

The relationship between **Honduras** and New Orleans began with the city's fruit companies at the turn of the 19th century.



United and Standard fruit companies imported bananas to the United States from Honduras, and many Honduran workers followed in the early 1900s.

THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

Both New Orleans-based United and Standard fruit companies had large presences in Honduras starting in about 1899. Both companies grew bananas in Honduras and imported them to the United States through the Port of New Orleans. The head of United Fruit Company, Samuel Zemurray, even orchestrated a coup in Honduras.

Hondurans moved to New Orleans to work for the companies, either on the docks or in offices. Some Hondurans who worked for the fruit companies stayed in Honduras, but sent their children to Catholic schools in New Orleans.

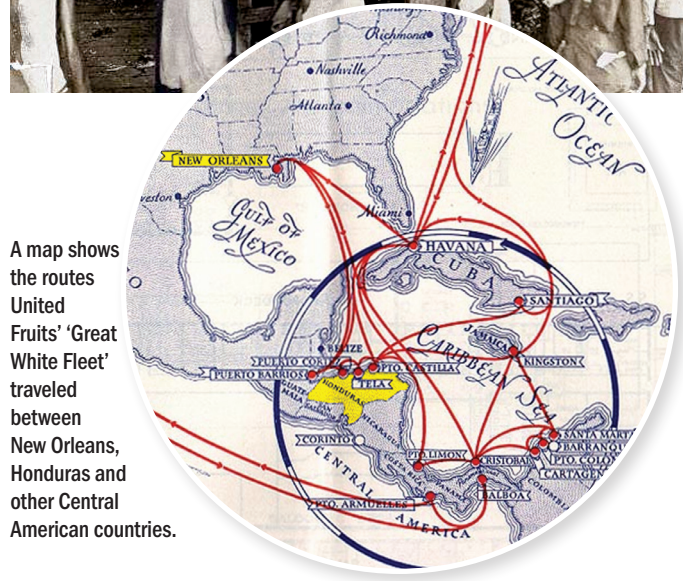
A greater number of Hondurans began moving to New Orleans in the 1950s, settling in the lower Garden District. The immigrants found a church home at St. Teresa of Avila on Prytania Street, which features a statue of Our Lady of Suyapa, the patron saint of Honduras. The population gradually migrated to Kenner, Terrytown and other areas in Jefferson Parish. In 2010, Jefferson Parish had the fourth-largest Honduran population, by county, in the United States.

In 2005 following Hurricane Katrina, thousands of Hondurans moved to New Orleans to help repair the flooded city.

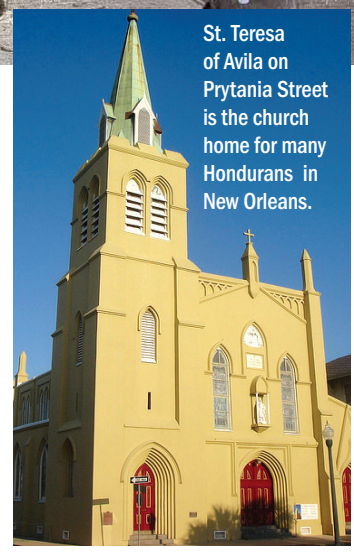


Honduran and Mexican folkloric dance are the core of the Hispano-America Dance Group, shown here at the Louisiana Children's Museum.

THE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE



A map shows the routes United Fruits' 'Great White Fleet' traveled between New Orleans, Honduras and other Central American countries.



St. Teresa of Avila on Prytania Street is the church home for many Hondurans in New Orleans.



A Honduran-run taco truck near Lowes on Elysian Fields Avenue caters to Honduran day laborers.