The St. Louis Cathedral in Jackson Square is undeniably one of the architectural crown jewels of New Orleans. The current structure dates from 1794, the previous structure being destroyed (along with much of the city) in a colossal fire. The current structure features a central bell tower designed by famed architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe, completed shortly before his death in 1820.

The LaLaurie mansion on the corner of Royal and Governor Nicholls streets. Built in 1831, the house is a fine example of the Creole townhome style which is found throughout the French Quarter. Infamous for its connection to Delphine LaLaurie, whose cruelty to her slaves earned her a place among the most infamous murderers of New Orleans, the LaLaurie mansion also exemplifies the period in which it was built and serves as a symbol of the transition period that the city underwent in the early nineteenth century. Not only does the building display hallmarks of Creole architectural styles, but it also shows signs of the building American influence in New Orleans in the Neoclassical motifs that appear throughout the structure.

The Presbytere or the Casa Curial as it was known at its construction in 1791, was built to be the home of the Capuchin monks in New Orleans. The Presbytere, despite its name and intended function, never actually housed any clergy or even saw any other religious use. The building, designed by Guillaume de la Cabeillo, took much longer to complete than the Cabildo, construction finally ending in 1813. Before the additions to the structure by the Baroness Pontalba in the 1840s, the Presbytere, like the Cabildo, was two stories, built of brick, with a flat, balustraded roof, decorated with ums.

LaLaurie's Blacksmith Shop. This structure is an excellent example of the Creole Cottage style of building that took root in New Orleans after a wave of immigrants from Saint Domingue (present day Haiti) arrived in the city during the late eighteenth century. LaLaurie's Blacksmith Shop was constructed in 1795, and as its name suggests, claims at least a mythical connection to the famous pirate. The symmetrical design of the structure and its surrounding doors which open the interior to the exterior, are very much influenced by the set of structures that were found on Saint Domingue and other Caribbean islands, the idea being to maximize the amount of exposure to breeze and to minimize the sweltering heat of the climate.