Growing Back Smaller

A shrinking city is in fact a denser, richer, more vibrant city. Prior to European settlement little over 200 years ago, the area known as the French Quarter was the site of a small settlement called La Place d'Armes. The place became New Orleans, and the French Quarter was its heart. The city’s roots run deep, through the French, Spanish, and American periods. The city’s geographic location remains a major factor in its growth, as it is situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, making it a key point for trade and commerce.

In the 19th century New Orleans suffered damage from at least two hurricane events, including Katrina. The city is currently expected to face similar threats in the future due to its geographic location. The city has made great strides in recovering from Hurricane Katrina, but the process has been slow and challenging. The city is working to address the environmental challenges it faces, including the loss of wetlands and the impact of climate change.

In his book, “New Orleans: The Making of an Urban Landscape,” geographer, historian, and architect Eric Price argues that New Orleans is a city that is shaped by its environment. The city’s geography and its relationship with the Mississippi River have been key factors in its development. The city’s location has also been a key factor in its resilience, as it has been able to adapt to changing conditions.

To make New Orleans resilient and sustainable, a number of initiatives have been undertaken. The city is working to protect its wetlands, which are important for protecting the city from storms. The city is also working to improve its infrastructure, including its stormwater management systems, to better handle the effects of climate change.

New Orleans is a city that is deeply connected to its environment, and its future will depend on its ability to adapt to the challenges it faces. The city is working to ensure that its residents can continue to enjoy the beauty and richness of the city, and that it remains a vibrant and resilient place for generations to come.
Nearly thirty hurricanes hit New Orleans in the second half of the 19th century. Whole House Fan
Fan Coil Unit
Ducted Air Path
N
and Water Board, and remains as such today. Merging of the Drainage Commission with the

Between 1840 and 1900 New Orleans dropped to 12th place in national rank of most populated cities. Therefore, in the

The Industrial Canal is dredged, its purpose is to provide
The Port of New Orleans finishes construction

New Orleans experienced at least a dozen hurricanes
in the first half of the 20th century. The city's population increased to

Despite this lull in prosperity
Development
of the Industrial Canal. Its purpose is to provide

51 people are killed. Flood of 1927. Called the worst
Lakefront improvement project

With advancement of civic infrastructure, including the continued

The Corps begins building hurricane levees.

1905
20,000 PEOPLE
CITY DENSIFICATION:

15,000 PEOPLE
CITY DENSIFICATION:

1,700 square miles of low elevation / high risk areas
relocate to low risk areas.

Prominent citizens came to realize that without an adequate drainage and sewerage system and an adequate supply of drinking
in New Orleans. After many years of minimal or failed efforts to improve municipal services

inadequate or nonexistent
for its population, during war and economic decline and through the continued neglect of the levee system, New Orleans' population continued to grow and the city

in the 20th century.

Ward developed.

But the people cannot have wells, and so they take rain-water. Neither can they

in the first half of the 20th century. New Orleans experienced at least a dozen hurricanes

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