was cut in the center by a canal which emptied into the river. This canal, when the city's wall was first built, was part of the moat, after the European military plan of protecting defense. The mouth of the canal, or bayou running through the plaza, was closed in 1795 by the construction of Fort St. Louis. The canal was filled up in 1838 as far back as Claiborne Street but the entire stretch was not closed until 1878.



Audubon Park—Spanish Moss

In 1838 the plan was conceived to erect the statues of famous Americans on either side of the canal as far back as Rampart Street, but only one was placed, that of Henry Clay, which stood for so many years in the neutral ground where St. Charles and Royal Streets meet.

The Clay Statue was long a landmark in the city. It was standing there when the Federals took possession of New Orleans, and General But-

ler, the Union Commander, had chiseled on the base Henry Clay's denunciation of slavery. It was at the Clay Monument that the mobs met on the morning of March 14, 1891, and marched on the Parish Prison to wreak summary vengeance on the Italians accused of the Mafia plot which had as its bloody consummation the murder of David Hennessey, the chief of police, who had

brought to justice Esposito, the Sicilian brigand, and whose operations in Little Italy—the name by which the Italian colony was known; had put a damper on crime and bloodshed. The march of the mob to the Parish Prison is a well-remembered event in New Orleans. The jail was stormed, eleven of the accused were shot to death and two dragged into the streets and given over to the infuriated thousands on the outside to be hanged “a la lanterne” as in the dark days of the French Revolution.



St. Charles Avenue

This obelisk is known as Liberty Monument and the little plot it adorns is Liberty Place. This monument was erected in 1891 as a lasting memorial to the citizens killed in the battle of September 14, 1874. The battle of September 14 was, in a measure, an armed revolt against what was known as the Black Republican, or Carpet Bag Government. The citizens gained a signal victory and routed the Metropolitan Police. After the battle United States troops held the city under martial law. The names of the twenty-four citizens killed in the battle are inscribed on the base of the obelisk.

A square from Liberty Place, out Canal Street, toward the lake, and on the “Vieux Carre” side of the thoroughfare, stands the Customhouse, one of the most substantial buildings of its kind in the world. It is of solid granite and occupies the site of old Fort St. Louis. This structure was started in 1848 under the direction of P. G. T. Beauregard,



The Old Beauregard Home—French Quarter

at that time major of engineers in the United States Army, but later in his career one of the famous generals of the Confederacy. Henry Clay laid the cornerstone and work was continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. It was not until 1881 that the structure was finally finished. It fills an entire square, is five stories high and has a marble hall, fronted by a marble stair-

way, that is one of the architectural gems among the nation's public buildings. In Canal Street, between Royal and Bourbon Streets, were erected the Touro buildings early in the last century. The buildings took their name from their owner, one of the leading Jewish philanthropists of his time. A few of these buildings are still standing, but for the most part the block is taken up by modern buildings. At the intersection of Canal and Bourbon Streets stood Christ Episcopal Church, the first Protestant house of worship in New Orleans. Touro bought the building in 1835 and tore it down, erecting in its place a synagogue known as Congregation Dispersed of Judah. As monuments to Touro's philanthropy, New Orleans of today boasts of the Touro Infirmary, a modern hospital, Touro-Shakespeare Alms House and Touro Synagogue.



Southern Yacht Club on Lake Pontchartrain

Having skirted the southern boundary line of the "Vieux Carre," the stranger enters the real historic part of the famous section, and taking Royal Street from Canal he first encounters a row of old-style brick buildings built by Touro. Just on the spot now taken up by the Royal Street entrance of the Hotel Astor, stood in former years a four-story brick dwelling house of French appearance. This was the residence of Dr. Antommarchi, the physician to Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French. Antommarchi was a practicing physician in New



Residence on St. Charles Avenue

Orleans for many years after the tragedy of Waterloo. Adjoining this site is Old 127 Royal Street, where insurgents of the Radical State Legislature held a spirited session in reconstruction times. The Radicals were expelled by the governor's police and a sensational riot followed.

On the other side of Royal Street stands the old Merchants Exchange, once used as United States Court Building. In

this building Walker, the filibuster, who was afterwards executed in Central America for leading a revolution, was tried and acquitted on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. This was in 1858. For many years the place was used as a gambling house.

Royal Street on either side has many curio stores where relics of the old

colonial days are offered for sale by vendors as ancient looking as their wares. Royal Street, at the intersection of Conti, was once the banking center of New Orleans. A bank was located at each corner and two of these buildings, yellow with age, have survived the weight of a century, and still stand as reminders of the past. Further down the street, at 417 Royal, is a building which was erected in 1816 by the Louisiana Bank Company. This building was built



City Hall

partly in Moresque and partly in Spanish style and is today tenanted by several families in upper floors, while the lower floor is occupied by a curio shop. This house won its greatest fame through being the home of Morphy, the world's greatest chess player. Morphy died suddenly in the bath tub in this house in 1884. The place has one of the most picturesque courtyards in a city which boasts of many beautiful courtyards.

Opposite the Morphy home stands the splendid new courthouse which has taken the place of an entire block of old buildings. Among the buildings destroyed was the home of Mrs. T. E. Davis (M. E. M. Davis), the well-known southern poet and novelist.

The next point of interest is the site formerly occupied by Hotel Royal, first known as the St. Louis Hotel. It was erected in the early thirties and

for many years was the leading hotel in the South, later becoming the State capitol and again assuming its first character of hotel. Like many other venerable buildings in the city of ancient houses, the Hotel Royal had its weird ghost story. Henry Clay was entertained in the Hotel Royal in 1843, and the supper alone, which was served on gold plates, cost \$20,000. In the rotunda of the hotel was the old slave block where negroes were auctioned to the highest bidder in the Ante-Bellum days.



Delgado Art Museum

The first skyscraper of the South stands at the upper river corner of St. Peter and Royal Streets. This place was erected in 1809 and at the time was considered a marvel for height, overtopping all the surrounding structures as

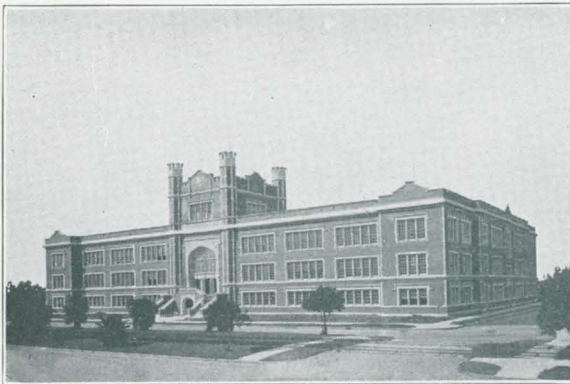
a giant overtops a dwarf. This building was known as "Sieur George's House," because it is described in one of Cable's stories.

Just a few steps farther down Royal Street the sightseer comes to Orleans Street and encounters a large weather-stained brick building occupied by the Sisters of the Holy Family. This building was originally the Orleans Theatre, built in 1817. In this theatre appeared Lola Montez and other famous stars, and the French opera, so a part of New Orleans, it might be said, had its birth there. The theatre was later the meeting place of the elite of the city, but in 1835 it became the scene of the famous "Quadroon Balls." The building was purchased in 1881 by the Sisters of the Holy Family, an order of colored women, organized in 1835 by Abbe Rouse-lon, for work among the quadroons, whose attendance at the masques had given them their evil repute. The sisters still show curious visitors the famous dancing floor of cypress, three inches thick, said to have been the finest floor of its kind in the world.



Sophie Wright Girls' High School

Just a block away, at St. Ann and Royal Streets, stood the "Cafe des Exiles," where many of the emigres from France during the Red Terror, and later fugitives from the negro uprising in San Domingo, gathered to discuss the past over their cognac. In Dumaine Street, just off Royal, stands an old colonial

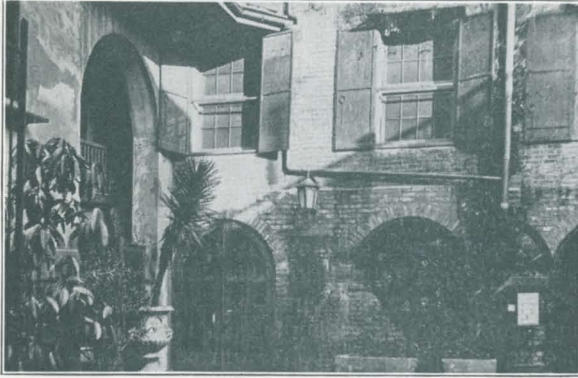


Warren Eastern Boys' High School

house, with queer tiled roof, celebrated in song and story and popularly known as "Madame John's Legacy." Just at the corner of Royal Street, and close to the old building, is another colonial house, the residence of Mme. Poree, where the prominent Creole ladies gathered to wave farewell to General Jackson's troops as they marched out to fight the British under Pakenham. At the upper river corner of Hospital

and Royal Streets is found the "Haunted House," perhaps the most talked of haunted house in America. It was built in 1813 and was the city home of M. and Mme. Lalaurie. In this house the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained at a splendid fete in 1825 and Napoleon's brother was also a guest there. In 1834 the building caught fire and the people entering to extinguish the flames

made a horrible discovery. The attic was a veritable Chamber of Horrors, a torture chamber after the approved medieval pattern. Negro slaves were found badly mutilated from the engines of torment with which the vaulted room was filled. The slaves were chained to the wall and one of them was embraced in spiked iron bands much after the order of the scavenger's daughter, a part of the question system in the Tower of London. The mob wrecked the



Court Yard of the Arts and Crafts Club

house and Mme. Lalaurie, then a widow, fled to France, where it is said she dedicated her life to charity, to be finally killed in a boar hunt in the forest of Versailles. The ghosts of the murdered slaves are said to haunt the building and popular legend has it that, in the dark of night, the sound of clanking chains and agonized shrieks come from the attic where so much blood was shed to glut the insane desire of

a refined woman to witness human suffering. The Haunted House is a point of interest that no visitor to New Orleans can well afford to miss.

In Royal Street, No. 527, stands one of the most interesting of the city's old houses. The building is fronted by a Moorish archway, flanked by cannon, and beyond the archway is a great courtyard, in which a fountain plays and orange trees nod their heads to the breeze. This building was built by Governor Miro in 1784 and is today much as it was in the past. The place was used as the Commanderia, or headquarters of the Spanish mounted police.

Chartres Street is one of the most interesting of all the old city's highways and up to 1838 it was the principal business thoroughfare of New Orleans. At Chartres and Esplanade was the site of old Fort San Carlos, erected by Governor Carondelet in 1792. It was surrounded by a deep moat, and from the ramparts of the fort General



Odenheimer Aquarium and Popp Gardens, Audubon Park

Jackson reviewed his little army with which he shattered the ranks of the British veterans of the Peninsular War at Chalmette. The fort was dismantled in 1821, and a few years later the United States Mint, which still stands, was built on the site.

In the block from Hospital to Barracks Streets, just above the mint, was

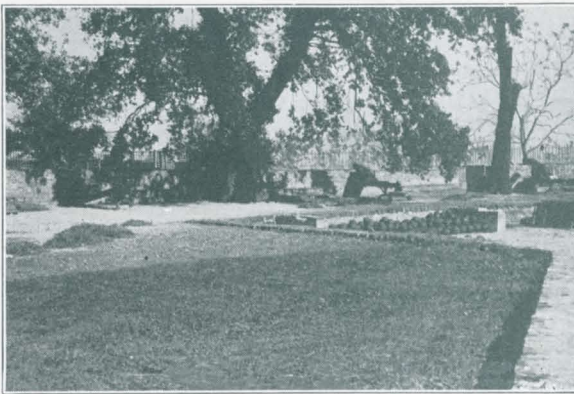
located the French military barracks erected by Governor Kerlerec in 1758 to accommodate the troops forced to evacuate Fort Duquesne by General Washington during the French and Indian War.

In the Barracks Yards in 1764 was enacted a gruesome tragedy under legal warrant which savored of the Place de Greve, or Monfaucon, of Paris. The murderers of Colonel Roux, commandant of Cat Island, were the victims of the tragedy. The culprits were executed in a most horrible manner, two being broken on the wheel, and the other, the ring-leader in the plot, being nailed alive in his coffin and sawn asunder by negro slaves. The wheel was the common mode of execution for certain classes of criminals, the French custom being followed in the colony, and for a long period the wheel and the iron bar, used by the executioner in crushing the malefactor's limbs, were to be seen in the quarter.

The upper part of the next square is taken up by the Church of St. Mary Archbishopric and the Archiepiscopal Palace. The Archiepiscopal Palace is the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley and was erected in 1727. The seminary connected with the palace was built during the early part of the last century on the site of a chapel erected in 1787 by Don Andres Almonaster y Roxas for the Ursuline nuns. The Church of St. Mary was built in 1846 and



Old Spanish Tiled Building



Interior Old Spanish Fort

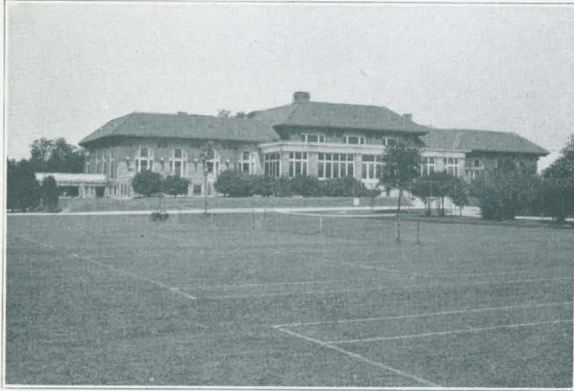
one of the windows near the altar is decorated with a picture in colors representing the Battle of New Orleans. A priest is in charge of the palace and it is always his pleasure to show visitors around. The old palace is full of valuable relics, one of which is a clock made in Paris in 1632.

Across the street from the Archiepiscopal Palace is another of the city's venerable houses, a link with the olden time. It

has a broad portico, which is supported by Ionic columns, and is perhaps the only house of its kind in New Orleans still standing. In this house Paul Morphy, the world's greatest chess player, was born, and it was later the residence of General Beauregard, the distinguished soldier, who with General Johnston directed the Confederate forces at the Battle of Shiloh. Several

years ago a desperate Mafia battle was fought in the courtyard, a battle in which four men were killed.

At Dumaine and Chartres Streets is one of the rare sights of colonial New Orleans. It is a Spanish tile-roofed house, built in the eighteenth century, and was once a tavern where the soldiers of fortune and the up-river voyageurs met to plan a raid on the sun-worshipping Natchez Indians.



Country Club

The old Cafe des Refuges is situated half a square up Chartres Street and the place is full of historic memories. It was here that the famous cordial known as "Le Petit Gouave" was brewed for the first time. General Humbert, one of Napoleon's soldiers, made this tavern his headquarters during his declining years. The ancient Hotel de la Marine faces the Cafe des Refuges. The hotel was the rendezvous of

pirates and buccaneers in the old days and during the Know-Nothing riots of 1857 scores of Italians were cornered in the place by the mob and butchered to a man. Vendetta Alley runs in the rear of the hotel, and it obtained its terrible name from the Mafia murders committed in the narrow arched passage way.

Lafitte Brothers' blacksmith shop stood at St. Philip and Chartres Streets. The Lafittes, Jean and Pierre, were the last of the great pirates and had their stronghold out in the wild Barataria country on a beautiful strip of land known as Grand Isle, washed by the surf of the Gulf. The Lafittes obtained a pardon by rendering valuable assistance to General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. In Dumaine Street, near the Lafitte blacksmith shop, the Royal warehouses were built in 1728.

Many stirring stories are still told of the daring forays and raids of the buccaneers by descendants of the very men who served under the pirate chiefs. On Grand Isle, which is within easy reach of New Orleans, the tourist encounters a strange population—a population made up of French, Portuguese, Spanish, Filipinos, Chinese and the true type of Creole. Most of these people are the grandchildren, or the great grandchildren, of Lafitte's picaroons, and



West End Park and Drive

here there are family traditions that ring with the booming of cannon and the clashing of short arms, and compare with the darkest legends of medieval times. The Lafittes were long popular heroes in the old city and as they carried letters of marque from the Republic of Carthegena, they were considered privateers, with the privilege of preying on ships flying the English flag, by those who defended them. There is an old house in Chartres Street, near St.

Louis Street, formerly facing the St. Louis Hotel, where, according to popular but not authenticated story, Jean and Pierre Lafitte met General Andrew Jackson one cold winter night late in 1814 and tendered him their swords for service in the campaign that was being planned against the British. Just at the corner from the house—to be exact, at the intersection of St. Louis Street—is an old-fashioned structure, savoring of colonial times, where Pierre Maspero had his cafe. It was in this cafe that General Jackson planned the defense of New Orleans and it is said Jean Lafitte was present at the conference.



Esplanade St. Residences Showing Grille Work on Galleries

The St. Louis Cathedral ranks as one of the best known churches in the United States. The site was selected by Bienville for a cathedral when the city was laid out in 1718, but it was not until 1724 that the first brick church was built. The church was destroyed in the fire of 1788, and in 1794 the



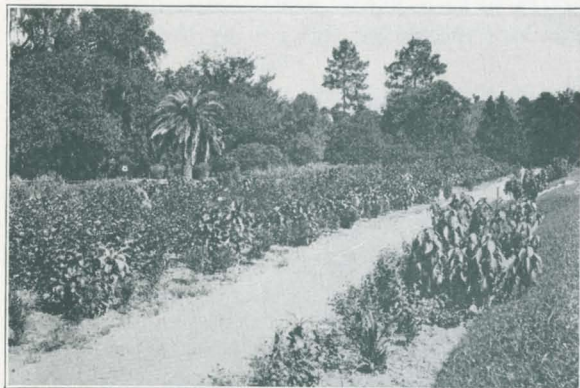
Lee Circle and Bienville Hotel

present structure was built by Don Almonaster, previously mentioned as the donor of a chapel to the Ursuline nuns. The church was repaired and added to from time to time and is today firm and substantial. Don Almonaster is buried in a crypt under the altar. Other distinguished Frenchmen and Spaniards rest in the crypt and the slabs bearing the names of the dead are plainly to be seen from in front of

the altar rail. In the rear of the cathedral is a small garden in which many duels were fought in colonial times. One of the interesting personages connected with the history of the cathedral is Padre Antonio de Sedilla, of Toledo, Spain. He was connected with the Holy Office in Spain and came to New Orleans in 1779 to establish the Inquisition, but Miro, the Governor of the Colony,

expelled him. He returned in 1781 and became priest of the first brick church, which stood on the cathedral's site, the church which was destroyed by fire in 1788. Padre Antonio's portrait still hangs in the rector's parlor at the cathedral.

The Cabildo is next to the cathedral, separated from it by Orleans Alley. The building was erected by Don Almonaster in 1795 and its history reads



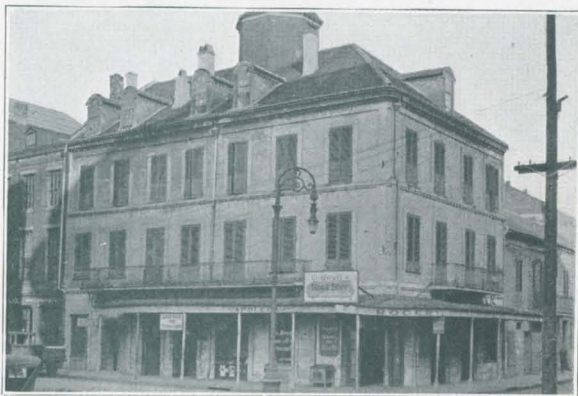
Tropical Gardens, Audubon Park

like a romance. The Cabildo was the old Spanish courthouse in the colonial days and some of the implements of torture allowed by the criminal code of the time, in the question ordinary and extraordinary, were known to exist several years ago. There were many stirring dramas enacted in this building, but the only relic of medieval justice still preserved in the building is the heavy set of iron-bound stocks. The

transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France and from France to the United States took place in this building. Lafayette, as the city's guest in 1825, had his quarters in the Cabildo.

On the other side of the cathedral is a building similar in appearance to the Cabildo. It was built by the United States as a court building and was used by the Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans up to 1910. Both the Cabildo and the old court building are now used as museums, and the Louisiana Historical Society has done much in aiding in their proper fitting up.

Jackson Square occupies the square of ground in front of the cathedral. It was laid out by Bienville in 1720 and known as the Place d'Armes. It has been closely identified with the history of the city for nearly two hundred years, and one of the most romantic incidents connected with it was the reception given the Acadians who were



Napoleon House

driven out of Canada by the British. General Jackson was welcomed in the square after his victory over the British at Chalmette and conducted into the cathedral to the solemn "Te Deum." The square was beautified first by Mme. Pontalba, daughter of Don Almonaster, who had it laid out French style. In 1846 the magnificent equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson was placed

in the square and the name changed from Place d'Armes to Jackson Square. Two long rows of three-story brick buildings were erected on either side the square by Mme. Pontalba in 1849. Her monogram is still intact in the iron railings. These buildings were once the home of fashionables, but today they house for the most part foreigners. In the central building in St. Peter Street, Jenny Lind lived while a resident of New Orleans.

The French market is just off Jackson Square and extends down to Barracks Street. The first market was erected on this site by the Spaniards in

1791 and it remained intact until 1812, when it was destroyed by a hurricane. The old structure was replaced by the present meat market at a cost of \$30,000 in 1813. In 1822 the vegetable market was added and the Bazaar market was not erected until 1872. In the rear of the French market and extending back several squares and taking in the area from St. Ann to Barracks Street is what is known as Little Italy. Thousands of Italians live in this section of the city and some of the tall dingy tenements have been the scenes of bloody Mafia crimes and Black Hand assassinations.

All along Chartres Street are buildings with interesting histories, among them the old Or-



Confederate Veterans' Home

leans Hotel, built in 1799, and the Stranger's Hotel, erected a few years later. At 514 Chartres Street the story of the attempt to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena is still told by the concierge. It was the home of Girod, a wealthy merchant, who with Dominic You, one of Lafitte's pirates, planned to make a sudden dash on St. Helena with a swift yacht and bear the imprisoned emperor to liberty. Girod fitted the house up magnificently to serve as the emperor's home. The plot fell through when a sailing ship brought the news of the Little Corporal's death, in 1821.

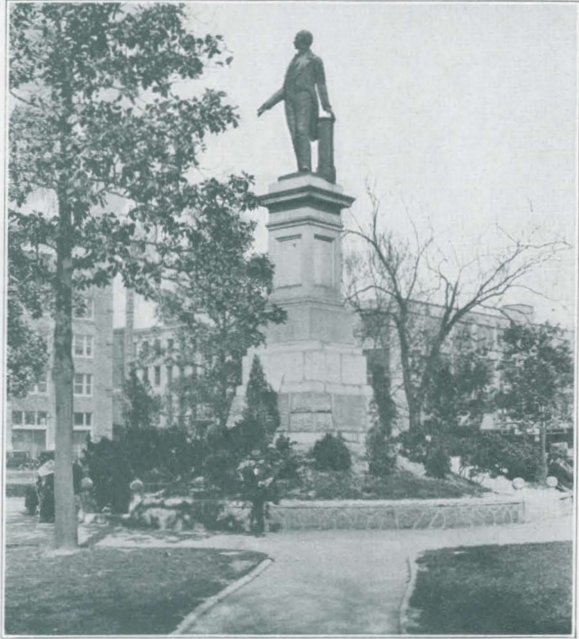
Bourbon Street has its famous buildings and the first of these structures that attracts attention is the "Old Absinthe House," built in 1708, and used as a cafe since 1825. Next comes the site formerly occupied by the French Opera House, known the world over. It was built in 1859 at a cost of \$118,000. In this theatre many of the best known singers have been heard, among them

Adelina Patti, who was once a member of the company appearing there. In the opera house were held the annual carnival balls. The building was destroyed by fire December 4, 1919.

It is contemplated rebuilding the French Opera House, and arrangements are being made for the new building.

There are old buildings, some of them with fine courtyards, for a considerable distance down Bourbon Street, and in St. Peter Street, just off Bourbon, stood Tabary's theater, opened for its first performance in 1791.

Rampart Street preserves, as it were, the line of defenses built around the old city in 1793 by Baron Carondelet, the Spanish governor, to protect the town from an attack by the French. The neutral ground on which run the electric cars was the moat beyond the city walls. The New Orleans Terminal Station is on the site of Fort Burgundy which formed the southwestern corner of Carondelet's defenses. In Rampart Street stands the house of the wealthy banker, Michael Heine, whose daughter Alice married the French Duc de Richelieu, afterward the Prince of Monaco. There are buildings of the attractive colonial type in



Henry Clay Monument, Lafayette Square

Rampart Street, and beginning at St. Peter Street and extending down to St. Ann's is the famous Congo Square, now Beauregard Square, where the old Voodoo rites were performed and wild, weird revels indulged in. Voodooism was brought into New Orleans by the negro slaves, many of whom were imported direct from the Congo on slave ships. Marie Laveau, a mulatress, was for many years recognized as the Voodoo Queen. She had a large alabaster box in which the followers of the repulsive cult imagined she kept the "Great Zombi," the monstrous serpent whose only food was children offered up as sacrifice. Her home was at 1030 St. Ann Street and the old house was only demolished in 1903. Voodooism was at its height in New Orleans during the last century, and up to a few years ago men and women of the sect would gather on the banks of Bayou St. John, near Spanish Fort, on St. John's night, June 24, and conduct their strange rites. Several of these dances were raided by the police, who finally broke up the custom. The rites are still practiced in secret by negroes in the lower part of the city.

Chalmette

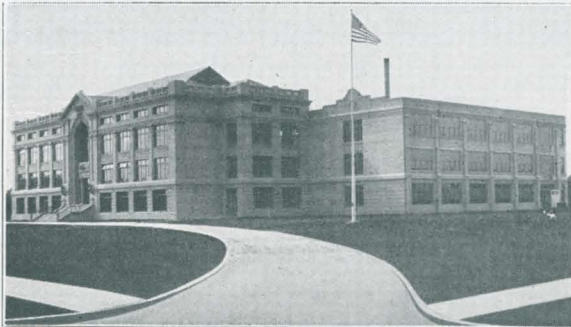
Just below the city, and within easy walking distance from the car line, is Chalmette, the famous battlefield of New Orleans. On this spot, January 8, 1815, General Jackson, with a little over 6,000 soldiers, most of them raw recruits, defeated the English army of 12,000 men, under General Pakenham. The British soldiers were largely veterans of the Peninsula campaign—Wellington's men, who had driven the French out of Portugal and Spain. The house, in which General Pakenham slept the night before the battle, stood up to a few years ago when it was destroyed by fire. The battlefield is marked by a tall obelisk and the front section facing the river is taken up by a national cemetery where Federal soldiers, killed in the Civil War, are buried.



Chalmette Monument and Battlefield

In and Around the City

No visitor to New Orleans should fail to visit Spanish Fort, which is reached by a quick and comfortable electric car service. The ride is a pleasant one out Canal Street along the New Basin Canal and then for a mile or more skirting Lake Pontchartrain. The fort can also be reached by auto. The fort is the city's popular summer resort, with beautiful gardens, shade trees, pavilions, and all forms of attractions. The fort, whose remains and cannons are still to be seen, was erected by the



Delgado Trades School

Spaniards toward the last part of the seventeenth century. The lake was at that time infested by pirates and frequently hostile Indians made forays in their war canoes on the farmers, crossing the lake from St. Tammany. Just behind the fort are four big cypress trees which mark the grave of a Spanish officer killed in a duel with an Indian warrior. The fort was garrisoned by the Confederates during the Civil War and the ancient guns used in driving off several flotillas. On the lake shore, several miles to the east of Spanish Fort, the village of Milneburg stands. Milneburg is reached by the second oldest railroad in the United States. The place is full of romantic memories and is now made up largely of fishing camps and boat clubs. It was at Milneburg that Thackeray, the English novelist, was

given a great dinner and he was so impressed with the Creole cooking that he immortalized it in one of his subsequent works. The restaurant still stands and a descendant of the chef who prepared the Thackeray dinner conducts it.

West End is located on Lake Pontchartrain, a mile or two to the west of Spanish Fort. It has a number of boat and yacht clubs. One of the principal clubs is the Southern Yacht Club, which has a fine fleet of vessels of every type and class known to the sport of sailing.



Pontalba Building Seen Through an Arch of the Cabildo

lake, is the Peristylum, which bears a close resemblance to an ancient pile on the hills of the Acropolis at Athens.

The park was the dueling ground of old New Orleans and the great oak still stands under whose protecting shade many of the sanguinary combats were fought. Mr. Waggaman, a United States senator, whose name is borne by a little village just across from New Orleans, on the Jefferson Parish bank of the Mississippi River, was killed with rapiers

in an encounter with Denis Prieur, afterwards mayor of the city, one Sunday morning under the oaks, and on the same day ten duels were fought on the spot. There were many well known maitres d'armes in New Orleans in those days and fencing was an art with all the gallants. The masters themselves fought to the death and Marcel Dauphin, who formerly operated a "salle

Parks

City Park is one of the famous beauty spots of the South. Bienville made his first landing at City Park, coming up Bayou St. John from Lake Pontchartrain in his little barque, the "Bonaventure." In the old colonial days many of the aristocrats built their villas in the park and the place did not become a public pleasure ground until the Americans took charge. The park is laid out in most imposing and orderly style. In its center is a large lake, and lagoons extending from the lake intersect the woodland reaches and bower-lined walks. A magnificent art gallery, built like a Grecian Temple, is located in the park. In the rear of the Art Gallery, on the northern shore of an arm of the



Interior French Market

d'armes" near the Bastille, in Paris, and fled to America during the Red Terror, was one of those whose heart was pierced by the sword point of a rival teacher, Bonneval, an ex-Jacobin, and personal friend of the "Sea Green Incorruptible," Robespierre. One of the best known of the antebellum fencing masters was Pepe Lula, the Spaniard, who is said to have fought over thirty duels in the park. He issued a sweeping challenge to all sympathizers with the Cubans in one of the earlier rebellions and killed three antagonists who tried to break down his masterly sword guard. Pepe Lula in his declining years turned his private grounds into a graveyard. That graveyard today is known as St. Vincent de Paul's cemetery, having come into the possession of the Catholic Church congregation of that name.



Children's Playground, City Park

A large part of the park was originally owned by Louis Allard, the planter, and Allard's tomb is to be seen today in the picturesque place near the dueling oak, its somber front half hidden by rose bushes.

Near the city park is the Fair Grounds race track.

Audubon Park is another spot of imposing beauty. It is situated in the upper part of the city and is surrounded on three sides by the residential section of splendid mansions. The park covers 247 acres and takes its name from Audubon, the great naturalist, who did much of his work in the Park,

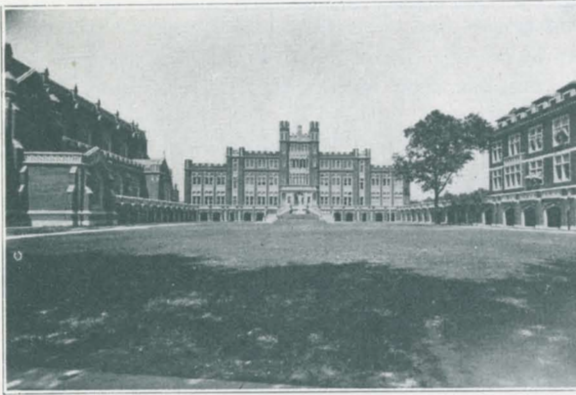


Golf Course, City Park

and in whose honor a monument has been erected. It originally belonged to Masan, the French patriot, who had his plantation there. He was condemned to ten years' imprisonment in Morro Castle, Havana, for resisting the ceding of the colony to Spain. The park was the site for the Cotton States Exposition in 1885-86, and it has oak trees representing the highest type of their class.

Audubon Park has a large Zoo containing many rare birds and animals; also a fine Aquarium located beyond the entrance to the Popp Gardens, erected at a cost of \$80,000 and donated by Sigmund Odenheimer. One of the tanks is

occupied by a valuable native minnow with some calico gold fish. "Goggle-eyed," "pumpkin seed" and lake perch swim in one tank and gold fish and comets share another, while catfish, sheephead, buffalo and other species of fish that swim southern waters occupy the other tanks. The park also has a fine outdoor fresh water natatorium, where young and old enjoy swimming the year around.



Loyola University

rank as palaces, and opening into the street are a number of residence parks where costly homes, surrounded by great gardens, are grouped into charming pictures.

Esplanade Avenue also has its stately homes. It is the avenue of the aristocratic French families and extends from the river to Bayou St. John. Below Esplanade Avenue, is what is known as the Third District, is the residential section of small houses. Most of the streets are well paved, affording smooth roads for automobiles and other vehicles.

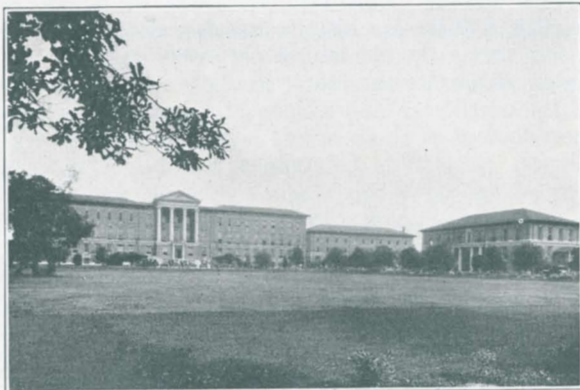
Residential Sections

St. Charles Avenue is the street of fine homes and the thoroughfares intersecting it above Jackson avenue also possess an attractive array of residences. There are mansions in St. Charles Avenue that might well

Universities and Colleges

Tulane University occupies a broad site facing St. Charles Avenue, opposite Audubon Park. There are many fine buildings in the reservation, including a medical laboratory where some of the greatest discoveries of modern times have been made by the skilled scientists in charge of the work.

Newcomb College is a leading institution of learning for young girls under the same general direction as Tulane University, and is located on Broadway.



Newcomb College

Loyola University adjoins Tulane. It is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and the buildings are among the most attractive in the city, being built on the architectural plan of the old English abbeys.

In Nashville Avenue, only a short distance from Loyola, the new Ursuline Convent has been erected. These buildings are Gothic and old English.

The Jesuits have erected a fine college at Carrollton Avenue and Banks Street.

Delgado Trades School, near City Park, erected at a cost of \$800,000, was given to the city through the beneficence of the late Isaac Delgado, who also gave the Delgado Museum to the city.

The Notre Dame Seminary, located at Carrollton Avenue, opposite Prichard Place, where young men will complete their studies for the priesthood, is regarded as one of the finest institutions of its kind in this country, and while not the largest, was erected at a cost of over a million dollars.

The Cemeteries

New Orleans has always been considered a peculiar city in regard to the burying of its dead. Because of the moisture of the soil it was the custom up to a generation ago to inter the dead in tombs, or what was known as ovens—small, narrow crypts, built out from a solid brick wall. That custom is no longer followed.

Metairie Cemetery takes rank with the richest buying grounds in the country. It contains many costly mausoleums and at the entrance surmounting the tomb of the Army of Tennessee is a great equestrian statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate commander killed at Shiloh. The Washington Artillery Monument to the Confederacy is also in this cemetery. The cemetery parallels a pretty lake. The entire plot was once a race track.

Greenwood Cemetery is just across the new canal from Metairie. At the entrance is a monument to the Confederate dead, with four marble shafts supporting the busts of General Robert E. Lee, General Albert Sidney Johnston and General Leonidas Polk. Close to Greenwood is the Firemen's Cemetery, and the other burying grounds near by are St. Parick's, the Dispersed of Judah and the Masonic Cemetery.

The old St. Louis cemeteries are in North Basin Street and Claiborne Avenue. These are historic burying grounds and an interesting day one may spend among the old tombs and ovens studying the inscriptions. These cemeteries, which are the oldest in the city, were laid out by Bienville and many of the noted men and women of colonial times lie sleeping there. Among the most famous of those buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 might be mentioned Charles Benoist de La Salle, a brother of the great explorer who made the first voyage down the Mississippi River, and Benedict Van Preebles, an officer in the Revolutionary Army under the Marquis de Lafayette. On a number of the marble slabs facing the tombs and ovens this strange inscription will be found: "Mort sur le Champ d'Honneur," indicating the last resting-place of some gentleman of the old-time who was slain in a duel. In the rear of the cemetery, beyond a board fence separating the consecrated from the unconsecrated ground, will be found the original monument erected to the memory of General Claiborne, the first American governor of Louisiana. The little section of unconsecrated ground was for the interment of Protestants. New St. Louis Cemetery is located in Esplanade Avenue near Bayou St. John. It dates back to the last century and one of its unique monuments is to the memory of Father Turgis, the devoted soldier-priest. The monument was erected to

the heroic clergyman's memory by the Army of Northern Virginia Camp of Confederate Veterans.

No one leaves New Orleans without visiting St. Roch's Cemetery. St. Roch's Shrine is known as the miracle chapel, for it is said that many wonderful cures have taken place at its altar. The chapel was built by Father Thevis in fulfilment of a vow. He laid the stones in place himself, and soon everybody flocked to see the wonderful shrine in honor of St. Roch, the patron of health. A statue of St. Roch and his dog surmount the shrine. Every morning the bell in the belfry is tolled, following an old Hungarian custom. There are many tombs and graves in St. Roch's.

Monuments

New Orleans has many monuments, but perhaps the most imposing is that to General Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate commander-in-chief, which stands at the head of St. Charles Avenue. The statue is of bronze and rests on a column 106 feet high.

Where Camp and Prytania Streets converge, just two squares from Lee monument, is the statue erected in memory of Margaret Haughery, a well-known woman philanthropist. This is said to be the first and one of a very few lasting testimonials given by a grateful people to the memory of a woman.

There is a statue in the Louisiana State Museum of Sophie B. Wright, which was presented by the Alumni of her school. Miss Wright was a devoted Christian worker, who, although a cripple, labored unceasingly for the happiness of others, especially friendless girls.

The monument to Henry Clay stands in Lafayette Square. In front of the square is a bronze bust of John McDonogh, the philanthropist of New Orleans and Baltimore, who left a fortune to build the city's public schools.

A statue of Benjamin Franklin, in white marble, is located in the great marble hall of the Public Library.

A marble bust of Gottschalk, the famous pianist, who was born in New Orleans, is also in the Public Library.

The statue of General P. G. T. Beauregard, the brave Confederate commanding officer, stands at the Bayou St. John Gate of the City Park. General Beauregard, who commanded the Confederates in the great victory at Bull Run, was born in New Orleans.

Jefferson Davis monument stands at the entrance of Jefferson Davis Parkway on Canal Street.

Modern New Orleans

The new city is of course above Canal Street, and the great jobbing center is in Canal Street, while the wholesale district includes nearly all the streets close to the river from Canal Street to Julia Street. In this district there are a number of big manufacturing plants. The office-building section, from Camp to Baronne Streets, is dotted with tall skyscrapers and modern structures. In this section are located the Cotton Exchange, Stock Exchange, Federal Reserve Bank, Board of Trade, Contractor's Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Masonic Temple and most of the banks. The Sugar Exchange is below Canal Street, close to the levee, where the sugar is landed at the publicly owned docks. New Orleans, while the greatest sugar market, is also one of the greatest cotton, rice and coffee markets, and the docks are always lined with ships discharging and taking on cargoes.

Churches and Public Buildings

Christ Church Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal, stands in one of the prettiest portions of St. Charles Avenue at the intersection of Sixth Street.

The First Baptist Church, constructed of stone, is further up the avenue and presents an imposing appearance. A few blocks above this is Rayne Memorial Methodist Church and lower down the avenue is the costly and stately looking First Methodist Church.

One of the most attractive buildings in the avenue is the Touro Synagogue, with its circular bronze roof. Temple Sinai, constructed on the plan of ancient Jewish houses of worship, is in Carondelet Street, further downtown.

Prytania Street Presbyterian Church is a massive structure of stone, in Prytania Street, a block from St. Charles Avenue. The First Presbyterian Church, which faces Lafayette Square, is one of the oldest of the Protestant churches in the city.

A recent addition to architectural New Orleans is the Mater Dolorosa Catholic Church, in Carrollton Avenue. The Catholics have many other fine churches in the city, some of which are Church of the Immaculate Conception (Jesuits) in Baronne Street; St. Louis Cathedral, opposite Jackson Square; Church of the Holy Name in St. Charles Avenue, and St. Joseph's Church in Tulane Avenue.

The Delgado Art Museum, in the City Park, is one of the handsomest and most interesting institutions in New Orleans.

The Christian Scientists have a very beautiful edifice known as the First Church of Christ Scientist, located on the corner of Nashville Avenue and Garfield Street.

The City Hall is a building that impresses one at the first glance. It is built after the Grecian plan, with wide portico and massive columns supporting the arched roof.

The Public Library ranks with the finest in the United States. It is built of stone and marble and the architects copied the design of the temple of Mars in Rome.

The concrete cotton warehouses, owned by the city and operated by the Dock Commission, are one of the commercial features of the city. They are the finest in America.

The Criminal Court and Police Service Building in Tulane Avenue is of red brick and reminds one of an old French chateau. The parish prison, in the rear of this structure, is built of brick, with inner steel casings, making the cells mob proof.

The new Court House Building, already referred to, covers a square of ground in what is known as the "Vieux Carre," and was only recently completed.

The Charity Hospital accommodates the sick of practically all of the city and state, and from the neighboring states as well. It was founded in 1832 and has been steadily added to until it now covers four squares.

Among the private hospitals are the Hotel Dieu, Touro Infirmary, Baptist and Presbyterian Hospitals, and Bethany Home.

A unique institution is the Confederate Veterans' Home, out on Bayou St. John. The old veterans wear uniforms of gray and lead a happy, care-free life.

The Carnival

The Carnival in New Orleans is not only remarkable for its richness and beauty, but it is a season when people of all classes enter into the spirit of run and frolic, throw care to the winds, and yield themselves willing subjects to the gentle rule of Rex, "King of the Carnival." Parades that cost thousands of dollars are featured for several days; magnificent balls, where the social leaders and distinguished people of all parts of the country assemble, and a great day when maskers claim the streets, make up the season, and give it a touch of splendor found nowhere else in the world. Thousands of strangers come to the city each year for the carnival and those who have participated in the season once generally return to enjoy its pleasures again.

The carnival season properly begins twelve nights after Christmas with the ball of the Twelfth Night Revellers, and other exclusive organizations give their revels on stated nights to the Monday before Lent. On that Monday night Proteus appears in the streets, coming out of the sea, with a brilliant pageant of from eighteen to twenty cars. Proteus concludes his parade with one of the great balls of the year.

The next day is "Mardi-Gras"—Fat Tuesday, in English—and from early morning until dusk, maskers who tax their ingenuity to find costumes striking and distinct, are in the streets. The Rex parade of dazzling cars is given Mardi Gras day and the maskers throw to the crowds in the streets handsome souvenirs and trinkets. The Order of Druids also appear on Mardi Gras Day, following Rex Parade, with a magnificent pageant of cars. The day concludes with the pageant and ball of Comus, and the pageant is generally one of the most elaborate of the season.

The first parade is given by the Krewe of Momus, Thursday night before Mardi Gras. This parade is always one of the events of the season and is followed by a ball.

The Twelfth Night Revellers, as was previously stated, open the Carnival season with a ball twelve nights after Christmas. The second ball is given by the Krewe of Nereus, and in order come the Olympians, the High Priests of Mithras, the Elves of Oberon, the Atlanteans, the Krewe of Mystery, Momus, Proteus, Comus and Rex. The Rex ball given Mardi Gras night is the people's ball, while Comus and other organizations mentioned give exclusive revel. Each organization has its king and queen, while the identity of the king, at all the balls with the exception of Rex, is kept a close secret, the queens are announced on the nights of their reign and are selected from the year's debutantes, generally for their charm and beauty. Rex and his lady are king and queen of the entire carnival. The "Mittens" is an organization composed of young society ladies who give a stately function and reverse the order of things by choosing from society's popular young men a king and publicly crowning him. The carnival has been celebrated in New Orleans since the early thirties, but the first parade was not given until 1837. Comus is the oldest of the present organizations and was formed in 1857. The organizations are of a most secret character and the members of the Krewes work for months in preparing their subjects. Until the day of the parade and ball the subject for the display is not made public.

Clubs

The leading clubs of the city are the Pickwick and Boston, on Canal Street; Louisiana on Gravier Street; Chess-Checkers and Whist on Bourbon Street; the Young Men's Gymnastic on North Rampart Street; Elks, 121 Elk Place; Knights of Columbus on Carondelet Street; the Shriners, Jerusalem Temple; Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Men's Hebrew, on St. Charles Avenue; the New Orleans Country Club and West End Country Club, Metairie Ridge; Young Women's Christian Association on Gravier Street. The Southern Yacht Club at "West End" is one of the very popular organizations of the "out of doors" element.

Industrial Canal

New Orleans' \$20,000,000 Navigation Canal and Inner Harbor, conceived a century ago and finally launched in war days by progressive business men and bankers, both as a war time aid and a future utility of the Port, was formally opened for navigation on May 5, 1923. Length of Canal is $5\frac{1}{3}$ miles and is navigable to ships of 10,000 tons; size of lock 1,020 feet long, 150 feet wide, 68 feet high, weighing, filled with water, 350,000 tons. Canal may be reached by auto or street car.

Side Trips

The Southern Pacific Lines from New Orleans runs through one of the richest sugar, lumber and rice countries in the world. Within a few hours of New Orleans, on the Southern Pacific, is the romantic Bayou Teche Country, with Acadian villages dotting its oak-lined banks. St. Martinville, one of the oldest towns in the state, is included in the trip, and the Teche winds by the ancient place. High on the bank, beneath a giant oak tree, is the grave of Evangeline, and the villagers delight in showing strangers where Longfellow's heroine sleeps. In this section are many interesting Indian relics and old buildings which were erected in the days of the French and Spanish rule.

Sea Trip to New York

Many of the tourists who visit New Orleans in the winter take advantage of the opportunity offered for the return to New York by the sea route. The palatial steamships of the Southern Pacific have regular sailings between New Orleans and New York and all seasons of the year the trip is delightful. The vessels make a daylight run down the great river to the gulf, and on either side of the famous delta spreads out like a panorama before the eyes of the passengers, and the famous Eads jetties, which required so much engineering skill in the building, are also seen.

Restaurants above Canal Street

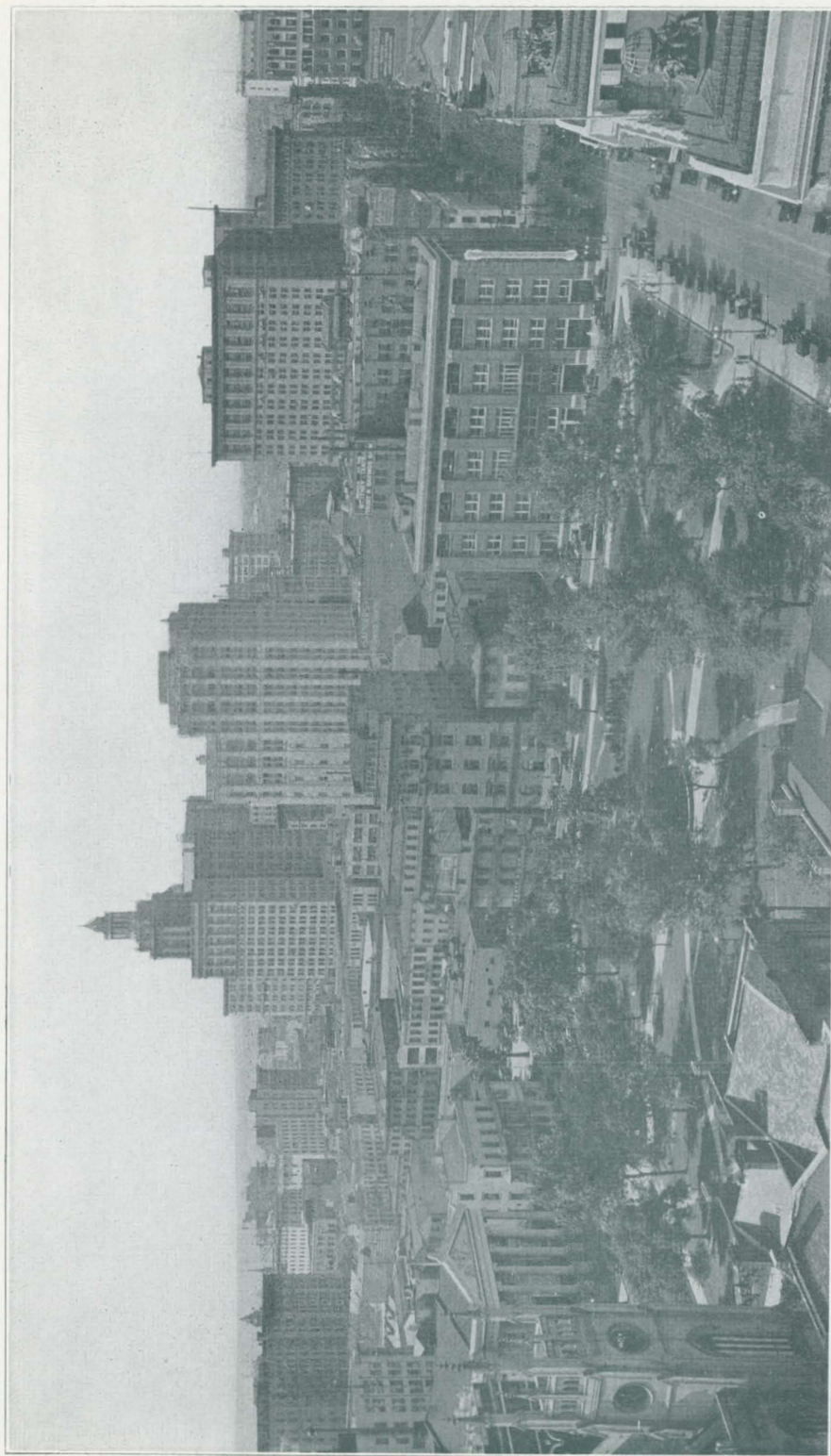
Bienville—Bienville Hotel (St. Charles Street and Lee Circle)	Francois'—712 Gravier Street	Maylie & Esparbe—1001 Poydras St.
DeSoto—DeSoto Hotel	Kolb's—125 St. Charles Street	Venetian Room—Roosevelt Hotel
	St. Charles—St. Charles Hotel	

Restaurants below Canal Street—"Vieux Carre"

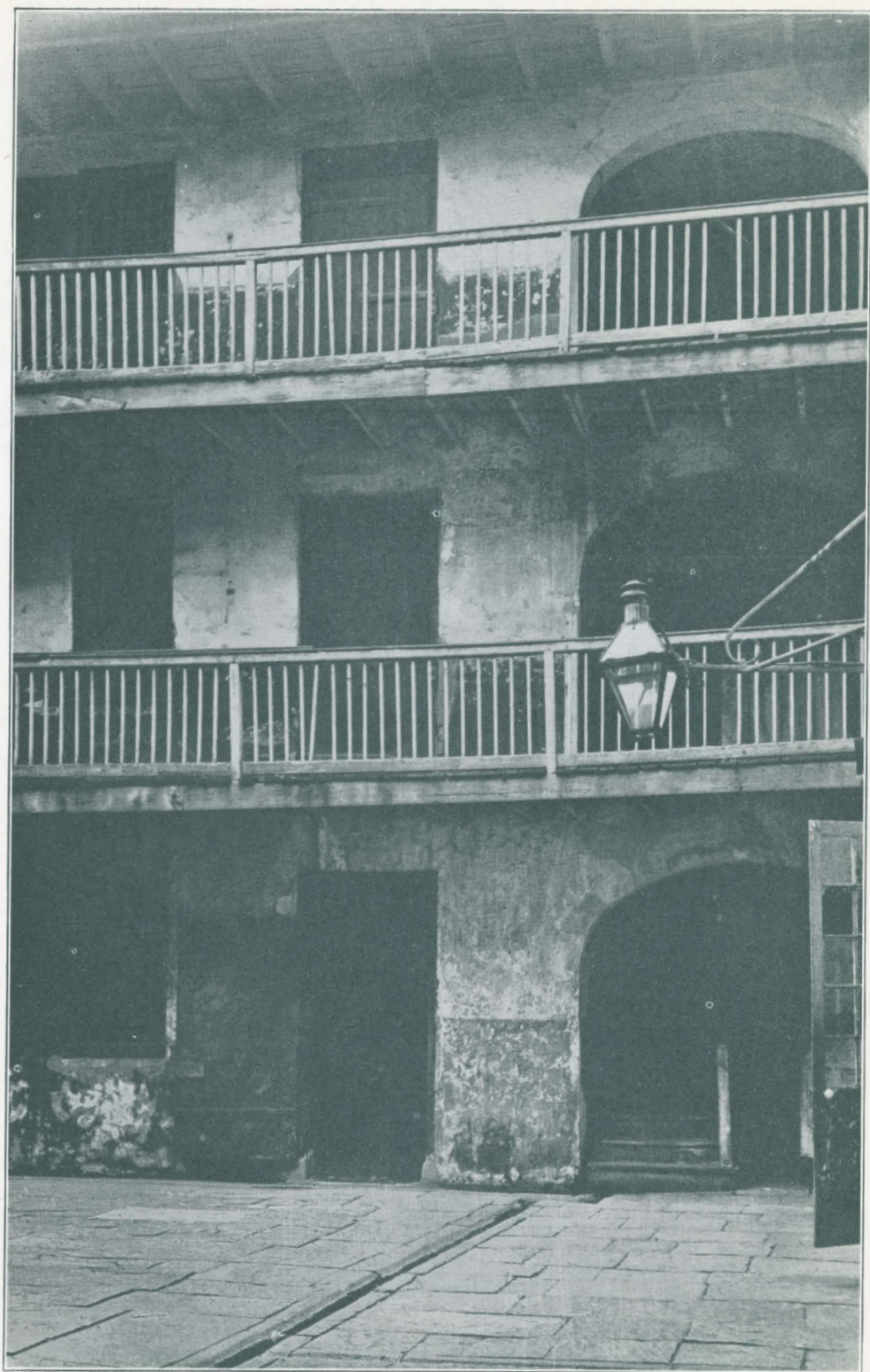
Antoine's—713 St. Louis Street	Holme's—131 Bourbon Street	Toro's—225 Bourbon Street
Arnaud's—813 Bienville Street	La Louisiane—725 Iberville Street	Turci's—229 Bourbon Street
Begue's—503 St. Ann Street	Monteleone—Monteleone Hotel	Vieux Carre—241 Bourbon Street
Galatoire's—209 Bourbon Street		

Railroad Stations

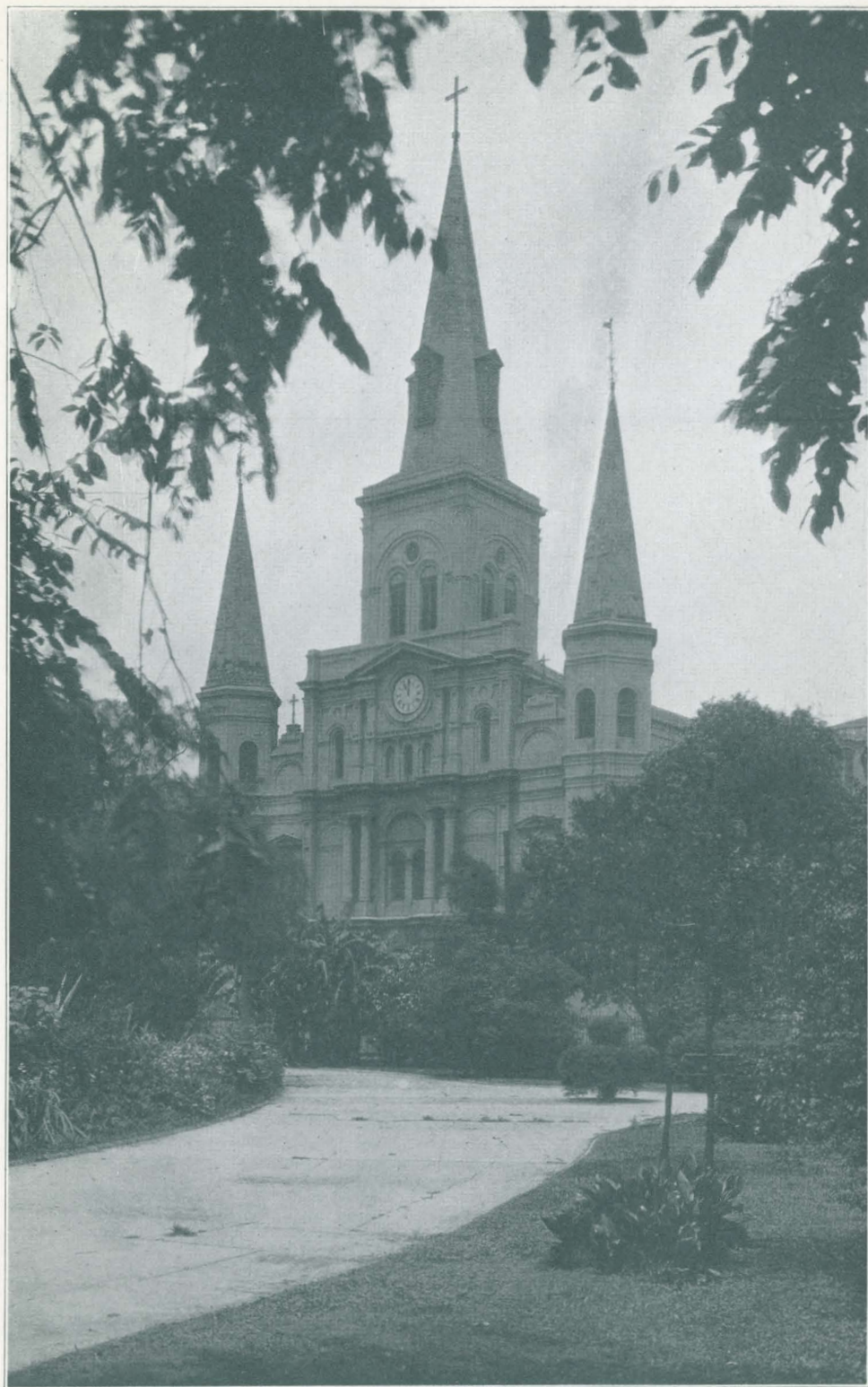
UNION STATION—Rampart Street and Howard Avenue—Southern Pacific Lines, Illinois Central, Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Gulf Coast Lines.
 NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL STATION—Canal and North Basin Streets—Southern Railway and New Orleans Great Northern.
 LOUISIANA RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION STATION—Girod and South Rampart Streets.
 LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE STATION—head of Canal Street—Louisville and Nashville and Pontchartrain R. R.
 NEW ORLEANS AND LOWER COAST R. R. STATION—Algiers near Canal Street Ferry House.
 LOUISIANA SOUTHERN STATION—St. Claude Avenue and Reynes Street.
 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATION—Annunciation and Thalia Streets—Texas & Pacific—Missouri Pac. R. R.



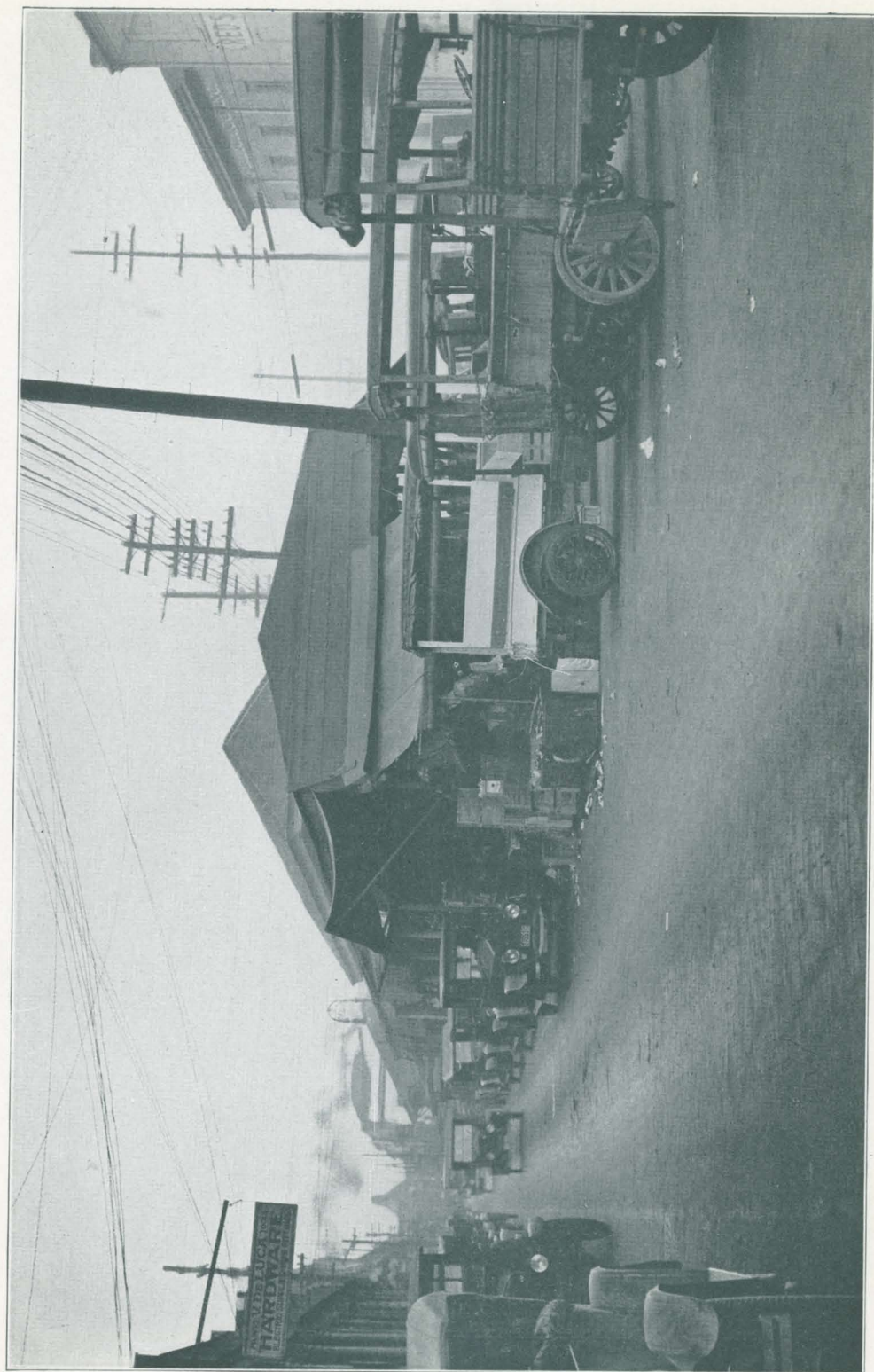
Bird's-eye View of New Orleans



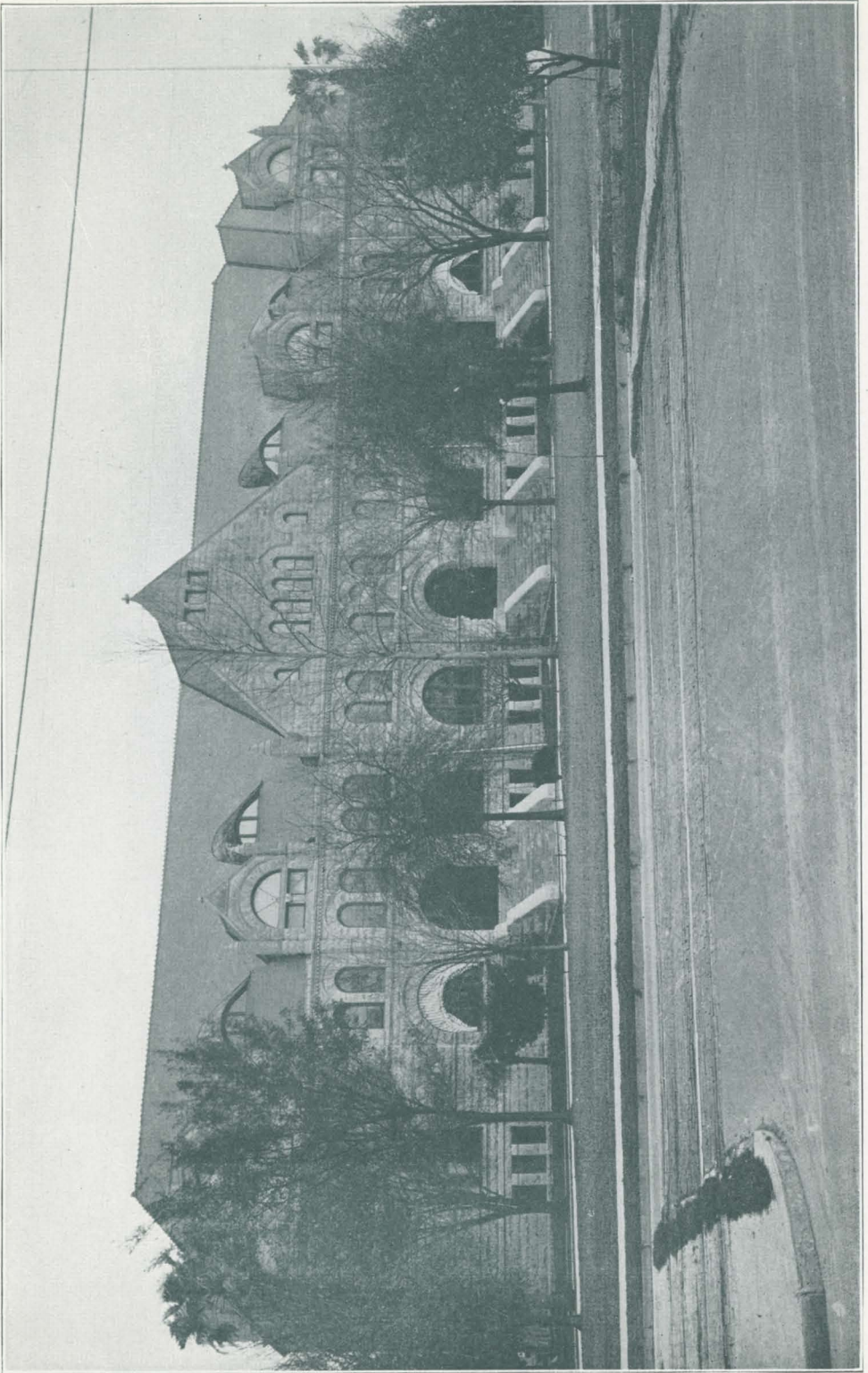
Prison Yard of the Cabildo, French Quarter



St. Louis Cathedral



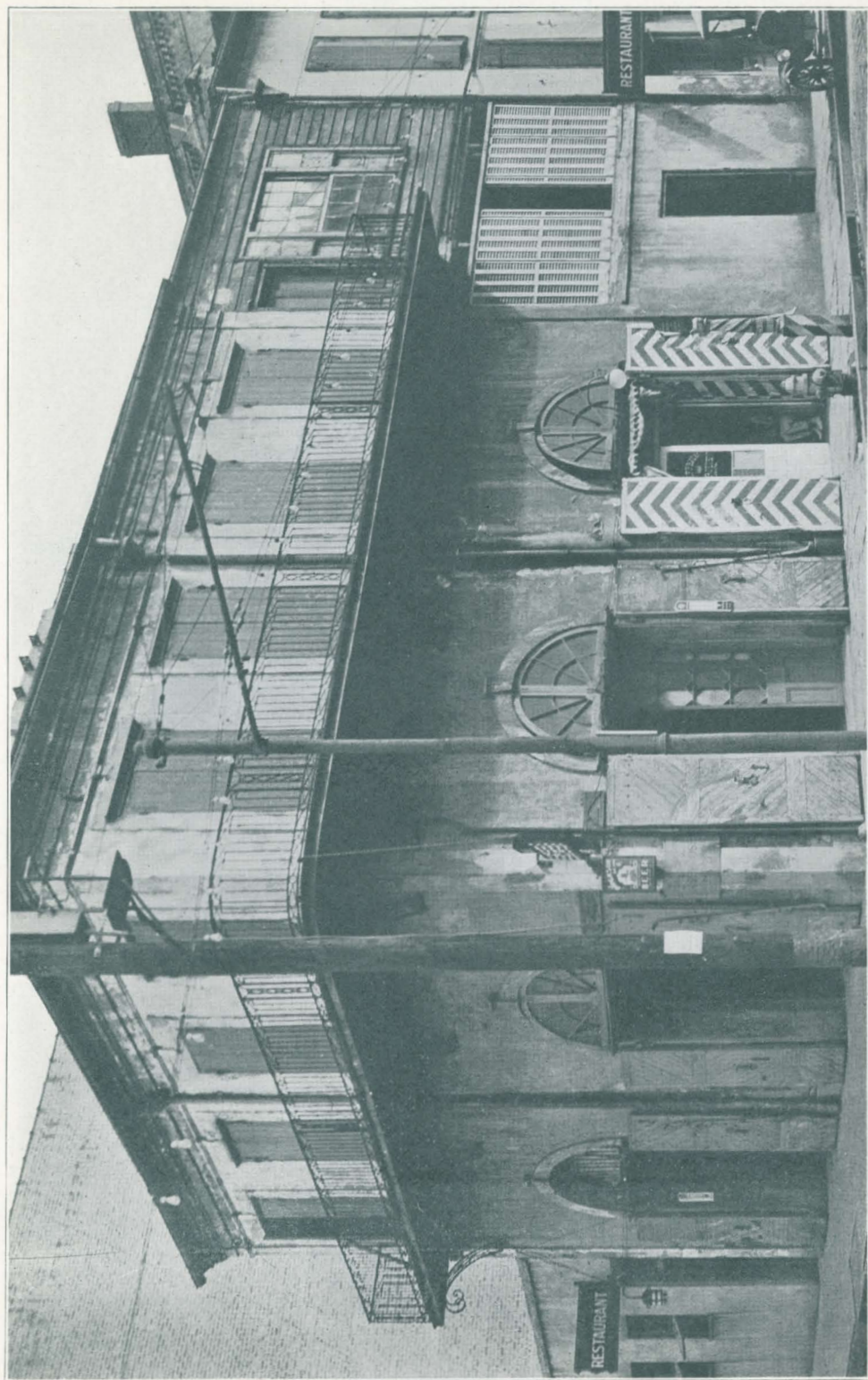
French Market



Tulane University



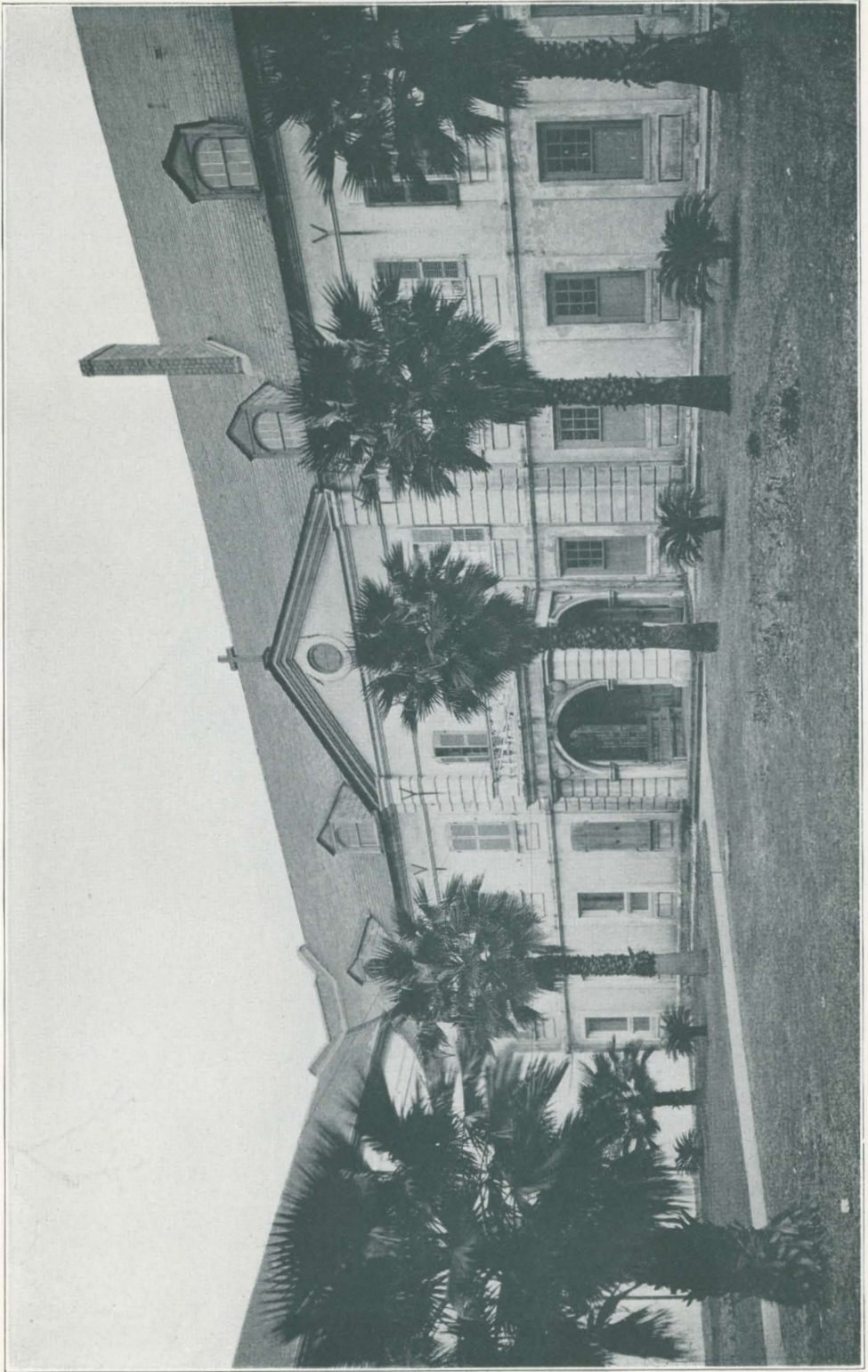
Avenue of Oaks Near New Orleans



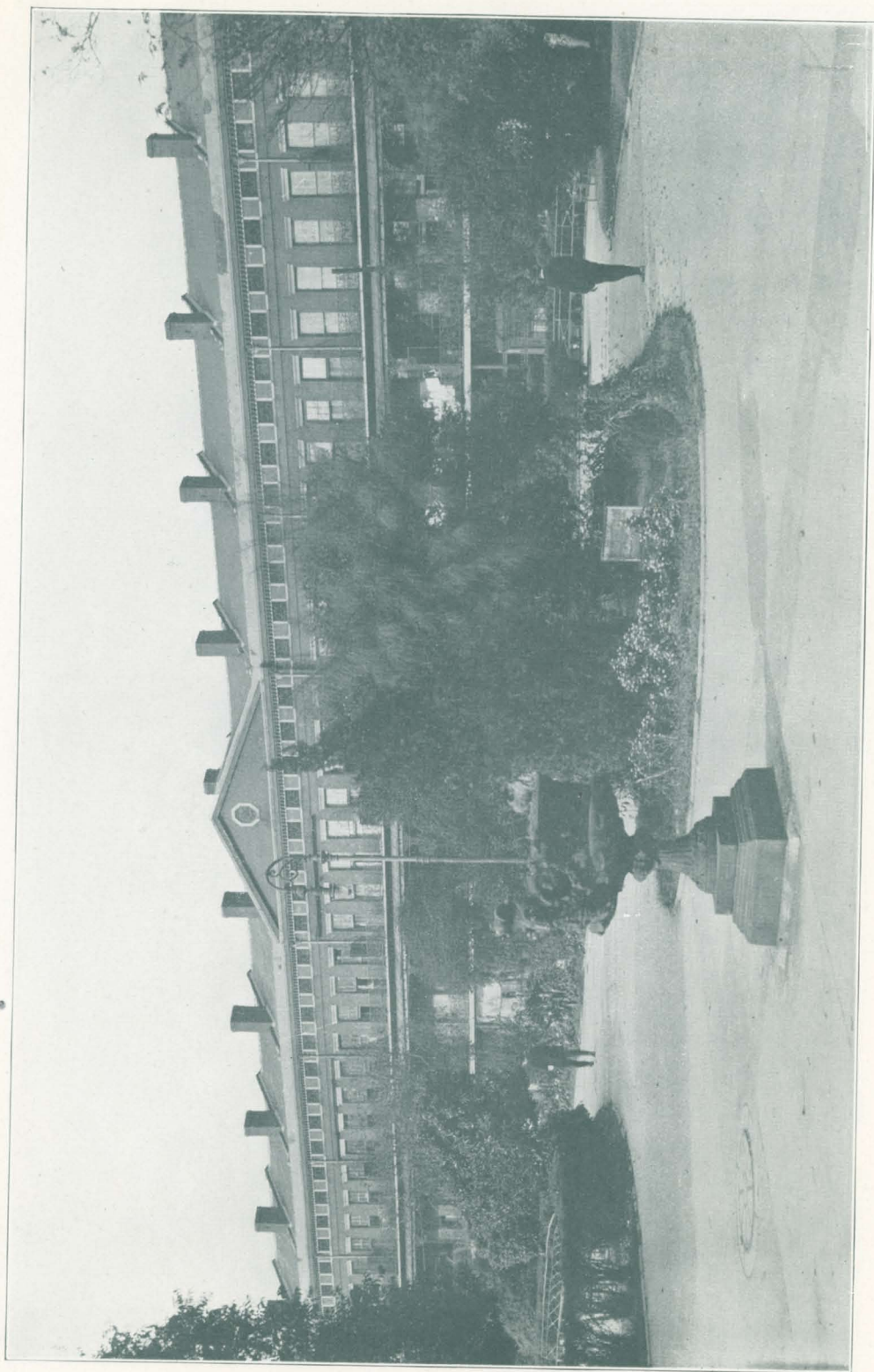
Old Absinthe House



Haunted House, French Quarter



Oldest Building in New Orleans



Pontalba Buildings, Jackson Square



Rex Parade Viewed by Crowd on Canal Street

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—316 Merchants Bank Bldg.....	LYON LISTON, General Agent
KANSAS CITY, MO.—112-113 Railway Exchange Bldg.....	F. W. SEDGWICK, General Agent
LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Majestic Hotel.....	J. E. CARTER, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Room 417, Pacific Electric Bldg.....	H. P. MONAHAN, District Passenger Agent
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Exchange Bldg.....	C. A. BEVIS, General Agent
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Room 1020, Metropolitan Life Bldg.....	J. H. DESHEROW, General Agent
NEW IBERIA, LA.—Washington and Railroad Avenues.....	L. A. VEAZEY, Traveling Agent
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Whitney Central Bank (Poydras Branch) Bldg.....	E. A. TURNER, Assistant General Passenger Agent
NEW YORK, N. Y.—165 Broadway.....	A. C. ZIEGAN, Division Passenger Agent
UPTOWN CITY TICKET OFFICE—531 Fifth Avenue.....	H. H. GRAY, General Agent, Passenger Department
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—909 Colcord Bldg.....	W. J. HANNAHAN, City Pass. and Ticket Agent
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—706-7 Packard Bldg.....	J. A. EADS, General Agent
PITTSBURGH, PA.—1311-14 Park Bldg.....	F. T. BROOKS, General Agent
PORTLAND, ORE.—Pacific Bldg.....	H. F. STARKE, General Agent
RENO, NEVADA—Commercial Row and Lake Street.....	J. M. SCOTT, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Carleton Bldg., 6th and Olive Streets.....	J. H. McCLURE, District Freight and Passenger Agent
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—41 South Main Street.....	L. B. BANKS, General Agent
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—613 Navarro Street.....	PRESS BANCROFT, General Agent
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—65 Geary Street.....	TOM HOOD, Assistant General Passenger Agent
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—677 Spreckles Bldg.....	C. J. SUNDBERG, District Passenger Agent
SEATTLE, WASH.—314 Union Street.....	A. D. HAGAMAN, District Freight and Passenger Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.—520 Market Street.....	B. C. TAYLOR, General Agent
TONOPAH, NEV.—Mizpah Hotel.....	M. J. DOOLEY, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
TUCSON, ARIZ.....	E. L. TURNBAUGH, Traveling Agent
WACO, TEXAS—112 South Sixth Street.....	E. J. FENCHURCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent
WASHINGTON, D. C.—400 Southern Bldg.....	WADE CUNNINGHAM, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
	A. J. POSTON, General Agent

Foreign Agencies

GENOA (4), ITALY—Via Roma, 8a.....	BRIZZOLES, KEMSLEY AND MILLBOURN, General Agents
HAMBURG, GERMANY—18 Glockengiesserwall.....	GEO. W. H. RUHR, General Agent
HAVANA, CUBA—307 Manzana de Gomez.....	R. MENENDEZ, General Agent
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND—21 Water Street.....	R. G. BONSOR, General Agent
LONDON, ENGLAND—49 Leadenhall Street.....	R. G. BONSOR, General Agent
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Avenida Cinco de Mayo No. 32.....	F. V. STARK, General Agent
MONTEREY, MEXICO—Edificio Langstroth, Escobedo and Padre Mier Streets.....	ALFONSO MARQUEZ, General Agent
PARIS, FRANCE—3 Rue Tronchet.....	H. DESMIDT, General Agent
ROME, ITALY—28 Piazza de Spagna.....	BRIZZOLES, KEMSLEY AND MILLBOURN, General Agents
VANCOUVER, B. C.—585 Granville Street.....	E. J. HENDRY, Canadian General Agent

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