A view of the lower Pontalba building in Jackson Square. The upper and lower Pontalba buildings which flank either side of Jackson Square, were built by Micaela Almonester, the Baroness de Pontalba. The Baroness inherited much of the property from her father Andres Almonester y Roxas, the wealthy Spaniard whose money financed the St. Louis Cathedral, and made it her priority to beautify the area.

The LaLaurie mansion on the corner of Royal and Governor Nicholls streets. Built in 1831, the house is a fine example of the Creole townhome style which is found throughout the French Quarter for its Connection to Delphine LaLaurie, whose cruelty to her slaves earned her a place among the most infamous murderers of New Orleans, the LaLaurie mansion also exemplifies the period in which it was built and serves as a symbol of the transition period that the city underwent in the early nineteenth century. Not only does the building display hallmarks of Creole architectural styles, but it also shows signs of the building American influence in New Orleans in the Neoclassical motifs that appear throughout the structure.

The虱Louis Cathedral in Jackson Square is undoubtedly one of the architectural crown jewels of New Orleans. The current structure dates from 1854, the previous structure being destroyed (along with much of the city) in a colossal fire. The current structure features a central bell tower designed by famed architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe, completed shortly before his death in 1820.

The French Quarter of New Orleans is home to some of the most fascinating and beautiful historic architecture in the American South. The variety of styles and buildings is as varied, colorful, and varied as the people who have made the city what it is today. From the origins as a flimsy, backwater colonial outpost of the French empire, to its time as a Spanish city, to its absorption into the United States, each period and people have left their mark on the city, specifically what is now New Orleans as a "gumbo," but this comparison nonetheless holds a great amount of truth to it; as the French, Spanish, British, American, and Africans mingled and blended in the city's history, no period or people were left untouched.

The Vieux Carré

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