THE UPTOWN DISTRICT
The Uptown Historic District, the nomination of which is now being prepared for review by the State Review Committee for the National Register, will be one of the largest districts in the City of New Orleans. It is bounded by Magazine Street, Napoleon Avenue, and the 1200 block of Tchoupitoulas Street. The district, which encompasses an area of over 1,500 acres, is one of the largest and most significant areas of historic buildings in the city. The district includes a wide variety of architectural styles and periods, ranging from the early 19th century to the late 20th century. The architectural styles represented in the district include Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian, and Colonial Revival. The district is significant for its rich history and its role in the development of the city's cultural and architectural heritage.

THE ST. CHARLES AVENUE DISTRICT
The St. Charles Avenue Historic District is a major thoroughfare in the city of New Orleans. The district is known for its mansions, churches, and other significant buildings that date back to the 19th century. The district is located along St. Charles Avenue, which was originally laid out in the 1830s and has been a major transportation route since that time. The district includes many of the city's most famous landmarks, such as the St. Charles Hotel, the Louisiana State Capitol, and the old Carondelet Street Fire Station. The district is significant for its role in the city's history and its contribution to the city's architectural heritage.

THE GARDEN DISTRICT
The Garden District, also known as the Garden District National Register Historic District, is one of the most prominent and visually appealing districts in the city of New Orleans. The district is located along Magazine Street, which is lined with a series of mansions and other significant buildings. The district is significant for its role in the city's history and its contribution to the city's architectural heritage.

THE IRISH CHANNEL
The Irish Channel, also known as the Irish Channel Historic District, is one of the most prominent and visually appealing districts in the city of New Orleans. The district is located along Magazine Street, which is lined with a series of mansions and other significant buildings. The district is significant for its role in the city's history and its contribution to the city's architectural heritage.
The early 19th century saw a decrease in the 19th century retail uses in the area, and a growing emphasis on lower strength and manufacturing complexes. This is apparent in the Mississippi Warehouse at 801-59 S. Front Street, dating from the 1880's and the Leeds Iron Foundry, a Gothic Revival industrial structure at 917-23 Tchoupitoulas Street, dating from 1896 to replace the courthouse and narrow lots oriented to rear courtyards. The Vieux Carre was under French and Spanish rule during the eighteenth century and both architectural influences are very much in evidence in the district today. Despite infill and subsequent redevelopment, close to fifty percent of the Vieux Carre's contributing elements still have them. In their day these dependencies contained the cellars, servants quarters, and servants quarters. It seems clear that the Creole influence was the main cultural impetus behind the use of courtyards and dependencies.

The East Coast American architectural influence began to be strongly felt by the late 19th century. This Revival period (1830's). However, since the Vieux Carre had already developed significantly with its brick and narrow lots oriented to rear courtyards, the American architectural style of the rear courtyard tradition for most of the nineteenth century dominated in the fabulous semi-detached houses that are part of the Vieux Carre in the late 19th century. The East Coast architectural styles are further developed in the Creole style townhouses, the Americans heavy cast-iron railings, mostly in the Italianate style.

The Vieux Carre Commission
SHOTGUN HOUSE
So-called because a shot could pass through the
entire length of the house and out the back
door, these modest houses were well suited to
the narrow lots of New Orleans. Shotguns
were almost always built of wood and raised
off the ground on brick piers. Because most
shotguns were built during the last quarter of
the nineteenth century, their fronts were often
decorated in the elaborate, picturesque styles
of the day.

CREOLE COTTAGE
Similar to the small urban houses of France and
the West Indies and built of either stuccoed
brick or of wood, these simple gable-sided
houses were built all over New Orleans until
the Civil War. Kitchens were always in separate
buildings located in the rear courtyard. Early
cottages generally used the attic only for
storage, but after 1830 they became more
elaborate and fine dormers were added to the
roofs to bring light and air to attic bedrooms.

RAISED COTTAGE
Largely derived from the French Colonial
plantation house, the raised cottage had its
principal floor raised two to eight feet above
the ground on brick walls or piers, which
enclosed spaces that were used only for storage.
This type of one and one-half story house was
popular in the American suburbs where front
yards and surrounding gardens were made
possible by the larger lots found in the
suburban developments of the 1830s and later.

TOWNHOUSE
Usually two or three stories high and built of brick,
these houses were built in and around the
Vieux Carre throughout the nineteenth century.
The main house was used by the family, while
the kitchen and servants' quarters were in the
rear wing facing the courtyard. The French
generally did not live on the first floor, but
the Americans did, and preferred to enter their
houses through a fine front door opening
directly into a stair hall.

FRONT GALLERY HOUSE
Similar in plan and function to the American
townhouse, this type was often built of
wood and set back from the sidewalk.
The verandahs (or galleries) on the front were
used as outdoor living spaces which opened onto
the front gardens and tree-lined streets of the
neighborhoods built up after the 1830s. Many
of the large houses in and around the Garden
district are of this type. Because lots were
generally larger here, side and front gardens
were common.

LIVING IN NEW ORLEANS
is an exhibit with a simple message. That message
is that the abundance of New Orleans' nineteenth-century houses, both large and small,
have endowed the city with a rich legacy that
remains as one of its greatest assets: a residential
environment outstanding among American
cities.

The exhibit delivers its message both through
two-dimensional exhibit material and through
the exhibit's physical setting itself, a 140 year
old cottage that has been saved from destruction
and that will once again function as a residence
after EXPO '84, placed on a new site. One room
of the cottage is decorated and furnished in
the manner of the period in which the house
was built. The remaining two rooms house
exhibit material relating to New Orleans
neighborhoods and to a selection of five of the
most prevalent house types that visitors to New
Orleans would see should they tour the city's
historic districts. The house's side gallery
opens onto a period garden demonstrating
traditional patterns of gardening in New Orleans.

The small one and one-half story Creole cottage
with open side entrance gallery was originally
located on Erato street near the World's Fair
site, but had to be either demolished or moved
because it was in the right-of-way for the new
Mississippi River Bridge. The house was
bought by Clarence Pugh, who planned to move
the house to a vacant lot in the Lower Garden District. Because of his dedication
to New Orleans historic architecture, Mr. Pugh
agreed to let the house be moved into the exhibit
hall of the World's Fair to be the basis of the
PRC exhibit. After the fair, the house will be
moved to the new site where it will become
Mr. Pugh's home.

The first floor of the house has two rooms
16 feet by 16 feet and one room 8 feet by 16;
the attic provides additional space for one or
two rooms. Originally the kitchen for the house
was located in a separate building to the rear
across the back of the lot. The house has a
gable roof pitched toward the front and rear,
originally slated, and one dormer with slate
cheeks. The arched and pedimented dormer
is delicate and typical of the 1830's and earlier.
Double-hung windows are placed at the gable,
on the left side, and on the front facade.

Opening onto the right-side gallery are double
French doors, glazed. The house's shutter are
louvered on the front and solid battened on the
gallery. The wood pillars of the gallery are
typical early Greek Revival in feeling. The front
door is six paneled and transomed; the stoop
brick and the garden fence wood picket.

The Preservation Resource Center is a private,
non-profit volunteer organization initially
funded by the Junior League of New Orleans
and now self-funded through memberships,
projects and donations. LIVING IN NEW ORLEANS
fulfills the purpose of the PRC, to
promote the preservation of New Orleans'
historic architecture and neighborhoods, and is
the PRC's salute to New Orleans on the
occasion of its own tenth anniversary.

Funding for the exhibit was made possible by
generous donations and by over 5000 people
who paid $25 or more to have names imprinted
on bricks. The 7500 bricks have been laid as
core of permanent improvements to the Fulton
Street Mall on the World's Fair site.