



Information Technology: Bridging Recovery and  
Discovery for Sustainable Economies

New Orleans, Louisiana

22nd Annual Conference of the IIMA

October 10, 11, and 12, 2011

Voyez-vous à la Nouvelle-Orléans l'année prochaine.

# New Orleans: History, Architecture, Music, Food

The Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812) made Andrew Jackson a national hero and won him the presidency in 1828. His statue is the center piece of Jackson Square, with the historic St. Louis Cathedral as backdrop.



Architecture, music, and food, are considered the holy trinity of what makes New Orleans different from other major cities in the United States. Tourists often remark that they feel as if they are in a European city; and, of course, in part they are right. What surprises tourists, however, is that the architecture in the French Quarter is not French—it's Spanish.



Although the French settled New Orleans, it was the Spanish, governing the city in the second half of the 18th century, who gave the French Quarter its style by rebuilding the city after two great fires. Visitors can see that Spanish influence in famous restaurants like Pat O'Brien's (left) and The Court of Two Sisters—and perhaps enjoy a hurricane or sazerac.



There are a few examples of original French architecture in the French Quarter today. Pirate Jean Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop (1772), located on Bourbon Street, is said to be the oldest bar in the United States. The building escaped the great fire of 1788 that leveled much of New Orleans. Built on a burnt-out lot in 1789, Madame John's Legacy (right), one of the finest examples Louisiana Creole design, escaped the second great fire of 1795.



Michaela Pontalba was responsible for the French-style mansard roofs on the Cabildo and Presbytere—the Spanish municipal government buildings on either side of the St. Louis Cathedral. She had planned to use mansard roofs on her apartment buildings (1850s) that now stand on either side of the Square. After the city council redesigned their buildings, the Baroness discovered the cost and redesigned her apartments with pitched roofs to save money.



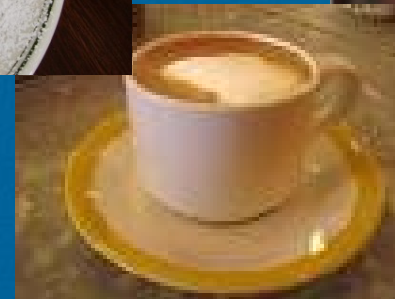
# New Orleans is known for music, especially Jazz.

- New Orleans is the birthplace of Jazz and famous musicians like Louis Armstrong.
- Cajun music is also an important part of New Orleans, with its French influence.



# New Orleans is also known for its food.

- Visitors come to sample Creole dishes like fried crawfish, red beans and rice, jambalaya, gumbo, crawfish etouffee, po boys, soft-shell crabs and beignets
- They also come to for cafe au lait, hurricanes, and sazeracs





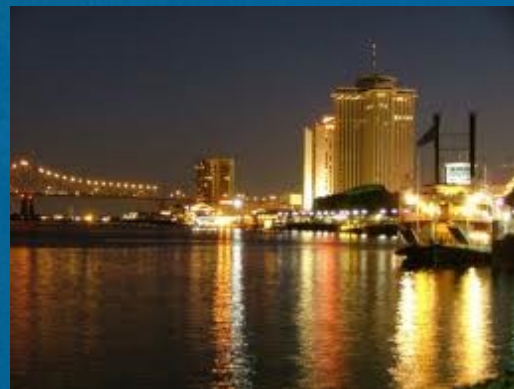
# New Orleans is also known its restaurants.

- Antoine's is a classic Creole restaurant from the 1840s
- Arnaud's is the home of Shrimp Remoulade
- Galatoire's is the grand dame of New Orleans' old-line restaurants
- Café Du Monde is a European style café were the beignets are delicious with a cup or two of cafe au lait with chickory

Visit the links above and make reservations early—months in advance perhaps—to dine like French royalty or wealth Louisiana plantation aristocrats.

## Entertainment for IIMA

View the New Orleans skyline—both old and new—while enjoying a two-hour dinner cruise from the heart of the French Quarter. Let the riverboat Natchez take you back when cotton was king and life was slow and graceful as the current on the Mississippi.



Hotels abound in New Orleans, and we are strongly considering hotels in the French Quarter or immediately adjacent on Canal Street and St. Charles Avenue. If we don't stay in the French Quarter, attendees can ride one of the famous St. Charles street cars to visit the Quarter.

