Faubourg Bouligny became a major real estate promotion in the mid-1830's as a result of the fact that the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad made a long stop on Louis Bouligny's plantation, on its 5-mile trip to the city of Carrollton. The Faubourg originally extended from Gen. Taylor St. to Upperline St. The surveyor of the Faubourg was Pierre Benjamin Bouligny, a former lieutenant in the French army, at a time when New Orleans was enamored of France. It is understandable why the main avenue was named after the Emperor, with the parallel streets named after places associated with his successes: his victories at Milan, Austerlitz, Berlin (now Gen. Pershing), Marengo, Constantinople, and Jena. Young Bonaparte first joined his troops at Valence; Bordeaux and Lyons are French cities that are closely related to Napoleon's career. It is odd that there is a Cadiz St., as Cadiz was the center of Spanish forces who resisted Napoleon.
TOUR NOTE: This is a self guided tour of exterior facades only. Christine Moe, Chuck Sanders, Paul Grappe, John Ferguson. 
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1. LAURENCE SQUARE, Napoleon at Magazine. On November 24, 1858, Carl Kohl sold the City of Jefferson lots 1 to 10, where the City Hall, Market or other public buildings could be built. Carl Kohl directed that lots 11-20 facing on Napoleon Avenue be used for erecting a public square with a proviso that if it were not used for a public square, it would revert to his heirs. The Neighborhood Branch of the Public Library is on the Square.

2. 4330 MAGAZINE ST., Casamento's Restaurant. Established in 1919, Casamento's serves the best fried and raw oysters in town. The interior is completely tiled. The restaurant is truly a New Orleans institution. Open noon to 1:30 p.m., 5:30 to 9 p.m., closed Monday and from the middle of June to Labor Day.

3. 4317 MAGAZINE ST. Second District Police Station. Built in 1899, this is perhaps the oldest continually operating civic building in New Orleans, and has recently been renovated.

4. 4210 MAGAZINE ST., LaCaridad Restaurant. This is one of the best Cuban restaurants in the city. Quite a number of Latins live in this area. 824-26 MARGENGO ST. This interesting building was built in the 1870's as a firehouse, and is well preserved. It's good condition makes it a landmark building, since most of the old masonry firehouses of this time period are in poor repair.

5. 4190 CONSTANCE ST. This building, which is shown on the 1853 Robinson atlas of New Orleans, is of great importance because of the highly sophisticated structural appearance of the front galleries. As such, it is one of a very few examples of the so-called Stick Style in New Orleans.

6. 4190 TCHOUPITOUSLA. This simple and slightly raised cottage has been dated at roughly 1845-1855. The very fine Greek key front door frame is the only form of architecturally sophisticated decoration on the exterior.

7. 4190 MAGAZINE ST. This splendid raised cottage represents the climax of the evolution of this house type in New Orleans, with fitted Corinthian columns and an Ionic order window frame. The house was built in the 1870's.

8. 4193 MAGAZINE ST., Market Square, Upperline St. and Prytania St. This triangle of land was formerly the Prytania Market. Plans are underway by the Parkway and Park Commission to landscape this triangle of land.

9. 4193 ST. CHARLES. A rare example of Second Empire style house, probably built in the early 1860's, this building should be restored so as to preserve it's original appearance.

10. 4172 ST. CHARLES. This huge Romanesque mansion, built by W.P. Brown in 1892, and designed by Favrot and Landpas, is the largest house in Boulligny and the most impressive house standing on the avenue.

11. 4152 ST. CHARLES AVENUE. Academy of the Sacred Heart was built in 1857.

12. 4144 ST. CHARLES. Built in 1890 for John Wallis, this house can be located in the Shingle Style. It is perhaps the finest house by Thomas Sullivan that still remains on the avenue. Note that the carriage house is also preserved.

13. 4101 ST. CHARLES. Built in 1886, this house was the residence of the architects Thomas Sullivan until 1893. Note the use of small window panes, a Queen Anne trait, and the combination of a brick first floor and a stucco second story.

14. 4000 ST. CHARLES, Rayne Memorial Methodist Church. Built in 1875 and designed by Charles Lewis Hillier, Rayne Memorial is a fine detailed Gothic style church, noted for it's brickwork.

15. 3600 PRYTANIA ST., Fabacher Row. Photo from the Collection of the Louisiana State Museum.

16. 3635 MAGAZINE ST., Valence Street Baptist Church. Built in 1885, this is the first of many works in this area by the noted architect Thomas Sullivan. The church, designed in the Queen Anne style, is a rarity for the nation as well as the city. See photo.

17. 4271 PERRY ST. This raised cottage, probably built before the Civil War, is distinguished by the delicate transom details. The house originally faced Valance Street.

18. 4602 PRYTANIA ST. A fine example of what is most likely an ante-bellum cottage, with pedimented window frames along the facade.

19. 1533 VALENCE ST. This raised cottage represents the climax of the evolution of this house type in New Orleans, with fitted Corinthian columns and an Ionic order window frame. The house was built in the 1870's.

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