



Capitol in Washington; Benjamin H. Latrobe. Next block of Royal Street.

**23. 343 Royal Street, Old Bank of Louisiana.** This structure, built in 1800, is the oldest of the many buildings in which banks have been located. Its balcony railings are exceptionally good examples of hand forged (wrought) ironwork. Across the street

**24. \*334 Royal Street, Old Bank of Louisiana.** This beautiful building was completed in 1826 to house the Bank of Louisiana. For years this intersection was the city's financial hub, with a bank on three of the four corners. Currently the site of the French Quarter Police Station. Left on Iberville Street, left on Chartres Street

**25. 301 Chartres Street,** Site of Kolly Townhouse First Ursuline Convent and Charity Hospital. The townhouse built on this site shortly after the founding of New Orleans in 1718 was later leased for use as a provisional convent for the Ursuline Nuns, and then used for the first Charity Hospital.

**This ends your bike tour.  
Enjoy your stay in New Orleans!**

*Laissez les bon temps rouler!!!*



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*You'll love the French Quarter with all its Old World shops and buildings. You won't find anything like it, anywhere else in the world. Be sure to stop at our always -hospitable Vistor Information Center at 518 Conti Street.*

*Because New Orleans is located in a crescent of the might Mississippi river, (hence wht nickname, "the Crescent City"), directions are often referred to as Lakeside (North), Riverside (South) Downtown (East), and Uptown (West), and watch out for the many one way streets.*

*\*Items marked with an asterik may be open to the public. Check for dates and hours.*

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**1. \*Jackson Square,** Established in 1721 as a drill field, Jackson was known for more than a century as the Placed' Armes (under the French flag) or the Plaza d' Armas (when Spain owned the colony). The statue of General Jackson on his rearing horse, the work of sculptur Clark Mills, was put in place in 1856.

**2. Pontalba Buildings,** Micaela Almonester de Pontalba, the daughter of the colony's richest man in the Spanish period, Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, built the great twin buildings which bear her name, as luxury apartments and fine ground floor offices and shops. Work was began in 1840 on the 16 row houses and completed in 1849. The almost identical row of the opposite side of Jackson Square was finished in 1851, In the rear you will see

**3. \*St. Louis Cathedral,** This is the oldest cathedral in the United States and the third church on this site. The present church was constructed from 1849-51 to the specifications of the architect J.N.B. de Pouilly. The first two had been parish churches only; when the third was dedicated on Christmas Eve of 1794, it was a cathedral. In 1964 Pope Paul VI designated this a minor basilica. Next door, to the left is

**4. \*Cabildo,** During Spanish rule, this structure housed the governing council, or Cabildo, of the colony. The structure was erected in 1779, but burned in 1788. Don Andres Almonester y Roxas then contributed the funds for construction of a replacement. Built in 1795-99. The splendid wrought iron balcony railing, called the finest work from the Spanish Period in New Orleans, is attributed to Marcelino Hernandez. From this building France, then Spain, then France again, then the United States, the Confederate States then finally the United States again have governed. In a second floor room, known as the Sala Capitular, France ceded the territory of the Louisiana Purchase to the U.S. in 1803. Today a part of the Louisiana State Museum, the Cabildo displays such important items as the “founding stone” of the colony (1699) and the death mask of Napoleon Bonaparte. To the right of St. Louis Cathedral you will see

**5. \*The Presbytere,** in 1791 one Andres Almonester y Roxas began construction of what he, a Spaniard, called the Casa Curial. In French, it is Presbytere, or residence for the clergy serving the parish church. The U. S. took over the Territory in 1801, and completed the building in 1813. It never served as either Casa Curial or Presbytere. In 1853, the city purchased the Presbytere from the wardens of the Cathedral, and is now part of the Louisiana State Museum. Continue down Decatur St.

**cont' 10.**

later restored, but the LaLauries never returned. After she died in Europe, Delphine's body was brought to the city in great secrecy and buried. Some say the house has been haunted by groans, screams and the savage hissing of whips. Perhaps you would like to linger outside this place tonight to hear for yourself. Continue on Royal st.

**11. \*1132 Royal Street, The Gallier House,** James Gallier, Jr., was one of the most illustrious in long line of notable architects. Built in 1857, it presents an excellent opportunity to see how the wealthy people of New Orleans lived just past the middle of the last century. Continue on Royal st, left on St. Philip st., right on Decatur st., right on Dumaine st.

**12. \*632 Dumaine Street, The house of Jean Pascal (“Madame John’s Legacy”),** Many researchers insist this is the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley. Defenders of the present building antiquity think it was erected in 1726. The current owner, the Louisiana State Museum, renovated the structure and f period. The name, Madame John’s Legacy, by which it is identified, is the result of having been given that title in a fictional story, “Tite Poulette,” by George Washington Cable. Left on Royal st.

**13. Pere Antoine’s Alley, Cut in 1831,** this passage was given the official name, Ruelle d’Orleans, Nord, or Orleans Walkway, North, a twin to Ruelle d’Orleans, Sud (see No. 15) half block down

**6. The French Market,** Its buildings have been a vibrant part of the New Orleans scene for more than 165 years. The French Market is anchored at its down river end by the popular farmer’s market areas of long open sheds filled with fresh fruits and vegetables. Long-time shopkeepers, many new shops, fine restaurants, bistros, coffee stands, craft stalls; and a galaxy of shopping pleasures are offered for the entire family. Continue down Decatur St. stay to the right of the fork and left of Esplanade Ave.

**7. \*400 Block of Esplanade, The Old United States Mint.** Fort San Carlos stood here in the 1700’s. The United States completed construction of the Mint in 1839. Now a Louisiana State Museum, the Mint houses both a Jazz and Mardi Gras exhibition. Half block down Esplanade ave. make a left on Decatur st right on Ursuline avenue, right on Chartres st.

**8. \*1113 Chartres Street, Le Carpentier House (“Beauregard House”),** On a part of three city squares which he bought from the Ursuline nuns, a highly regarded New Orleans auctioneer name Joseph Le Carpentier built this handsome residence in 1827. With him lived his daughter and her husband, attorney, Alonzo Morphy. During the bleak winter of 1866-67, following the end of the Civil War, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard, the “Great Creole” rented a room in this house while seeking a job. In recent years, the house and the garden was the residence of the prolific and popular novelist Frances Parkinson Keyes, who adopted New Orleans as her own and who

**14. Royal at Orleans Street, behind the St. Louis Cathedral Garden,** The marble monument is the center of this small, iron fenced garden that was erected by the Minister of the Navy under Napoleon III. Half block down

**15. Pirates Alley,** Alas for its romantic name, and for the legend that somewhere along this passage Major General Jackson conferred with the freebooter Jean and Pierre Lafitte about the forthcoming defense of New Orleans, the alley simply did not exist at the time! It was cut 16 years later (1831), and given the official name, Ruelle d’Orleans, meaning something like Orleans Walkway, South (see also No. 13) Continue on Royal st. to the corner of St. Peter

**16. 640 Royal Street, Maison LeMonnier (First Skyscraper),** Frequently described as the first skyscraper, this three story structure was built in 1811, and the third floor study is regarded as the most beautiful chamber, architecturally, in New Orleans. Wrought into the iron balcony railings can be seen the doctor’s initials, “YLM”. Now turn right on St. Peter st.

**17. 714 St. Peter Street, LeMonnier House,** Built in 1829. This house acquired its most notable occupant in 1860, Antoine Alciatore. Antoine operated a boarding house preparing such succulent dishes that his fame spread and eventually led to his opening the restaurant which gave him an international reputation and which his direct descendants still own and operate. Only a few steps away is

wrote many books about the region. Across the street can be seen

**9. \*1114 Chartres Street, Old Ursuline Convent,** This is one of the oldest structures in the Mississippi Valley (for the other, see No. 12). The Sisters of the Ursula, who came to New Orleans from France in 1727, moved into this structure in 1749. This was the first nunnery in Louisiana, and they conducted the first Catholic school, the first Indian school, the first Negro school, and the first orphanage. The Convent housed Louisiana State Legislature from 1831 to 1834. Continue down Chartres st, left on Barracks st., left on Royal st.

**10. 1140 Royal Street at Gov. Nicholls, LaLaurie House (the “Haunted House”),** This is the city’s most famous private residence, built before 1831, by Louis Barthelemy de Maccarthy (sometimes spelled de Macarty). One of his children, Delphine LaLaurie acquired the house in August, 1831, and it quickly became the scene of brilliant social events. But there were persistent rumors about the LaLaurie servants. In 1833, a next door neighbor told the police she had seen Delphine LaLaurie mercilessly lashing a small Negro slave girl who then fell from the rooftop. In 1834, a fire broke out. Neighbors crashed through the locked door into a smoke choked room and found seven starving people chained leg and neck in the most painful positions. A newspaper suggested that Madame LaLaurie had set the fire. Citizens began to mass outside the house. Suddenly, a carriage burst out of the gate and raced away. The wrecked house was

**18. \*718 St. Peter Street, Maison de Flechier,** This ancient structure is believed to have been commissioned by the well known planter, Etienne Marie de Flechier, after the fire of 1794. A famous name bar now occupies both the building and the magnificent courtyard behind it. Continue on St. Peter st. and left on Dauphine st., left on Toulouse st, right on Royal st.

**19. \*533 Royal Street, Merieult House,** In 1794, fire swept through the center of the city. Only two principal structures escaped the flames. One of them was this dignified building, built in 1792 by Jean Francios Merieult. It now houses the Historic New Orleans Collection of maps, prints, drawings, documents and artifacts. One block down

**20. \*417 Royal Street, Casa Faurie,** Built soon after 1801 for the maternal grandfather of the French Impressionist painter, Edgar Degas. When General Andrew Jackson revisited New Orleans in 1828, he attended lavish banquets here. Across the street

**21. \*400 Block of Royal Street,** Louisiana Supreme Court Building. Erected in 1908-09, this marble edifice was occupied by the Louisiana Wildlife Museum and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial District. continue on Royal Street

**22. 403 Royal Street, Old Louisiana State Bank,** the bank opened for business in 1821; designed by one of the architects of the U.S.