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. 625 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 first 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 Rihon, great-grandfather of French painter Edgar Degas. It was purchased in 1802 by master weaver Louis Tabaret to house the Banque de la Louisiane, the first bank established after the Louisiana Purchase.

417 ROYAL ST.

The present structure dates to around 1790 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 was first used 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 staunchly opposed to 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 1719, making it America’s oldest public market.

501 CHARTRES ST.

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.

The U.S. Mint at New Orleans (1795–1861) was located on Canal Street with 26 branches across the country. In 1817, the New Orleans branch opened in this building.

18 PETIT ST.

The Federal Reserve System has been located on this site since 1966.

100 PETIT ST.

The U.S. Mint in New Orleans (1810–1820 and 1845–1861) was located on Canal Street with 26 branches across the country. In 1817, the New Orleans branch opened in this building.

525 ST. CHARLES AVE.

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.

625 ST. CHARLES AVE.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange (1871–1964) was established as a centralized forum for the trade of cotton and as a competitor to the London Cotton Exchange. The 1873 painting A Cotton Office in New Orleans is a depiction of the cotton brokerage business of his uncle, Michel Musson, which was located here.

313 CARONDELET ST.

Built in 1923, this building was the first permanent home of the New Orleans Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The branch opened here and moved to 525 St. Charles Avenue in 1966.

231 CARONDELET 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 ESPLANADE AVE.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange (1858–1944) was established as a centralized forum for the trade of cotton and as a competitor to the London Cotton Exchange. This building completed in 1923 was the first exchange building constructed on this corner, the heart of the cotton district.

231 CARONDELET ST.

Built in 1855, the building housed offices of cotton factors (commissioned brokers in the cotton market). The 1873 painting of a Cotton Office at New Orleans by Edgar Degas depicts the cotton brokerage business of the canvas, Michel Musson, who lived here.

313 CARONDELET ST.

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.

147 CARONDELET ST.

In 1856, this statue of Henry Clay (1777–1852), the Great Compromiser, 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.

147 ROYAL ST.

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501 CHARTRES ST.

Ursulines at N. Peters St.

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