

HENRY CLAY STATUE

2

In 1856, this statue of Henry Clay (1777–1852), the Great Compromiser, Kentucky statesman, and defender of the Second Bank of the United States, was erected on Canal Street at St. Charles Avenue. It was moved to its present location in 1900.
LAFAYETTE SQUARE

FACTORS ROW

3

Built in 1858, this building housed offices of cotton factors (commissioned brokers in the cotton market). The 1873 painting *A Cotton Office in New Orleans* by Edgar Degas depicts the cotton brokerage business of his uncle, Michel Musson, which was located here.
CARONDELET ST. AT PERDIDO ST.

HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING

4

Built in 1921, this was the headquarters of the former Hibernia National Bank (1870–2005). Hibernia National Bank was once the oldest and largest bank in Louisiana, and this building was the tallest building in the state until 1932 when the state capitol was built.
313 CARONDELET ST.

COTTON EXCHANGE

5

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange (1871–1964) was established as a centralized forum for the trade of cotton and as a competitor to the New York Cotton Exchange. This building completed in 1921 was the third exchange building constructed on this corner, the heart of the cotton district.
231 CARONDELET ST.

OLD FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

6

Built in 1923, this building was the first permanent home of the New Orleans Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The branch operated here until moving to 525 St. Charles Avenue in 1966.
147 CARONDELET ST.

WHITNEY BANK BUILDING

7

Built in 1910, this was the headquarters of the former Whitney National Bank for over a century. Established in 1883, Whitney was New Orleans' oldest continually operating financial institution.
228 ST. CHARLES AVE.

FIRST BANK OF THE U.S. BRANCH

8

The First Bank of the United States (1791–1811) was headquartered in Philadelphia with eight branches across the country. In 1805, the New Orleans branch opened on this site. It was one of only two banks in the city.
301 CHARTRES ST.

BANK OF LOUISIANA

9

Designed by Benjamin Fox and completed in 1825, this building was the home of the Bank of Louisiana from 1836–1871.
334 ROYAL ST.

1 NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA

Established in 1915, it is the oldest branch in the Federal Reserve System. The New Orleans Branch has been located on this site since 1966.
525 ST. CHARLES AVE.

The Second Bank of the United States (1816–1836) was headquartered in Philadelphia with 26 branches across the country. In 1817, the New Orleans branch opened in this building.
343 ROYAL ST.

Founded in 1818, the Louisiana State Bank was the first bank established following Louisiana's admission to the Union. This building, completed in 1822, was the last structure designed by nationally prominent architect Benjamin H. Latrobe. Considered the "Father of American Architecture," his work includes the U.S. Capitol.
403 ROYAL ST.

The building was constructed in 1795 by Vincent Rillieux, great-grandfather of French painter Edgar Degas. It was purchased in 1805 to house the Banque de la Louisiane, the first bank established after the Louisiana Purchase.
417 ROYAL ST.

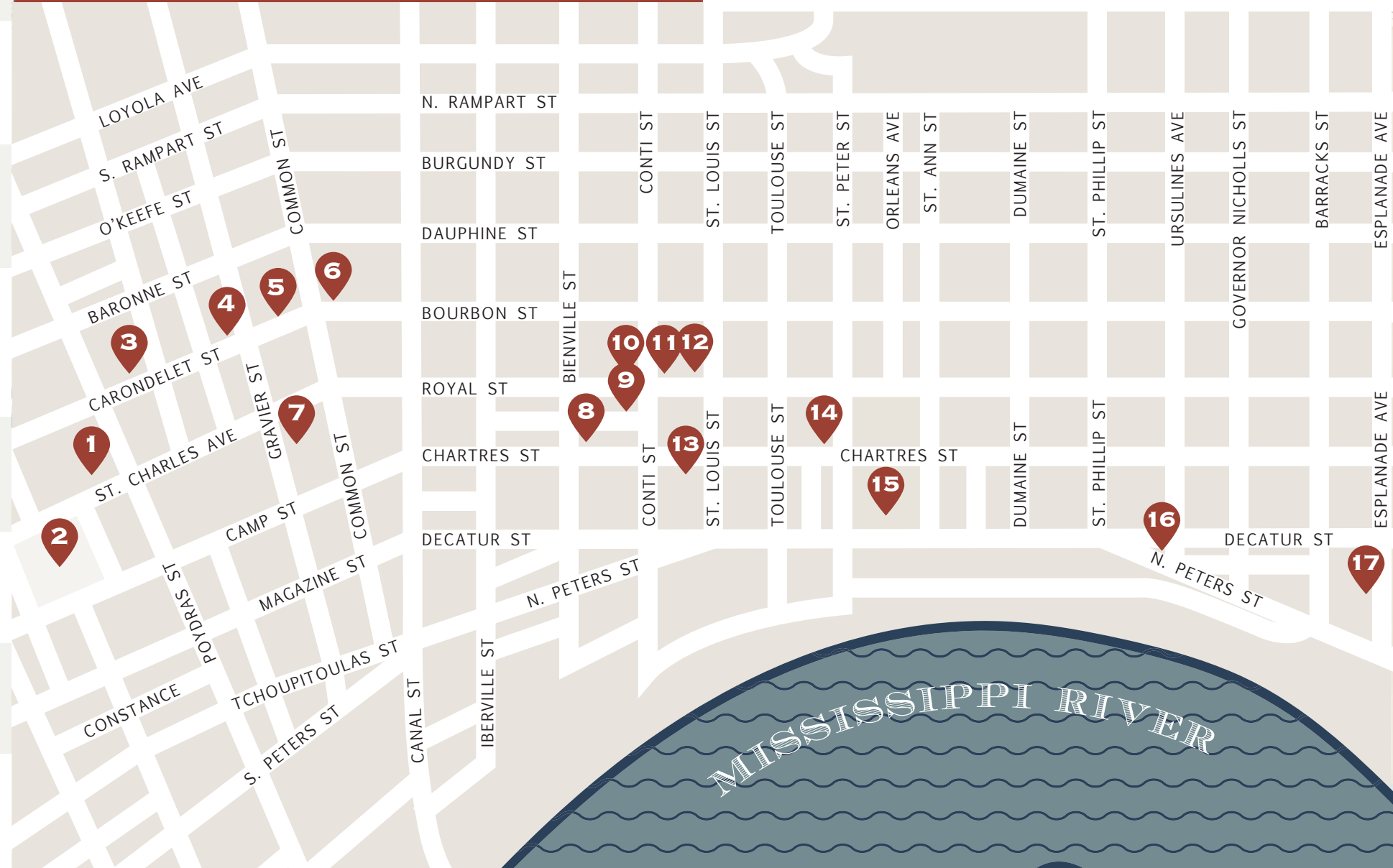
The present structure dates to around 1799 and served as a meeting place for planters and merchants and as a slave exchange. It is said to be the site where Andrew Jackson met Jean Lafitte to discuss the Battle of New Orleans.
440 CHARTRES ST.

Built as the seat of the Spanish municipal government in New Orleans, this building dates to the late 1790s. It has since served as a city hall, courthouse, prison, and museum. In 1803, it was the site of the Louisiana Purchase transfer.
701 CHARTRES ST.

Andrew Jackson was a decorated general, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, seventh president of the United States, a fierce defender of states' rights, and notoriously distrustful of banks. He effectively killed the Second Bank of the United States with a veto of its recharter in 1832.
JACKSON SQUARE

Beginning as a Native American trading post, the French Market has operated on the same site since 1791, making it America's oldest public market.
URSULINES AT N. PETERS ST.

The U.S. Mint in New Orleans (1838–1861 and 1879–1909) was the only southern mint to resume operations after the Civil War and the only mint to produce both U.S. and Confederate coinage.
400 ESPLANADE AVE.



SECOND BANK OF THE U.S. BRANCH

LOUISIANA STATE BANK

BANQUE DE LA LOUISIANE

MASPERO'S EXCHANGE

THE CABILDO

ANDREW JACKSON STATUE

THE FRENCH MARKET

OLD U.S. MINT