LIVING WITH HISTORY IN NEW ORLEANS' NEIGHBORHOODS



PRESERVATION RESOURCE CENTER OF NEW ORLEANS INVITES YOU TO EXPLORE THE LOCAL SIDE OF LIFE IN MID-CITY, WHERE NEW ORLEANIANS GO TO REMEMBER THE "WAY IT WAS."



d-City is the heart of New Orleans, the area where locals come when they want to remember what makes this city the generous, pleasure-loving, hard-boiled town that it is. Stop by any of the neighborhood eateries here—for elegant dining in a quaint old church at Christian's or at the numerous Formica counter favorites of the locals—and you'll probably find a judge, or an architect, or an Uptown socialite at the table beside you. You'll also find the residents of this solid neighborhood, which developed over the last century as a working and middle class, family-oriented area. Today the sense of old-time community is ever apparent in the wide porches with their metal gliders or hanging wooden swings constantly in motion. The architecture, like the residents, is unpretentious, solid, and pure New Orleans. Mid-City showcases the spirit of a true neighborhood as defined by that unique measure of camaraderie found only in this city: It has its own Mardi Gras parading society. The Krewe of Mid-City, founded in 1933 by a

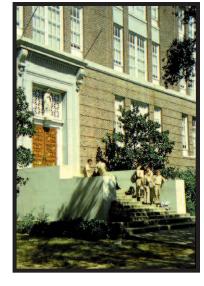




group of area businessmen, is the fifth oldest Carnival marching organization in New Orleans.

In 1913 a young engineer named Albert Baldwin Wood made Mid-City habitable when he developed the screw pump, a device that allowed water to be pumped from land situated below sea level. Before that, this charming neighborhood was poorly drained swampland that was easily prone to

flooding and generally swarmed with mosquitoes. Turpentine works, lumberyards and other industries flourished along the New Basin Canal, dug in 1832 on the present path of Interstate 10, and along Canal Street. The whole area



was known as "back o' town" because it was "back of" the natural levees along which the city first developed. The most substantial mid-19th century developments were the cemeteries along the natural high ground at the intersection of Canal Street and present-day City Park Avenue.

Mid-City today has several beautiful oak-lined avenues, including Jefferson Davis Parkway, the sec-

ond widest street in the city. Because the area developed largely after 1900, it offers a wonderfully coherent collection of shotgun houses. It is a multicultural area with some moderately priced homes and plenty of rentals. Commercial areas along Tulane Avenue and Canal Street make shopping convenient,

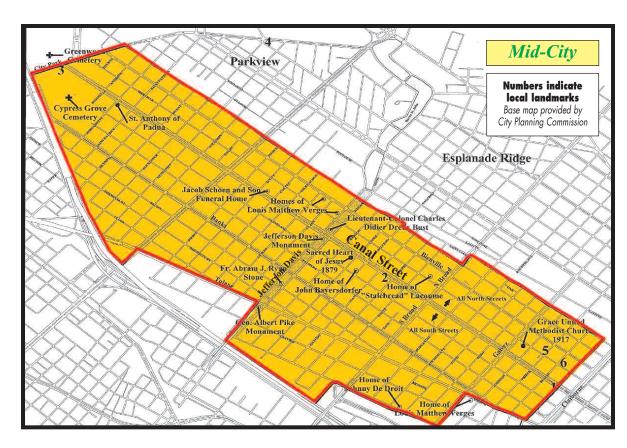
while mixed-use areas along Carrollton Avenue offer services, coffee shops and restaurants. The streetcar that linked this part of Canal Street to the Central Business District from 1861 to 1964 is currently being restored and will be operating by 2004 with a spur line



connecting Canal Street to nearby City Park. Its fixed rail lines will certainly prove an incentive for more residents and businesses to discover this convenient district in the heart of the city.

Neighbors here feel strongly about their historic architecture. Recently, when developers suggested demolishing buildings on Canal Street for a gas station, a group of residents banded together to buy the properties and renovate them. The Mid-City Neighborhood Association organizes regular cleanups, polices blight and stays in touch with members through newsletters and an internet site.





HIGHLIGHTS

We encourage you to use good judgment and common sense in touring the neighborhood.

B. Wood's invention of the screw pump increased dry land in New Orleans sevenfold, making it possible for the first time to build from the Mississippi River to the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. Factories and government agencies rushed to build on new in-town locations. One outstanding building project was the Criminal Courts Building, now on the National Register of Historic Places, constructed at Tulane and Broad streets in 1929. The area just behind the court building and parish prison was once Jane Alley, a street of modest houses. It was here that Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong was born on August 4, 1901, in the home of his maternal grandmother. A plaque marks the approximate location of the building.

Walk or bike the stretch of Jeff Davis between Tulane and Bayou St. John, taking a good look up lovely tree-shaded Banks Street and Bienville Street as you pass. Jefferson Davis Parkway honors the former president of the Confederacy, whose statue stands near the intersection of Jeff Davis and Canal. It also honors 19th-century Cuban revolutionary Jose Marti, whose statue near Tulane Avenue was erected in 1996 in honor of New Orleans' support of Cuba's fight against Spanish colonial government in the 1800s.





1718 Bienville founds city of Nouvelle Orleans, now the Vieux Carré

1803 Louisiana Purchase

1807 U.S Act of Congress gives city of New Orleans title to military commons, part of which becomes lower Canal Street

1816 Mississippi River breaks levee and floods much of city

1832 New Basin Canal opens

1849 (May 3) Flooding through Sauve's crevasse (river ridge) inundates
Mid-City and parts of French Quarter

1861 Streetcars installed on Canal Street

1899 Sewerage and Water Board
established to implement drainage
program that would make wet
parts of city, especially Mid-City,
habitable

1913 Albert Baldwin Wood invents screw pump, vastly improving drainage in low-lying parts of city

1937 Turning basin of New Basin Canal filled

1938 New Basin Canal from S. Rampart to Claiborne Avenue covered

1970s Pontchartrain Expressway constructed atop bed of New Basin Canal

1993 Mid-City named National Register
Historic District

Annual Neighborhood Events

February: "A Chocolate Affair"
 August: Night Out Against Crime
 December: Mid-City Festival of Lights

Neighborhood Organizations

 Mid-City Neighborhood Association (www.mcno.org)

• Mid-City Community Development Corporation





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