

BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
HISTORICAL
MEMOIRS
OF
CADDO PARISH
LOUISIANA



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MEMOIRS OF NORTHWEST LOUISIANA.

CHAPTER I.

CADDO PARISH AND SHREVEPORT CITY—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY—WATERCOURSES—CHARACTER OF SOIL—PRODUCTIONS AND STATISTICS—PIONEER DAYS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND EVENTS—THE COURTS AND BAR—TRANSACTIONS OF THE POLICE JURY—MILITARY HISTORY—FORMATION AND SERVICE OF COMPANIES—ITEMS OF INTEREST DURING THE WAR PERIOD—LOCAL JOURNALISM—THE SCHOOLS—COMMON AND SELECT—MEDICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS—NAVIGATION AND RAILROADS—SKETCH OF SHREVEPORT—ITS BUSINESS AND INSTITUTIONS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PARISH—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF NOTE—SOCIETIES—RETROSPECTION—PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Bounteous nature loves all lands.
Beauty wanders everywhere,
Footprints leaves on many strands,
But her home is surely there.—*Falconer.*

CADDO PARISH is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of Louisiana. It embraces 852 square miles or 545,280 acres, divided into 695 square miles of oak uplands and 157 of Red River bottom lands, its front on Red River being 183 miles long. The Caddo uplands are marked by numerous bayous and lakes, and are undoubtedly excellent in quality. The divide between Boggy Bayou and Cross Lake runs east and west, ending at Shreveport. In the northeast quarter is the great cypress brake, and in the southwest is the continuation of the divide between the Red and Sabine Rivers. The Red River bot-

tom is from two to eight miles wide, and sixty-five miles long here. In 1880 there were 95,409 acres in cultivation, of which 46,238 were in cotton, 23,169 in corn, 315 in sweet potatoes, and one acre in sugar-cane. There were 20,963 bales of cotton produced, .45 bale per acre, 624 pounds of seed cotton, or 214 pounds of lint cotton per acre. In 1887 the cotton acreage increased to 51,719, and within the last three years corn lands have been set aside for cotton, and a large area of upland reduced from its wilderness state and devoted to the staple crop. In 1889 there were 129,000 acres in cultivation; even more in 1890, and with the improvement of Bayou Pierre, acreage to produce 25,000 extra bales of cotton will be added. The population in 1840 comprised 2,416 Caucasians, 29 free colored, 2,837 slaves, or a total of 5,282. In 1850 the total population was 8,884,

made up of 3,634 Caucasians, 42 free colored, and 5,208 slaves. In 1860 the total was 12,140, including 4,733 Caucasians, 89 free colored and 7,338 slaves. The white population in 1870 was 5,913, and the black, 15,799, or a total of 21,714; this total was increased to 26,305 by 1880, number of whites being 6,922, and blacks, 19,283. The population in 1890 is 31,555, and the number subject to military duty, 3,457. Among the old people discovered by the enumerators in June, 1890, one was one hundred and fourteen and the other one hundred and twenty years of age.

In 1880 the United States statisticians placed the debt of Caddo and Shreveport at \$554,644, while in August 26, 1890, the parish owed \$35,000 and the city \$190,000, or a total of \$225,000. The greater part of the old debt originated in city and parish scrip issued during the war, which sold for from 15 to 20 cents per dollar. This necessitated the heavy parish levy of 14 mills and 10 mills, which latter tax collected up to a few years ago. In July, 1890, the assessed value of Parish property (exclusive of the value of about 30,000 acres of United States lands) was placed at \$5,500,000, on which $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills, general, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills court-house tax were levied, or a total of $7\frac{3}{4}$ mills, equaling \$42,500. The levy for school purposes was 1 mill, general fund, 3 mills, bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mill, interest and sinking fund, $\frac{3}{4}$ mill and court-house, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

The parish is separated from Bossier by Red River, the water front being 183 miles. A chain of lakes extends above Shreveport for over 100 miles, to which the general title, Caddo Lake, is erroneously given. The lakes forming this chain are known as Cross, Swan, Sodo, Ferry, Clear and Roberta. The last-named was known to old river men as Shift-tail Lake. The name was changed to Little Sodo Lake and ultimately to Roberta by Dr. Stuart, who resided on the lake shore, and named it in honor of his wife. Through these lakes and their connecting bayous was the steamboat route from Shreveport to Jefferson. Sodo Lake derives its name from Zagal De Soto, who is said to have been left to die in its vicinity. Black Bayou, with its many branches, drains the northwestern portion of the parish, running through an im-

mense cypress brake, and after connecting with Red Bayou through Sewell's Canal, pours its waters into Clear Lake. Red Bayou is navigable for steamboats its entire length, Dooley's Bayou for many miles, Black Bayou to Sewell's Canal and a few miles above until it reaches an impenetrable cypress forest. Many of the other bayous are navigable for flatboats, and in high water afford passage for cotton and rafts of logs.

One bale* of cotton per acre is a fair average crop on bottom lands, and one bale to three or four acres on the hills is a fair estimate, though with even a scant application of fertilizers, saved on the plantations, this yield could readily be increased to a bale to two acres. Corn in good seasons will produce from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre on the bottoms; from 20 to 75 bushels on the hills, largely dependent upon the judgment and industry exercised in its culture. Some planters produce enough corn for their own use, but the great majority of them rely upon the granaries of the West. The river lands of Caddo are of the richest alluvial soil and of wonderful fertility. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of lands which, with comparatively little cost and labor, could be reclaimed and produce almost enough raw cotton to supply all the mills of the world. It is the opinion of intelligent planters that Caddo Prairie alone, when reclaimed from overflow, would add to the receipts of cotton at Shreveport not less than 30,000 bales annually, and that the entire valley would be capable of producing annually from 80,000 to 100,000 bales of cotton. In August, 1890, the Bayou Pierre Drainage Company began the work of reclamation, and by the close of the year, it is stated, 50,000 acres of alluvial land will be drained and 75,000 acres relieved from the risks of overflow.

The State Fair Association in 1890 offered first prize for not less than 400 pounds of lint cotton per acre from uplands, and for not less than 700 pounds per acre from valley lands, while for corn prizes were offered for 75 bushels per acre

*The soil of the valley in many places is a black, deep soil of unsurpassed fertility, producing, when above inundation, two bales of cotton and from 80 to 100 bushels of corn per acre as average annual crops.

from uplands, and 100 bushels from valley lands, weighing 72 pounds per bushel.

The growth of the cotton industry from 430,000 bales in 1820 to 7,017,707 bales in 1888, may be taken to represent, in proportion, the increase in Louisiana. In this parish it is undoubtedly the great industry. Out of a total product for the year ending August 31, 1880, of 5,761,252 bales, there were received at Shreveport 95,436 bales, or about the one-sixtieth of the total crop. The following year 82,964 bales were received, and during the year ending August 31, 1882, 64,337 bales. Between the years 1825 and 1861 prices ranged from 8 to 28 cents. In 1864 cotton sold for \$1.90 in New York City, and during the years of Civil War it sold as low as 20 cents. In 1719 the first negro slaves were imported to open a plantation opposite New Orleans; but at the close of the eighteenth century the development of the rich cotton lands of Louisiana was still in a very primitive condition. After the acquisition of this territory by the United States, immigration crossed into Lower Louisiana, the slave trade was extended, and with this extension the domain of cultivated lands widened. Civilization spread over the valleys and crept to the head-waters of the Red River, opening up to the cotton industry one of the most fertile valleys in the world.

The comparative receipts of cotton at Shreveport for the nine years, as taken from the official records of the cotton exchange, are as follows:

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Rail.....	18,651	8,943	22,707
Wagon.....	40,740	45,933	63,400
River.....	14,593	9,961	20,387
Net.....	32,981	64,837	107,503
Gross.....	108,606	79,465	118,873
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rail.....	6,334	9,994	29,214
Wagon.....	50,971	41,563	41,301
River.....	13,242	12,128	10,913
Net.....	70,547	63,685	81,428
Gross.....	80,482	71,755	88,630
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rail.....	39,621	42,640	25,537
Wagon.....	51,799	41,163	40,241
River.....	13,990	13,150	8,897
Net.....	105,410	96,953	74,675
Gross.....	116,326	103,235	82,075

The decrease as compared with the season of

1887-88 was due to a short crop. The year 1889-90, compensated for this shortage. The difference between the net and gross receipts represent the number of bales of cotton received at Shreveport from points on upper Red River and by rail consigned to merchants in other cities. The net receipts show the actual number of bales received at warehouses, handled, compressed and shipped direct from this port.

On July 6, 1855, cotton picked on the B. F. Eppes plantation was delivered at Shreveport, being the first of the season. The first bale of cotton, in 1865, was that from E. R. Moore, on August 30. It was bought for 22½ cents per pound in gold, by Johnson & Durr, who sold it immediately for 24 cents. From the close of the war to April, 1866, there were 140,000 bales of cotton shipped from Shreveport, of which Walsh & Boisseau shipped about 49,000; Howell & Buckner, 17,000; Phelps & Co., 38,000, and the following-named dealers smaller lots: E. S. Kneeland, William Thatcher, Thompson, Morris & Co., D. J. Elder, Tally & Co., E. & B. Jacobs, Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co., Whetly & Co., Stacey & Poland, and S. P. Griffin & Co. The first bale of new cotton received in 1872 was raised by Capt. Vinson, in Bossier Parish, and sold August 12. Capt. Vinson repeated his feat of 1872 on August 19, 1873. The first bale of cotton was sold by him to Hicks & Howells. The first bale received in 1876 was on August 3. In 1881 Belcher, of Bossier, furnished the first bale. It was sold by Joseph Boisseau to D. B. Martin for 12½ cents. Thomas Johnson, of Caddo, brought in the second bale immediately after, and Daniel Monroe followed next. The first bale of 1882, raised on the Carmouche lands, weighed 365 pounds, and was sold for 15 cents to J. B. Durham. The second bale was delivered on August 17, by J. J. Marshall, of De Soto. On August 7, 1883, a 518-pound bale, raised on the Belcher lands, Bossier, was sold by W. F. Taylor for 14 cents. On the same day a second bale, weighing 550 pounds, was brought in from the same farm. In 1884 Albert Butler (colored), of Caddo, raised the first bale, 420 pounds, and Cornelius Brown, the second bale.

On August 13, 1885, R. R. Harroll raised the first bale, 430 pounds, and Schuler, of De Soto, the second bale, 461 pounds. Yancy Roach raised the first bale in 1886, in De Soto. It weighed 460 pounds and sold for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Walter Colquitt, of Bossier, raised the second bale, which weighed 628 pounds, and sold for 11 cents. On August 17, 1887, six bales were received, and on the 19th, the first from H. Herold, of Twelve-Mile Crossing. On August 8, 1888, J. J. Marshall, of De Soto, sent in a 360 pound bale, which sold for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. and on the 17th the second, 427 pounds, was sent in by C. Shuler. Jackson and Joiner, of De Soto, sent in the first bale of the 1889 crop, on August 20.

The forests of the parish show a wealth of commercial timber, which awaits the lumberman.

Here cotton-planting is carried on while the snows of winter lie along the feuces of Illinois, and the dreary days of March and April bring heart-sickness to old and young in the North. The trees and flowers and birds show more life here in March than they do northward in July, and thus the whole year plays in the sunshine without the dangerous changes which build up doctors' bills in other lands.

The mean annual temperature is sixty-five degrees and mean relative humidity, seventy; average rainfall, fifty-two inches, and prevailing direction of the wind southerly.

Red River, the history of which is related in the sketch of Red River Parish, drains an area of 89,970 square miles. Rising in the Llano Estacado of Texas, 2,450 feet above the sea level, it flows southeast for 1,200 miles, when it enters the Mississippi, 341 miles above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. In olden days this river entered the Gulf through the Atchafalaya River. The fall in the first 600 miles is 2,208, and in the lower 600 miles, 188 feet. At Alexandria the river is 720 feet wide, and up to this point a minimum depth of three feet may be depended upon; but steamers of four feet draught can ascend to Shreveport, as shown in the history of navigation. Like the Mississippi, this river is subject to overflow; but, unlike the Father of Waters, its seasons of riot are few and far between. During the closing days of April and

the early days of May, 1890, Red River assumed her worst character, passing the highest recorded water-mark. The county, from Fulton down, was flooded, and the lower streets of Shreveport were under water.

On the Bossier side a levee was constructed from the Cotton Belt Railroad to the old fortification, several miles up the river, and the levees up to Benton were strengthened. A 300-foot break occurred in the Adley levee, and Harts Island was submerged. [*Vide* history of Red River Parish for history of river, great raft and navigation.]

Tradition brings the history of Caddo Parish back to 1542, when it credits De Soto with coming into the wilderness, crossing Red River near Fulton, Ark., returning by way of the lakes and bayous, to which some writers give the name Caddo Lake, and arriving at the mouth of the river, where he died a few days later. This tradition claims the belief of local writers, who base their belief on the fact that all along the route are to be found beneath the surface of the soil pieces of armor, spurs, broken swords and lances of unquestionable Spanish workmanship. In this rapid march sick and wounded men were left behind, and among them Zagal De Soto, a relative of the great explorer, who was left to die in the lake region above Shreveport. Soto Lake derived its name from him, but has been corrupted by "mapagrapers" to Sodo Lake. In 1544 Pere Andrew de Olnios visited the tribes on the Red River and Rio Grande. He was followed by several zealous fathers prior to 1682, when Father Membre came. In 1698 Vicar-Gen. de Montogny founded a church among the Tensas tribes. Pere Davion was there at the same time, traveling to the Upper Red River as a missionary.

One hundred and fifty-eight years later (1700) St. Denys explored Red River for upward of 1,000 miles, and a few years after, in 1713, a military and trading post was established at Natchitoches, over which St. Denys was appointed to preside. In 1745 there were 260 white persons (French) at Natchitoches, while beyond the divide (Sabine and Red Rivers) several Spanish planters were reported to reside. The lands between the Sabine and Red

Rivers were claimed by both France and Mexico. On these lands extensive plantations were opened, and cultivated under French and Spanish claims. Squatters, also, laid claim to some of this land which was ceded to the United States. The Caddo Indians, whose home was in the Red River Valley, had located a large village a few miles above Shreveport, while beyond, in the Spanish territory, the Texan Indians, and to the southeast, the Natchitoches, lived at peace with the white invaders. In 1811 the first permanent settlements by English speaking people were made, near the present Claiborne-Webster line, as told in the history of Webster.

Next to Orleans, Caddo Parish is the largest and wealthiest in the State. It was organized in 1839, the name being suggested by Col. W. H. Sparke, then a member of the Legislature, to perpetuate the memory of the tribe of Indians who inhabited the Red River Valley. This tract belonged originally to the United States, and was first brought into market in 1839, although settlement had been made as far back as 1828. In 1839 a vast number of entries were made, varying in extent from forty acres into hundreds and thousands of acres. In the first settlement of this section, what is called Caddo Prairie, was regarded as the garden spot of the Red River Valley, and was chosen for settlement by those adventurous spirits who first came with negro property and other large means from the older States. Hundreds of acres were put in cultivation as early as 1836, at which time there were only a few "clearings" (nearly all of them below) of from five to twenty acres along the hundreds of miles of river bank from Grand Ecore to the head of the stream. The first settlement was made by McNeal and Sprague at what is now called Erwin's Bluff, which they sold a short time after to James Erwin, a son-in-law of Henry Clay, who removed to it from Kentucky with about 100 negroes and a quantity of fine stock. The other earliest settlers were Joel Wadsworth, Robert Hamilton, John Herndon, Dr. J. L. Scott and Dr. James Peace. The James H. Cane settlement may be considered one of the first in the Shreveport neighborhood, and others named in the following memoranda of early

records may be classed among the pioneers. William Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, was also here.

The first certificate of marriage recorded is that of Rolland Polland and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Williams, solemnized by Judge Jenkins, April 3, 1838. The witnesses were James Walsh, W. T. Fortson and D. C. Williams. A bond of \$200 had to be entered into by Polland and Walsh to be null in case no legal objections to the marriage were preferred. Justice of the peace William T. Lewis, like the Judge, was a favorite matrimonial knot-tyer in those days, and John Ray a preacher united many couples.

On April 4, 1838, the slave woman, Caroline, and her child, named Littleton, twenty-five years old, and sound in body and mind, a slave for life, were sold by Michael Wright and J. S. J. Farrar, of Perry County, Ala., to B. F. Epps, of Caddo, for \$700. The first sale recorded in the records of Caddo Parish is that of a negro boy, named Alexander, thirty years old, slave for life, to Angus McNeil and John O. Sewall, for \$900. Elihu Lipscomb was the seller. This system continued down to 1861, and even after the first days of the war slaves were sold or bartered as other property.

In 1856 William J. Boney bought a fourteen-year old mulatto, named Hannibal. He was raised at Charleston, S. C., and took a great interest in the success of Fremont. In fact, young Boney received his first lesson in the principles of abolition from this young negro. When the war days came his master gave him over to the Confederacy to work on fortifications, but his aptitude won him a place as servant on Kirby Smith's staff, and a few years later he was free.

The cattle-brands recorded in 1838 were those of Jean B. Pourier, Samuel Norris, Mary E. Norris, Mary S. Norris, Nathaniel A. Norris and other children of Samuel Norris; John F. Smyth, Lucinda T. Smyth, John C. F. Legrand, R. W. Legrand and Alex. Blunt. Ear-marks and swallow-forks were the marks adopted. In 1839 Elizabeth Lafitte and Charles Romine recorded marks for their cattle. In 1840 Mary A. Dubois, Andre Renoys, Marie T. Valentine, Elizabeth, Joseph, Zelia,

Catherine, Mary Jane Olivia, Lonisa and Marie L. Pourier; Mary Rachel Moreno, and Mary, Merciline and Nicobich Valentine. In 1841 Jesse T. Miller, Anthony W. P. Ussery, Kesiah (wife of Anthony Pussey), John L. Rogers, Willis Pollard, Joseph Oldham, Martha Sterrett, and in 1842 Milton H. Pryor and Rachel Shenex. Prior to 1846 the brands of Martha Stephens, Cynthia M. Lacy, J. W. Ray, James Waddill, Sarah Hollingsworth, H. P. Stephens, R. W. Logan, J. Russell, Hannah McDonald and John M. Simms appear.

A company, formed in Natchitoches, had laid out a town on the bluff, about three miles below, and called its Coats' Bluff. On a certain Sunday, in 1837, some of the citizens of Shreveport induced Capt. Shreve to go down with the snagboat "Eradicator," and cut a ditch across a point about 250 yards wide and three miles around. This ditch rapidly washed out, and as the divergence of the channel left the embryo city of Coats' Bluff comparatively high and dry, the high expectations of its founders were swept away. Gilmer's town of Red Bluff, projected in 1850-51, was another visionary scheme. At one time Irving's Bluff, at the foot of Sewall's canal, connecting with Red and Black Bayous, was the shipping point from which thousands of bales of cotton were sent to market annually.

A modern event may be crowded into this little record of the beginnings of settlement, that is, the resolution of September, 1873, by the State Democratic Convention of Texas, approving of the proposition to annex Caddo and De Soto to Texas. The people of the two parishes favored the divorce proceedings, but, of course, Louisiana would not agree to such a separation.

The first court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit was opened September 3, 1839. Ephraim K. Willson presided, and the following-named grand jurors were empaneled: George W. Nichols, William T. Dawson, Nathan Prescott, James Wardsworth, Thomas R. Shanklin, Angus McNeal (foreman), John O. Sewall, Thomas Ettridge, Henry C. McNeal, James Peace, John G. Green, John McAlpin, Naville Rambin and John Cain. The case of *I. H. Mahle vs. Francois Pourier, Jr.*, was presented

and continued. On September 4, Charles A. Bullard, an attorney, presented the name of Sturgis Sprague for admission to the bar. The new member presented his license, and, on taking the following oath, was admitted:

I do solemnly swear, in the presence of the Searcher of all hearts, that I will demean myself honestly in the practice as counsellor or attorney, and will discharge my duty in every respect to the best of my knowledge and abilities, and I do further swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and State of Louisiana, as I shall answer at the Great Day of Account.

John William Frost was admitted on this day. The modern idea of excuse from jury service was introduced—Clement and Emanuel Lafitte and James Wallace "getting away." No less than twenty-five civil cases were presented, judgment by default being entered in the greater number. The *State vs. Henry J. Benton*, for assault and battery, resulted in a verdict of guilty and a fine of \$50 and costs.

In May Judge Henry Boyce presided, with Samuel C. Wilson, clerk. On December 7, 1840, the third term of court was opened by Judge James G. Campbell. The territory was then part of the Tenth Circuit or District. Among the pioneer jurors were Jonas Robison, Richard Noel, John F. Smyth, Caleb Eubanks, Silas Harralson, James Wills, Samuel Hollinsworth, Amos Thompson, Daniel Nicholson, I. M. Pelham, Jacob Smith, B. F. Epps, A. W. Tucker, John Nolan and Matthew McMillan. H. G. Williams was fined \$10 for non-attendance. There were 134 civil cases on the call disposed of that day; only a few criminal cases were presented, the charge of murder against Charles A. Sewall being the principal case. Parish Judge Washington Jenkins presided in cases where Judge Campbell secured himself. Robert Nesbitt, a native of the Land o' Lakes, was admitted to citizenship, the first admission in this parish. The trial of Sewall was proceeded with, but, owing to the escape of a juror named Pollock, it had to be postponed. John R. Smith was indicted for murder, but was found "not guilty." The fourth term was begun June 7, 1841, by Judge Campbell. Angus McNeil, or McNeill, was indicted for murder, and many indictments for assault and battery

were returned; Judge John B. Carr took Judge Campbell's place on the bench as special judge; the trial of Sewall was continued. In December Judge Campbell resumed his seat. Indictments were returned against the Littlejohns, Pegrams, Pollocks and Joneses for rioting. In May, 1842, the spring term opened. Judge Campbell quashed the array and ordered the parish judge to draw a new set of jurors instant. This was done on motion of Attorney Frost. In December, 1842, George R. King was district judge. At this time the district attorney asked that the bonds given by Charles A. Sewall be canceled, as a jury could not be found in the parish to try the case. Joel W. Hardwick was tried on the charge of murder, but found "not guilty." Judge Henry Boyce presided in May, 1843. Indictments for murder against William Perry, James A. Young and C. A. Sewall were returned. Perry was acquitted; a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Young, and Charles A. Sewall's case was continued. In December of this year James Marks was indicted for murder, but was acquitted. In April, 1844, Judge Campbell revisited this circuit. William L. Thomey was appointed district attorney. In November Charles M. Sewall was indicted for passing counterfeit coin; Lewis I. Pollock for keeping a banking-house, and William Sayres for stealing the negro man, Cæsar. The latter was sentenced to eight years in prison. Antoine St. Vigne was admitted a citizen, and also a Russian named Henry L. Myers, in 1845. In August, 1846, E. R. Olcott was commissioned judge; Matthew Watson, sheriff, and John M. Lewis, clerk. The circuit was then known as the Seventeenth District. Judge Taylor of the Tenth, afterward the Sixteenth District, presided here in special cases in 1847-49. In February, 1850, Sheriff Watson was recommissioned, and Benjamin Wells, clerk, received his commission. In April, Judge Bullard opened court here. In August, 1850, a record of the bar meeting *in re* the death of Attorney Richard A. Walker is made.

In January, 1851, Roland Jones was commissioned judge, *vice* Olcott, resigned. John A. Lee was indicted for murder. Judge Jones was

recommissioned in March, 1852, but the April term was opened by Judge Bullard. In November, 1852, Henry L. Holmes was indicted for murder. In December, 1853, Henry M. Spofford took his seat as judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, having been commissioned in May of that year. In January, 1854, the grand jury recommended the building of a court-house, and suggested that the patrol system be extended to meet the great increase in the number of slaves. This was the first grand jury report recorded here. In July of this year Judge Harmon A. Drew, of the Seventeenth District, presided here. Matthew Watson was still sheriff and W. G. Kerley clerk. Judge Thomas T. Land took his seat in December, 1854. In 1855 John James was indicted for murder; the "liquor cases" were presented in numbers; William and Daniel Waddill, Jr., were indicted for murder, but in November the grand jury congratulated the court on the entire absence of crime for the six previous months. In March, 1856, N. E. Wright was admitted to the bar. In 1856 George A. Austin was admitted, and in 1857 W. O. Crane, Walter Overton and John C. Lewis. In May, 1857, Judge David Cresswell succeeded Judge Land, and on the 26th of that month a series of resolutions were adopted by the bar, expressing acknowledgments to the retiring judge. Capt. L. P. Crain presided, with R. T. Buckner, secretary. The resolutions were drafted by L. M. Nutt, L. D. Marks, Hinton Smith and G. A. Austin. Thomas R. Simpson succeeded Watson as sheriff. John M. Landrum and all the other members signed the resolutions. In 1858-59 the murder cases referred to in other pages were presented, Judge Cresswell being still on the bench, Henry J. G. Battle, sheriff, and N. E. Wright, clerk. In March, 1859, resolutions of condolence *in re* the deaths of Capt. L. P. Crain and George A. Austin were adopted; Alex H. McGarvan was admitted to the bar, and a number of foreign-born residents admitted to citizenship. Under date February 11, 1859, seven attorneys of Shreveport signed a set of rules for the government of their practice in Caddo Parish. The signers were: W. U. Roberts, J. Clinton Beall, Vaughan Z. Long, Cushman & Frost, and Olcott

& Sammers. On January 27, 1860, Artemas Bennett was hanged. In March Judge Roland Jones is found presiding over the Eighteenth District, *vice* Cresswell, resigned. Nathan Hass was sheriff. Waddy T. Means, Kimball A. Cross, L. D. Marks, and R. P. Cates were admitted to the bar. The portion of the grand jury report criticising Judge Cresswell's methods of admitting persons charged with murder to leave the State was ordered to be stricken from the records.

The first session of a civil court in Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, since the close of the war, was opened at Shreveport, August 21, 1865, by Judge Weems. A few days prior to this, R. W. McWilliams shot and killed a colored sergeant, and was at once arrested by the military authorities. In September, 1865, Judge Weems was brought before the Freedmen's Bureau, at Shreveport, charged with trying John Gaines, a freedman, at Bellevue, for horse-stealing, in violation of the rules of the bureau. Thomas Calahan, the assistant superintendent of the bureau, was to reprimand the judge, but did not inflict any punishment. The sheriff, Mr. Alden, was arrested, as well as the judge, by the provost-marshal, C. R. Berry, of Bossier, but the bureau was not inclined to push the prosecution to extremes. Two negroes, discussing this affair on the streets of Shreveport, September 12, 1865, spoke as follows:

"Look 'ere, Bill. de buro has put de court in jail! What dat for, John? Case de court 'fringed on a 'rogative of de buro by putting a nigger in de jail for stealing a hoss. Golly, sarved de court right; d—d pretty joke dat, set a nigger free, den put him in jail for stealing a hoss. Some how or nudder de white folks don't know what freedom am."

In October, 1860, Judge W. B. Egan, of the Seventeenth District, presided here, *vice* Jones; J. T. Heath, Thomas G. Pollock, and Emmet D. Craig were admitted to practice, and a number of residents to citizenship. W. P. Winans, a member of the bar, presented resolutions on the death of Hinton Smith. Under date, April 17, 1861, a record of the adjournment of court is made, and a notice of the departure of the Shreveport Grays

and Caddo Rifles for the seat of war given. On April 20 a petition signed by A. H. Leonard, Hodge and Austin, L. M. Nutt, J. W. Jones, J. M. Landrum, Robert J. Looney, attorneys; N. E. Wright, clerk, and Nathan Hass, sheriff, was presented, asking that court be adjourned until such time as the judge should order a special session. This petition was granted in opposition to J. T. Heath. In November, 1861, court was opened as usual, J. C. Moncure was admitted to practice, and resolutions on the death of John M. Landrum adopted. In January, 1862, Judge Jones transacted a good deal of business, and resolutions on the death of J. T. Heath were reported by Capt. W. A. Lacy, Samuel Wells and R. J. Looney. In June, 1862, Israel W. Pickens was sheriff, Judge Jones and Clerk Wright being still in office. The latter, however, tendered his resignation, and A. L. Mershon was appointed clerk. The death of Lieut. R. P. Cates, during the battle of Sharpsburg was appropriately noticed, Harman A. Drew, A. B. Levisse and W. O. Crain drafting the resolutions. The April term of 1863 was duly opened by the judge and officers named, but little business was transacted. In November of this year A. H. Leonard was commissioned clerk, and qualified. Indictments for murder were returned against Levi Gibson, James Thompson and James Everett, and resolutions on the deaths of John W. Pennuall of Capt. Tucker's company, and Capt. T. G. Pollock of the Shreveport Grays, were adopted. In May, 1864, the district was again known as the Tenth, and an indictment for murder was returned against James Grimes and S. J. Robinson; Grimes was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and James Everett received a like sentence. Resolutions on the death of Col. W. P. Winans, at Missionary Ridge, were also reported by W. J. Duncan and J. P. Harris. In October the charge against Robinson was withdrawn, but Levi Gibson was found guilty and fined \$500. The death of Attorney Hodge was recorded at this trial. S. M. Chapman and R. E. Joslyn were admitted to the bar in August, 1865, and James J. Weems presided over the Tenth District. In October the grand jury reported the prevalence of crime of

every description, and suggested that the United States be asked to replace the colored troops by white troops. In November, 1865, and January, 1866, court was regularly held. In April, 1866, Thomas R. Simpson was sheriff, Judge Weems and Clerk Mershon holding their positions. In October Richard J. Wright was clerk. On August 15, 1866, T. T. Land, Jr., took the oath as attorney, and was admitted to the bar. E. B. Benton was admitted in May, 1867, and in January, 1868, John J. Hope was named as sheriff. The death of J. C. Beall was recorded at this time, and the name of Col. J. H. Kilpatrick appears as a member of the bar. The death of the old clerk, N. E. Wright, was also recorded, with the eulogy by George Williamson. On January 27, 1868, "Special Order 203" was entered and court opened by Judge Weems. John N. Hicks was admitted to practice in October, 1868, and in February, 1869, the death of Roland Jones called forth a series of resolutions. At this time Judge A. B. Levissee presided over the district. In June John J. O'Connor was present as sheriff. At this time the State licenses issued to attorneys W. B. Egan, James S. Ashton, T. A. Flanagan, S. M. Chapman, J. W. Duncan, C. C. Henderson, A. W. O. Hick, M. S. Jones, T. T. Land, A. H. Leonard, R. J. Looney, J. C. Moncure, L. M. Nutt, S. L. Taylor, Samuel Wells, J. H. Kilpatrick and C. C. Henderson were recorded. In October J. C. Moncure presided in the trial of some cases. Sheriff O'Connor was fined \$10 for absence. In February, 1870, S. L. Taylor was special judge, also C. M. Pegues and A. D. Land. In the fall Bryant Wright, a preacher, and Dave Newton and E. H. Walpole, physicians, were excused from jury service, and the death of Col. J. J. O'Connor announced. M. A. Walsh succeeded him as sheriff. In May, 1871, N. C. Blanchard was admitted to the bar. In April, 1872, the death of Judge Weems was recorded, H. G. Hall being one of the attorneys signing the resolutions. William L. McGary and E. L. Tenney were admitted to the law circle. In November, 1872, Samuel C. Wright succeeded R. J. Wright as clerk, who, with his brother, Deputy

Sheriff William N. Wright, were reported deceased. In April, 1873, Israel W. Pickens, sheriff, and Samuel M. Morrison, clerk, qualified. Robert J. Looney, judge of the Tenth District, took his seat in May, 1873, and D. M. Callahan was admitted to the bar. In November the deaths of S. M. Chapman, James G. Ashton, Samuel Wells, J. M. Lawton, E. L. Tenney, and H. G. Hall were recorded. In April, 1874, the attorneys of the parish who paid the State license were A. D. Land, W. B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard, A. B. Levissee and E. B. Herndon. William H. Wise was then district attorney. In 1875 the question of the legal status of the sheriff led to the adjournment of court. The lawyers signing the petition, not hitherto mentioned, were M. C. Elstner, T. F. Bell, W. A. Seay, W. D. Wylie and C. M. Pegues. In November, 1876, W. Heffner was sheriff, and John W. Wheaton, clerk. In April, 1877, Edward H. Ryan, of Wisconsin, was admitted to practice here, followed by J. H. Shepherd, of New York, and in November Judge Aleck Boorman succeeded Judge Levissee in this district. In November, 1878, the death of Supreme Court Judge W. B. Egan was entered on the minute-book. J. D. Cawthorn qualified as sheriff in 1879. In April, 1880, S. L. Taylor took his seat as judge of the First District under the constitution of 1879. W. P. Ford qualified as clerk, John Lake as sheriff and M. S. Crain as district attorney. In January, 1881, J. Shaffer was admitted to practice. In February the deaths of R. C. Crain and J. W. Duncan were noticed in a series of resolutions by J. H. Shepherd, F. G. Thatcher and N. C. Blanchard. In March, 1882, the record of the death of L. M. Nutt appears. The only change in the officers of the court since 1880 has been the choice of J. H. Shepherd as district attorney in 1888. M. S. Crain died in March, 1890. W. G. Boney has been deputy clerk since 1880.

The present bar comprises T. Alexander, N. C. Blanchard, T. F. Bell, W. H. Bristol, T. C. Barrett (1886), C. J. Bontner, M. H. Carver, M. C. Elstner, J. M. F. Erwin, J. L. Hargrove, E. B. Herndon, John N. Hicks, John W. Jones, T. T. Land, A. D. Land, D. T. Land, R. J. Looney,

W. E. Maples, E. H. Randolph, J. B. Slattery, J. H. Shepherd, F. G. Thatcher, Hoyle Tompkins, W. H. Wise and J. S. Young. Of the lawyers named, Henry A. Bullard was judge of the superior court, Territory of Orleans, from 1832 to 1845; Henry M. Spofford, from 1853 to 1855; Thomas T. Land, from 1858 to 1862; R. B. Jones, associate justice in 1865, and William B. Egan, 1877-80; John C. Moncure served as judge of the circuit court of appeals from 1880 to 1888. A. B. George was elected for a short term in 1880 and re-elected in 1884 to serve until 1892; James C. Egan was attorney-general from 1880 to 1884; John C. Moncure was speaker of the house in 1879; Louis A. Wiltz served as lieutenant-governor from 1877 to 1880, and was governor at his death in 1881.

The parish court was opened August 6, 1838, by Washington Jenkins, with Samuel C. Willson, clerk, and Samuel B. Hunter, deputy clerk. The transactions were comparatively few, as eighty pages covers the record up to June, 1846. In 1845 Robert Burnside qualified as parish surveyor. After Judge Jenkins' term the office was abolished and not revived until after the war. In November, 1863, David Cresswell was parish judge, succeeded in March, 1871, by F. M. Smith; in January, 1873, J. M. Ford; in August, 1873, H. G. Hall; in November, 1873, David Cresswell, *vice* Hall, deceased (A. Flournoy, sheriff, and F. T. Hatch, clerk); in December, 1878, S. L. Taylor. In 1879 the office was abolished.

The United States District Court was established at Shreveport in 1881, with Aleck Boorman district judge. M. C. Elstner was, in fact, the first United States district attorney, and was succeeded by M. S. Jones, and he by M. C. Elstner, the present incumbent. Judge Boyce, who before the war was United States district judge for Western Louisiana, was district judge for Caddo in 1840.

In 1839 the parish agreed to pay C. A. Sewall & Co. \$300 per year as rent for clerk's and sheriff's office, and \$25 per month to Davis & Howell for room in their house. The oldest record of the police jury is dated September 14, 1840, when the following jurors convened by order of the parish

judge, W. Jenkins; Thomas C. Porter, president; Willis A. Arington, J. G. Jones, William J. Blocker, John S. Scott, P. W. Winter, T. P. Hall, L. D. Bossier, J. A. Gamble, A. W. B. Ussery and E. Herndon. J. C. Beall was chosen clerk and attorney; Dan W. Edgerly, treasurer; J. S. Carrow and G. E. Collins (later, W. H. Fleming), assessors. There were eleven wards. John F. Scott was captain of patrol in Ward 1, while in several of the other wards patrols were appointed without rank, and Col. J. G. Jones was appointed parish ranger. On October 13, 1840, James H. Cane proposed to donate to the parish four lots at Shreveport, and Charles A. Sewall & Co. made a similar proposition. Washington Jenkins offered to sell his house and three lots to the parish for \$8,000, reserving the stable and kitchen, which he agreed to remove. This proposition was accepted and a committee appointed to fit up the house for official purposes. In December, Michael E. Davis and John N. Howell entered into a contract for building a jail for \$2,350. \$562.50 of which was a subscription. In 1841 the names of Roland Polands and W. H. Fleming appear as jurors *vice* Winters and Arington. An additional sum of \$250 was allowed Van Bibber to complete the court-house by October, 1841. Horatio Chambliss and J. H. Mahla qualified as jurors in December; at this time a contract was made with the editor of the Caddo Gazette for printing scrip; and a bonus of \$5 was offered to the slayer of every wolf and tiger, and \$1 for every wildcat and fox. The Legislature was petitioned to lay the parish off in jury wards, and C. W. U. Hazlett was appointed parish police officer. Later, nine wards were established by commissioners appointed by the Legislature. In October, 1842, John H. Mahla, J. A. Gamble, A. W. P. Ussery, Thomas D. Gary (president), Samuel Hollingsworth, D. B. McMillan, William Isler and Daniel Waddill.

John M. Lewis was chosen clerk, later S. H. Potter, and John S. Gilbert, attorney. About this time the jurors learned that a petition for the division of the parish would be presented to the Legislature. This knowledge drew out a remonstrance from the jury, against which only John A. Gamble

protested. In 1843 C. Lewis signs the record as clerk, and J. M. Ford as treasurer. The second record book of the police jury of Caddo (in existence) is dated August 5, 1844. It was found in August, 1890, and though it begins six years after the establishment of the parish, it is a venerable memento of an age gone forever. At that time Col. J. G. Jones was chosen president, Cadwallader Lewis, clerk, and John N. Howell, treasurer. J. G. Jones, John H. Mahla, Reuben White, B. B. Smith, R. T. Nowell (Noel) and William H. Hackett were the police jurors. Later that year mention is made of the first patrol companies, and the names of Dempsey Iler, B. B. Whitworth, Benjamin Wills and B. Rinnolds given as captains for Wards 1 to 4, respectively. The school fund for 1844 (\$400) was ordered to be collected, a number of constables appointed, and the report of committee on debt (showing \$3,997.71 outstanding June 3, 1844) was received. B. B. Smith was appointed parish physician, and John Kirk took Mahla's place on the jury. In 1845 E. Atoway, H. J. G. Battle, E. D. Williams, with Messrs. Jones, Kirk and White were jurors, and J. W. Morris, treasurer. In June, 1846, repairs on the court-house were authorized. Thomas B. Jones was chosen treasurer (he succeeded Cadwallader Lewis as clerk), and Jordan S. Carrow, assessor. The first notice of pay for public printing appears in July, 1846, when H. J. G. Battle was allowed \$50. At this time T. M. Gilmer, S. Bossier and Elisha Atoway were jurors. The jail, completed in 1847, by Oglesby & Griswold, was accepted; Lewis Pugh was appointed assessor, M. Mahon, collector, and C. R. Griswold, treasurer. In September, 1847, the jurors were Dr. A. Flournoy, B. W. George, T. S. Cromwell, Dr. J. W. Hardwick, president, and T. M. Gilmer. John Young was chosen clerk. In October, 1848, J. W. Mahala, B. S. Dickson and Hiram Johnson were elected jurors, Hardwick, George and Cromwell holding over. In February, 1849, R. A. Walker succeeded John Young as clerk. At this time school districts were formed. In August, Joseph B. Thompson and William Terrell represented Wards 1 and 4, respectively. The latter was chosen president. Thomas Rowan was

coroner. In November, Mrs. Ann Pitts was permitted to keep the ferry at the old Shennick ferry, on the same conditions as governed Mooring & Thompson's, on Ferry Lake. In February, 1850, Recorder John Young was authorized to remove the deed books to his brick office on Texas Street. Juror T. B. Cromwell resigned, and A. G. Scoggin was chosen in his place. In June, M. Watson, later R. A. Cutliff, H. Van Bibber and William Terrill were appointed jail building committee, and \$200 was granted Messrs. Battle, Mitchell & Co., of the Caddo Gazette for one year's printing; J. T. Toney and Robert Lowe qualified as jurors; B. M. Pond was chosen clerk in September, 1850, but gave place in June, 1851, to R. T. Buckner, and William Terrell was re-elected president. In January, 1851, Mahla and Lowe were fined \$50 each for non-attendance, and captains of patrol companies were appointed for many places throughout the parish. In October, Micajah Johnson was elected juror from Ward 3, and with Messrs. George, Terrell, White, Toney and Lowe, formed the police jury in 1852. W. A. Pegram, John H. Payue qualified in September, and in January, 1853, T. H. Armstrong was appointed clerk. On April 19, 1853, the question of aiding the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas R. R. to the extent of \$100,000 was carried by 211 votes for, against 154 votes contra, and in June the license question was introduced. S. D. Parker, from Ward 3, and J. A. Jeter, Ward 1, and Samuel Ford qualified as jurors in 1853; R. White was chosen president, and H. Hunsicker, clerk. In 1854 Samuel Ford presided, and R. L. Gilmer, R. Lowe and W. A. Pegram qualified as new members of the jury, and in March, 1855, the names of Henry T. Jones, W. A. Lacy and R. T. Buckner appear on the roll of members. Lacy, Pegram and Gilmer were instructed to lease or buy a poor-farm. N. E. Wright was clerk. In 1856 Joseph Beard was a juror, and R. T. Buckner, attorney, as well as president of jury. B. T. Scoggin was appointed collector, and in November R. L. Gilmer was chosen president, *vice* Buckner. In January, 1857, authority to build a jail was given.

The record from 1858 to 1870 inclusive can not be found. It appears that A. J. Pickens, the

radical president of the police jury at the beginning of 1871, refused to turn over to the newly appointed jury the minute-books.

A memoranda of some political affairs during that period may, however, bring up some recollections of the darkest days in the history of Louisiana, and compensate, in a measure, for the loss of the most interesting volume of police jury minutes.

Immediately after the election of November, 1860, a meeting was held at Shreveport, the members of which resolved that it was no longer compatible with the safety and honor of the Southern States to remain in the Union, and petitioned the Legislature to arm the militia at once. The resolutions were warlike in the extreme, and were signed by B. L. Hodge, Leon D. Marks, Thomas J. Allen and R. T. Buckner.

On January 7, 1861, Leon D. Marks and George Williamson were elected delegates from Caddo to the State convention. L. D. Marks and B. L. Hodge, of Caddo, signed the secession ordinance of 1861. The vote in November, 1861, shows 761 votes for Marshall and nineteen for Lewis, candidates for Congress; Reuben White and J. A. McRady were chosen representatives.

During the year 1862, a soldiers' tax amounting to \$26,000 was levied in addition to the \$9,000 ordinary parish levy. This was not the beginning of war levies; but it is enough to point out the sacrifices the people of Caddo were willing to make for their cause. On January 26, 1864, Gov. Henry W. Allen delivered his message to the Legislature at Shreveport. On January 25, 1864, Gov. Moore closed his administration.

Caddo recorded 648 votes for Breckinridge, 546 for Bell, and thirty-eight for Douglas. In 1865 Allen received 288, and Wells, 140 votes for governor.

S. R. Mallery, the last State prisoner confined in Fort Lafayette was released in April, 1866.

The parish elections of May, 1866, resulted in the return of Thomas R. Simpson, sheriff; A. L. Mer-shon, clerk; C. W. Lewis, recorder; William Hubbard, assessor; W. W. Blackwell, coroner, and James S. Ashton, district attorney. For the three candidates for sheriff there were 740 votes cast.

In April, 1867, a series of resolutions were signed by Judge Weems and other citizens of Caddo, assuring Gen. Sheridan of the desire of the people to join in every measure and effort for the restoration of the union.

In July, 1870, a report gained credence that Gov. Warmoth intended sending a battalion of State militia to Caddo Parish, during the fall elections. The Shreveport people did not see the necessity for this extreme measure, and petitioned the governor not to send an armed rabble to create disorder in the midst of order. This petition was presented by Thomas T. Land, Robert J. Looney, F. P. Leavenworth, James W. Duncan, C. L. Pegues, C. B. Clark, S. L. Taylor, J. S. Ashton and R. C. Cummings.

On June 5, 1871, a new record book was opened. D. J. Elder, G. J. Jones (president, succeeding Elder), Reuben White, Samuel Armstead and James McCleery were members of the jury; George L. Smith, collector; N. C. Blanchard, clerk; O. L. Van Creelan, treasurer (succeeding P. H. Rossen); S. L. Taylor, attorney; S. H. Parsons, surveyor, and T. G. Ford, physician. An order to institute proceedings against A. J. Pickens, to obtain possession of the parish records was entered June 19, but the trial was never recorded, if it ever took place. The parish was redistricted for road purposes into twenty-eight districts. Gen. McCleery's death is recorded on November 7. In September, 1872, the jurors were G. W. Stoner, president; J. A. McRady (later president), Dr. W. Turner, Zach Howell and R. T. Noel, with Stephen Pitts, treasurer, and John W. Jones, attorney. In January, 1873, A. W. Marshall, D. S. Hall and F. G. Spearman, qualified as jurors, with R. T. Noel and J. A. McRady holding over. J. G. McWilliams was elected treasurer, and S. M. Chapman, attorney. In May, 1875, S. C. Head was chosen president; John N. Hicks, clerk (to succeed N. C. Blanchard), and William A. Seay, attorney. Messrs. Porter, Hendricks and Page were the new members of the jury. At this time the use of the court-house was granted to St. James' Colored Methodist Society for worship, and Dr. Turner was appointed physician. In September, scrip for

\$28,663 was canceled, and a 5-mill tax for jail-building purposes authorized. E. B. Herndon was treasurer in 1876, with S. C. Head, F. G. Spearman, Marshall Page, W. L. Smith and Jacob Hass, jurors, and W. R. Devoe, surveyor. During the year all outstanding scrip was called in for registry under penalty of being invalidated.

In August, 1876, the Funding Board reported \$35,200 outstanding, for which funding bonds were issued. P. W. H. Cumming was president, and J. E. Maguire secretary, of this board. The name of "B. C. White, clerk of former police jury," occurs under date January 1, 1877. W. N. Jeter, S. C. Head, James Tisby and M. Page, were jurors; J. E. Maguire, clerk; R. J. Looney, attorney, and C. H. Spilker, treasurer. On June 4, 1877, the newly appointed jurors qualified, with James B. Smith, president; Tisby, Head, Jeter and Page, of the old board, and J. D. Cawthorn, W. D. Browning, C. J. Foster, D. S. Hall and J. M. Hollingsworth as new members. N. C. Blanchard was elected treasurer; John C. Elstner, clerk; S. M. Morrison, collector; E. B. Herndon, attorney. The assessment of the parish was then \$3,215,000, on which a tax of 8 mills was levied, being a decrease of 6 mills on the tax of 1875, and of 4 mills on that of 1876. In August, 1878, there were nine quarantine posts established, and a guard put in charge of each to prevent the entrance of sick persons; the death of Marshall Page was made part of the record. In June, 1879, James M. Hollingsworth was president, with W. H. Adams, R. H. Harrell, Ed Martin, James M. Martin, George J. Johnson, D. S. Hall, and W. J. Hutchinson, members of the police jury. D. S. Hall presided in 1881, with R. T. Cole, S. J. Ward, J. I. Schumpert, J. H. Fullilove, W. H. Adams, G. W. Huckaby and the last-named member, of the old board members. In 1882 R. T. Vinson took Ward's place, and J. M. Alexander replaced Fullilove, and Mooringsport Ferry was declared free. In 1885 R. T. Vinson presided, with L. Z. Crawford, G. W. Huckaby, R. T. Cole, Pete Youree, Jules Dreyfuss, J. W. Scott, R. F. Walters, G. A. Colquitt and Walter J. Crowder, members. W. C. Perrin was chosen treasurer. In June, 1888, Taylor Noel occu-

pied R. T. Cole's place, and Frank J. Nolan succeeded Elstner as clerk. On August 14, 1888, this old jury gave place to the new. J. M. Foster was chosen president, and Edward Martin clerk. The jurors, in order of wards, were J. P. Spearman, 1; J. E. Browning, 2; J. B. Newton, 3; N. Gregg, J. M. Foster and P. Youree, 4; W. R. Bradford, 5; Thomas Williams, later, S. C. Hall, 6; James Herndon, 7, and J. M. Robinson, 8. In February, 1889, Capt. H. H. Hargrove was appointed director, from Caddo Parish, to the New Orleans Immigration Convention. W. F. Taylor succeeded N. Gregg (resigned) in 1889. In August, 1889, William Boney succeeded Martin, as clerk; T. C. Barrett followed Perrin, as treasurer, in 1888; J. H. Shepard was elected district attorney, as shown elsewhere, and holds the position of parish attorney; R. H. Lindsay succeeded A. D. Battle, as assessor, in 1888.

The work of removing the historic court-house was entered upon July 24, 1890, by contractors Moodie & Ellis. In August the contractors began the work of erecting what will be the finest court-house building in Louisiana.

This division of the State claims as its pioneer soldier one William Davis, a pensioner of the Revolution. He resided in Caddo Parish in 1840, being then eighty years old. Later a number of Mexican soldiers, of whom Capt. Crain was the best known, settled here. The War of the Rebellion may be said to have begun here in 1859, for, as is shown in former pages, resolutions favoring secession were adopted and military companies were organized.

On January 8, 1861, the Caddo Grays, under Capt. Beard, paraded in new uniforms. Contributions toward the better equipment and arming of this company were received.

The Shreveport Home Guards organized January 22, 1861, with T. P. Hotchkiss, captain; H. Markham, first, and W. C. Beck, second lieutenant; Jonas Robeson, treasurer; L. Dillard, H. S. Roach, W. B. Adams, W. Holmes, S. B. Jones, B. Barker, James I. Weems, S. P. Day, Ben Stanton, H. D. Brown, B. F. Logan, Warren Hecox, J. Close, C. W. Gibson, Martin Tally,

Charles Urback, W. K. Harrison, R. V. Mayre, C. W. Lines, Edmund Sawyer, H. T. Stewart, John H. Wilson, William Brown, N. E. Wright, W. W. Debach, W. S. Lewis, J. C. Beall, Wash Jenkins, Robert Cain, M. F. Reinhardt and John Frisby, privates.

In February, 1861, the Shreveport Sentinels organized, with H. J. G. Battle, captain; W. P. Winans, lieutenant; Thomas H. Morris, second lieutenant; J. W. Brickell, sergeant; Henry Hunsicker, second sergeant; H. Dreyfuss, third sergeant; N. G. Tryon, fourth sergeant; R. H. Lindsay, first corporal; William Robson, second corporal; Thomas F. Bealle, third corporal, and Emmett D. Craig, fourth corporal. On the captain's promotion to a colonelcy E. Mason was elected captain in June, 1861.

The Caddo Grays, afterward known as the Shreveport Grays, left the city April 16, 1861, on the "Louis D'Or" *en route* to New Orleans, under command of Capt. J. H. Beard; Lieuts. George Williamson and L. D. Marks; J. A. Andrews, J. P. Harris, T. G. Pollock and A. C. Powell, sergeants; F. Chiffelle, quartermaster; L. L. Butler, W. S. Crowder, John Beynon and W. E. Moore, corporals.

The Caddo Rifles were commanded by W. R. Shivers, in April, 1861, with J. K. Ashmore, second lieutenant; C. W. Lewis, R. E. Sewall, Aleck Boardman, and Samuel Wells, sergeants; D. H. Glover, ensign; J. De Marre, W. W. Blackwell, R. J. Wright, H. E. Allen, and E. Rankin, corporals. This command proceeded to New Orleans on the "Grand Duke," in command of Capt. Gilmore.

This movement of troops was carried out amid the greatest excitement. The early successes of the Confederate army brought joy to every home, so that the Fourth of July of 1861 was celebrated at Shreveport enthusiastically, the Shreveport Sentinels, the Summer Grove Cavalry, the Reagan Guards, from Texas, and the people participating.

The Landrum Guards was the name given to the fifth military company raised at Shreveport. In September, 1861, this company was organized, with T. A. Sharp, captain; Thomas H. Triplet, first lieutenant; J. C. Kuney, second lieutenant, and H.

E. Allen, third lieutenant. This company was made up of a number of Irish railroad graders, who were urged to join the army by Col. Battle, now of the Rapides newspaper circle. They were powerful fellows, belonging to the peasant class of their country, driven here by oppression. The failure of the contractors to pay them left them easy prey to the recruiting officer, and thus they fell into the ranks, September 15, 1861, at Camp Moore, Landrum equipping the company out of fees received from a non-resident land-owner.

The Lake Company was organized in September, 1861, with James Yetter, captain; Frank Shearman, first lieutenant; F. G. Beckham, second lieutenant, and J. C. Allen, junior second lieutenant. This company left on September 13, for the war. The Caddo Sportsmen, under Capt. Winans, left for Camp Moore on September 19, 1861.

The Caddo Guards, organized March 4, 1862, with William Robson, captain; S. C. Head, first lieutenant; H. S. Howell, second lieutenant, and R. B. Smith, third lieutenant, left for the front March 7.

The Dixie Rebels, organized in March, 1862, with O. L. Durham, captain; C. J. Foster, first lieutenant; Rev. J. H. Tucker, second lieutenant; C. N. Graves, third lieutenant; Rev. Joseph Hay, chaplain, and eighty-five men. This company embarked for New Orleans on the "Trent."

The Caddo Pioneers arrived from the lakes of Caddo, March 13, 1862, *en route* to the front on "Era No. 4." C. G. Williams was captain, J. M. Christian, C. S. Gillis and T. S. Jordan, lieutenants.

The Caddo Confederates organized in March, 1862, with Rev. Geo. Tucker, captain, and T. C. Lewis, J. B. Smith and Samuel Beckwith, lieutenants.

The Red River Rangers organized in May, 1862, with L. M. Nutt, captain; R. E. Sewall, A. D. Battle and Dew Tally, lieutenants. This company, as well as the command of W. B. Denson, of De Soto, served with Garland's Texas brigade.

The Caddo Light Horse Company was organized May 3, 1862, with W. B. Denson, captain; W. J. Scott, J. A. Hecox and S. W. S. Culp,

lieutenants. The sergeants elected were A. Walker, David Elder, W. M. Iler, H. Hayden and George Crowder, with G. E. Bennick, ensign. E. M. Van Nostrand was commissary.

The work of military organization did not cease in 1862, although a great deal of the bone and sinew of the land had gone forth to fight for their homes, a thousand soldiers awaited only the order to fall in, and before the close of 1864 every able-bodied man in Caddo had either served a term in the army, was serving one, or had been mustered out by the great officer—Death.

In April, 1862, a meeting was held at Shreveport to consider the question of burning the cotton in the event of the Federals advancing on the town. The people wisely resolved to remove the stock of cotton rather than burn it, and cautioned the planters not to send any more cotton to Shreveport. The fall of New Orleans prompted this meeting and further suggested the establishment of a courier service between this town and the mouth of the Red River to give notice of Federal movements. The Southwestern was roundly denounced for suggesting the preservation of the cotton.

J. L. Hart proposed, in June, 1862, to establish a pony express mail between Shreveport and Beauregard's headquarters.

Mrs. Roland Jones was president of the Ladies' Military Aid Society and Miss Mary J. Craige, secretary, in 1862. What the women of Caddo did for their soldiers can not be calculated. Sacrifice after sacrifice was made to send the troops clothing and food, and many a cheering letter of hope made happy the toiling army in the field.

July 21, 1864, General Order No. 6 was issued from the headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department at Shreveport. This order brought vividly to mind the capitulation of Vicksburg July 4, 1863, for it asked all the officers and men captured and paroled there, who reported at Enterprise, Demopolis, Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport and Alexandria at any time prior to April 1, 1864, to rejoin their commands, as they were declared exchanged. S. S. Anderson, A. A. G., by command of E. Kirby Smith, issued this order.

On the 24th 1,100 exchanged prisoners arrived, and on the 31st Polignac's division. August 9 a portion of the old Third Louisiana Infantry embarked at Alexandria for Shreveport on the steamer "Lelia," Capt. Isaacson. At Lacdes Mures the boat was forcibly held, while the 110 officers and men were entertained by the former lieutenant-colonel, S. M. Hyams. On the 16th the force arrived at Shreveport and occupied Camp Boggs, one and one-half miles south, formerly held by the Crescent Regiment, who guarded the Yankees in the prison close by. September 3 a body of men arrived, bringing the strength up to 300. October 15 the Shreveport Glee Club gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Missourians, serving in this Trans-Mississippi Department, which netted \$5,000. February 18, 1865, a review was held by Gens. Forney, Smith, Magruder and other officers on the Marshall road, two miles from the city. Forney's division was present. This military spectacle was witnessed by about 15,000 persons. About April 1 robbery and rapine were so prevalent that the streets had to be paroled day and night. Next came the news of Lee's surrender; then, too, commissioners from Gen. Canby to talk with Gen. Smith arrived, and by May 10, 1865, the end of the Confederacy was known to citizens and soldiers; soon after the work of ransacking the government stores was commenced and carried on until the Missouri troops restored order, recovered much property and stored it in and around the courthouse. May 21 troops began leaving town, and on the morning of the 22d the citizens were free to survey the week's work of disorganized legions.

Two Louisiana cavalry companies were in Arkansas with Garland's Texas Brigade; Capt. L. M. Nutt's, of Caddo, ninety-one strong, and Capt. W. B. Denson's, of De Soto, eighty-four strong. Both were captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. When exchanged Nutt's company returned to Louisiana, and became headquarters' guards for Gen. Kirby Smith; while Denson's remained in Arkansas, and became a part of Fagan's Arkansas brigade.

May 15, 1865, Gen. E. Kirby Smith issued his order for the removal of headquarters to Houston.

He went thither at once, followed by his headquarters' train. Demoralization took hold of the citizens and then of the army, and anarchy reigned here.

In August, 1865, Col. F. M. Crandall assumed command at Shreveport. John A. Stevenson, S. P. Griffin and others were held prisoners here, under J. J. W. Starr, who refused to produce them before Judge Weems on *habeas corpus* or permit the district judge to visit them.

In November, 1865, the Forty-eighth and Seventy-sixth (colored) United States Infantry were mustered out, after holding Shreveport for some time. Maj. A. Smith was assigned command of Western Louisiana, with the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, the Eightieth United States (colored) Infantry and a squadron of Pennsylvania Cavalry at Shreveport. Martin Tally was commissioned brigadier-general of De Soto, Caddo and Bossier by Gov. Wells in December, 1865. The Eighth Illinois Infantry was mustered out at Shreveport about this time, and the carpet-bag rule was introduced.

The Benevolent Association of Confederate veterans was organized in June, 1884. Capt. Utz presiding, with J. V. Nolan, secretary. The role of membership was signed by the following named veterans: Capt. George W. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers; G. A. Bourquin, Watson's Louisiana Artillery; Lieut. E. S. Leonard, First Battalion Cavalry; Jacob Gall, Nineteenth Louisiana; Dave March, Third Louisiana; A. C. Hunter, First Louisiana Cavalry; Charles Sweeney, Third Texas; Capt. William Kenney, Third Louisiana Infantry; M. W. Haughton, Nineteenth Louisiana; S. C. Perrin, Ninth Kentucky Infantry; Maj. V. S. Allen, Fourteenth Texas; D. G. Holland, Gould's Battalion; John G. Horan, Crescent Regiment; Capt. J. W. Jones, Nineteenth Louisiana; H. Neeson, Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry; L. R. Simmons, Fenner's Battery; E. E. McDonald, Second Georgia; W. A. Pleasants, Richmond, Virginia Howitzers; G. Owens, Second Louisiana Cavalry; S. C. Head, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment; John Lake, Hampton Legion, South Carolina; H. M. O'Meallie, Crescent Regi-

ment; B. C. White, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry; John Spark, Morgan's Command; James W. Arnold, Third Texas Cavalry; William J. Nash, Catahoula Grays, Eleventh Louisiana; R. T. Vinson, Washington Artillery; B. P. Barker, Denson's Cavalry; T. B. Chase, Crescent Regiment; Thomas H. Jordan, Sixth Alabama; William H. Ferry, Second Louisiana; Ed M. Austin, Eufaula (Alabama) Light Artillery; L. P. Grim, Wither's (Mississippi) Artillery; W. C. Perrin, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. W. I. Bruner, Third Mississippi Infantry; Samuel Adams, Seventh Louisiana Infantry; Rev. C. F. Evans, Crescent Regiment; Capt. J. F. Utz, Second Louisiana; Col. J. B. Gilmore, Third Louisiana; E. G. Hinkle, Pendall's Battalion; A. J. Reynolds, Thirty-first Louisiana Volunteers; Capt. J. L. Fortson, Second Louisiana Infantry; Fred Ball, M. Nihill and Frank Cain, Capt. Nutt's Scouts; John J. Scott, Bossier Cavalry, Eleventh Louisiana Squadron; Capt. J. L. Hargrove, Perrin's Mississippi Regiment; W. T. Dewing, Austin's Battalion; Dr. D. M. Clay, surgeon; Rev. J. H. Hackett, Eighteenth Mississippi; Capt. J. H. Nattin, Ninth Louisiana; J. B. Smith, Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry; J. A. Booty, Tenth Texas Cavalry; A. S. Jordan, Morgan's Command; Maj. C. Flournoy, Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment; J. L. Gill, Greenwood Guards, Second Louisiana; E. W. Lacy, Shreveport Grays, Dreux Battalion; Lieut. J. C. Egan, Ninth Louisiana; Pete Youree, Shelby's (Missouri) Regiment; M. S. Seegar, First Battalion, Texas Mounted Cavalry; V. Grosjean, Fourth Louisiana; James V. Nolan, Crescent Regiment; James M. Martin, Third Louisiana Cavalry; Maj. John C. Moncure, Eleventh Louisiana, H. P. Hyams, Eleventh Louisiana, and L. Gustin, Eleventh Louisiana.

On July 15 the association was organized with James F. Utz president; James C. Egan, J. W. Jones, L. R. Simmons, A. J. Newman and William Kinney, vice-presidents; James V. Nolan, secretary; T. B. Chase, financial and corresponding secretary, W. C. Perrin, executive committee. The same officers, with a few exceptions, were re-elected for 1885, and with various changes of position held office until 1889, when V. Grosjean* was elected president; T.

E. Jacobs, J. S. Young, J. V. Nolan,* J. H. Calvert and J. C. Egan, vice-president; William Kinney,* recording secretary; R. T. Vinson,* financial secretary; L. R. Grim,* treasurer; D. Holland,* M. at A.; J. F. Utz,* T. B. Chase, W. A. Pleasants, William Endres* and John Corbett,* executive committee. At the close of December, 1889, there were sixty members reported, while to this number a large addition was made prior to April 1, 1890. In August, 1890, the officers whose names are marked * were re-elected with J. V. Nolan, first vice-president; A. J. Newman, second vice-president, John Lake, third vice-president; John Corbett, fourth vice-president and W. H. Tunnard, fifth vice-president; J. H. Calvert and James Martin are the new members of the executive committee.

The Caddo Gazette was the pioneer newspaper of all the territory embraced in Claiborne Parish as established in 1828. In October, 1841, it is mentioned on the records of the Parish Jury. This journal had its share of ups and downs, but was always faithfully carried on, and sometimes with marked ability, down to 1871.

On April 9, 1854, W. H. Scanland went to work on the Caddo Gazette, then edited by Col. H. J. G. Battle; R. S. Carnes and Windham were also compositors. In June, 1857, Col. Battle retired from the Gazette, and Dr. Samuel Bard, then State superintendent of education, purchased the office. Dr. M. Estes, formerly editor of the Shreveport Democrat, was appointed assistant editor. In the history of the Times, reference is made to its consolidation with the Flag and ultimate change of name. The Southwestern, Vol. III, No. 1, was issued August 23, 1854, by L. Dillard & Co., from their office at the corner of Texas and Edwards Streets, opposite Van Bibber's livery stable. It was first issued in 1851. The rescue of the large stock of cotton from destruction by fire in 1862 must be credited to this journal. It opposed its destruction effectually.

On June 21, 1865, the Southwestern placed the stars and stripes which had been lowered February 6, 1861, above the editorial column and folded up the stars and bars. The Daily Southwestern was issued October 15, 1868. Part of the files of this

journal are now in possession of Andrew Currie. In later years it was consolidated with the Telegram, and issued under the title, Southwestern Telegram.

The Night Guard was issued at Shreveport February 21, 1858, by J. M. A. Scanland & Co., with J. M. A. and W. H. Scanland and T. E. Steele, editors. A paragraph from this little journal gives its character—"Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skeesicks is a man of parts? Decidedly so, Miss Brown. He is part numbskull, and part knave and part fool." The Caddo Gazette, Jr., was the name given to the Night Guard on February 28, 1858. This was sold at 10 cents per copy, and continued in existence until August 15, 1858.

The Commercial News was issued at Shreveport, February 17, 1859, by J. M. A. Scanland. On March 17 it was enlarged to a twenty-column folio. Mr. Scanland's valedictory appeared August 11, 1859, in leaded primer, between heavy mourning columns, and the office was moved to Carthage, Tex., by T. M. Cooley. The material of the Commercial News office was purchased from R. D. Sale, who purchased it from the Caddo News office, previously published by J. R. Marks and Evan Turner. Prior to the purchase by Sale, the material was used in the publication of a religious weekly, the name of which is forgotten.

The Flag followed the News, and was consolidated with the Gazette. The Shreveport Sentinel was another journal of some importance. T. G. Compton was the editor of the Sentinel up to its close, and was made postmaster in September, 1865.

Mugginsvillain was issued at Shreveport in July, 1865, by Gilliland, Tabor & Hussey. Its peculiar name did not suggest permanency.

The Weekly Shreveport Times was issued in December, 1871. On November 25, 1871, the following notice was issued by Drury Lacy and W. G. Barrett:

We this day have sold and transferred the printing office of the Gazette and Flag to Messrs. A. H. Leonard, H. J. G. Battle, and C. W. Levis, for value received. The unexpired contracts, advertising and subscription will be completed by the new firm. All debts due this date to The Caddo Gazette or The Gazette and Flag are payable to Drury Lacy and W. G. Barrett.

Col. H. J. G. Battle was manager and Maj. H. J. Hearsey, later (1874) of the New Orleans States, was editor. A. D. Battle and W. A. Seay subsequently held this responsible position, and some changes in ownership were effected, J. H. Gilliland being proprietor for some time, then J. H. Shepherd, and then Shepherd & Young, with Mr. Shepherd editor. In 1885 A. Currie & Co. purchased the office, but some time later became sole owner, he and J. H. Gilliland being editors. Charles McD. Puckette was appointed editor afterward, and he, with S. B. Johnson leased the office for three years. In 1887 Puckette retired to establish The Democrat, when V. Grosjean, S. B. Johnson and Charles Schaeffer purchased a half interest, and leased the half interest of Currie & Ogden for a term of three years. A. D. Battle was employed as editor, Mr. Grosjean being city editor, as formerly. The latter is now owner of the Caucasian, and J. H. Gilliland holds this position, with Capt. Tunnard editor.

The Daily Shreveport Times Vol. I, No. 14, is dated December 16, 1871. On this day the paper, known to readers for fifteen days prior to this date, was enlarged to a twenty-eight column folio. The issue of June 1, 1872, bears the names of H. J. G. Battle, C. W. Lewis and A. H. Leonard, proprietors, with A. D. Battle and H. J. Hearsey, editors, and E. Mason, commercial and river reporter. The staff changes noticed on the sketch of the Weekly Times apply to this paper. Mrs. Rule, who is so favorably known under the name of Pansy, has been connected with this journal for some years.

The Evening Telegram was issued May 15, 1872, from the office of the Shreveport Publishing Company, as an independent, conservative journal. The Union Herald followed the Telegram, but its days were of short duration, and the Shreveport Evening Standard, Vol. XI, No. 1, was issued May 1, 1879, with L. R. Simmons, publisher, E. Mason, river and commercial editor, and R. C. Crain, city editor. The Standard was changed to a morning paper October 10, 1879. In September, 1882, the "comps" of this office presented through foreman, Charles Schaeffer,

a demand for an increase of 5 cents per thousand ems, or 35 cents. Mr. Simmons, the owner, in granting this, wished that the situation would warrant him in acceding to a demand for more than 35 cents.

The Southwestern Telegram was in existence in 1877, and the Baptist Chronicle was issued at Shreveport in 1886, by Rev. R. M. Boone. The Shreveport Morning Journal was established in April, 1886, by Col. A. D. Battle and J. H. Gilliland, and the Democrat was issued over the grave of the Evening Journal, by C. McD. Puckette.

The Shreveport Evening Journal, formerly The Weekly Journal, was established in August, 1887, by C. W. Hardy, O. P. Ogilvie and R. P. Moore. Col. Battle was editor, and John F. Gilliland city editor. After publishing for six months, the office was sold to the Democrat Publishing Company.

The Caucasian is the most successful evening paper ever issued at Shreveport. In October, 1889, V. Grosjean, one of the veterans of the newspaper circle of Louisiana, purchased the Evening Caucasian, and placing Col. A. D. Battle in charge as editor, entered on that policy of judicious work, which brought this paper into the front rank of daily journals. In July, 1890, Col. Battle moved to Alexandria, and Mr. Grosjean assumed editorial charge, with L. F. Jackson, assistant editor. Mrs. Mattie H. Williams writes for this journal on social and educational affairs, under the name of Busy Bee.

The Fair News was issued in August, 1890, by C. D. Hicks and W. W. Battle.

The Shreveport Record was issued April 3, 1890, by L. F. Jackson, W. H. Bristol and C. W. Hardy, with the object of pointing out the industrial possibilities of Northwestern Louisiana. The Times and Caucasian being found to cover the field so well, the Record ceased publication.

The New Orleans Picayune is represented in Northwestern Louisiana, by Capt. H. H. Hargrove. He is the statistician of the State *par excellence*, and has taken a very prominent part in all latter-day measures for the development of one of the least known and yet one of the most fertile States in the Union.

The History of the Third Louisiana Infantry

was written by Capt. W. H. Tunnard, in 1865-66, and published in 1866. It is a work which claims much attention even now.

The *ante bellum* Typographical Union disbanded when the Confederacy called for troops in 1861. The feeling against the abolition fanatics of the North was so bitter, that young and old who loved the Union intensely, smothered their feelings and entered the army. In October, 1870, Union No. 155 was chartered, but for some reason the organization fell through. It was reorganized October 29, 1882, with Charles W. Hutchens,* president; B. F. Gilliland,* vice-president; W. C. Copes, secretary; Charles Schaeffer, financial secretary, and J. B. Rachal, sergeant-at-arms. The presidents in the order of service have been: W. R. Black, H. A. Neville, John H. Gilliland, H. A. Neville, John H. Gilliland, Charles W. Hutchens,* John S. Gooch,* W. C. Copes, John S. Gooch,* C. W. Hardy and the present president, John S. Gooch. Will A. Sutherland is now secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Rawlins, recorder. The names marked * are still on the roll, with J. E. Goodwin, present vice-president; D. R. Lyons, R. P., and C. G. Moore, J. M. Murphy, E. R. Fleishman, J. L. Farmer, J. F. Leverett, J. T. Lovinggood, H. A. Nester, R. M. McCoy and W. H. Dougherty are new members. Many members of the old Press Circle of the city and surrounding towns are honorary members.

In Caddo Parish the school system is good. The public schools are limited in number, but the deficiency is more than supplied by private institutions. The schools, public and private, are under the management of thoroughly efficient teachers. The receipts of the treasurer of Caddo on account of school fund in 1853 were \$5,620.68; in 1854, \$4,872, and in 1855, \$4,879.15, or a total of \$15,371.83. Of this sum \$11,084.25 was expended on the twenty-one districts, leaving District No. 22, with forty-eight pupils, out. The total number of school children in the parish on January 1, 1856, was 1,266. The enrollment of white pupils in the schools of Caddo for 1877 was 552; 1879, 864; 1882, 4,033; 1883, 2,073; 1884, 881; 1885, 879; 1886, 970, and in 1887,

994. The colored enrollment for the years given, is as follows: 668, 600, 5,769, 2,326, 1,411, 1808, 1,742 and 1,673. The apportionment for 1889 was 1 mill, and it remains unchanged. This, with the increased assessment is equal to 1½ mills. There is due the school board, and uncollected, some \$7,000 or \$8,000; this added to the amount to be collected in 1890 will give the school board \$13,000 or \$14,000, or more than enough to maintain more and better schools in the parish than heretofore, for twelve months in the year.

The convent schools and other private educational establishments of the parish are held in high esteem and claim a large enrollment, as related in the history of Shreveport.

The State Educational Society elected the following-named officers in July, 1890: Judge A. A. Gunby, Monroe, president; J. A. Breauz, Iberia, and Col. Thomas D. Boyd, Natchitoches, vice-presidents; A. C. Calhoun, secretary; Mrs. Mattie H. Williams, of Shreveport, corresponding secretary; Miss Kate P. Nelson, Shreveport, historian, and Mrs. T. S. Sligh, editor.

In former pages references are made to the physicians who were here in the early days of Caddo. The physicians who registered under the act of 1882 are named in the following list:

Dennis, Hiram Smith, Atlanta Medical College, 1870.
Calhoun, John Caldwell, Medical College of Georgia, 1861.
Ashton, William Whitcraft, University of Louisville, Ky., 1859.
Billie, David Hall, University of City of New York, 1861.
Blackburn, Gideon Emmons, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1879.
Gray, Robert Archibald, University of Louisville, 1853.
Ford, Thomas Griffin, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1870.
Scott, John Joseph, Medical College of Georgia, 1856.
Egan, James Cronan, University of City of New York, 1846.
Clarke,* Ambrose Francis, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1837.
Dickson, William Lipscomb, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1881.
Allen, John Walter, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1881.
O'Leary, James Francis, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1873.

*Dr. Clarke settled at Shreveport in 1840 or 1841. While en route hither, he wished to earn expenses, and hired himself to a roadside blacksmith. It was in this shop that he lost the sight of one eye, owing to a particle of hot iron flying into it. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, was made prisoner at Cerro Gordo, but was released after a few days. He died at Shreveport, April 6, 1890. Dr. Egan, Sr., a pioneer physician of this district, is referred to in the history of Bienville.

Coty, Henry Colquett, University of Louisville, Ky., 1880.
 Johnson, Franklin Lafayette, Louisville Medical College, 1877.
 Lyon, Aurelius Augustine, St. Louis Medical College, 1861.
 Taylor, Joseph, University of Pennsylvania, 1862.
 O'Bryan, Andrew Franklin, South Carolina Medical College, Charleston, 1860.
 Allen, Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1855.
 Fisher, Levi Hill, University of Louisiana, 1853.
 Whitworth, William Thomas, University of Louisiana, 1877.
 Egan, William Lucius, University of Louisiana, 1882.
 Hilliard, Walter, University of Louisiana, 1869.
 Walker, Alexander Spann, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1861.
 Vaughan, Zachariah Edmunds, University of Louisiana, 1876.
 Moss John Robert, University of Louisiana, 1875.
 Dorey, Joseph Tabor, Memphis Hospital College, 1881.
 Dickev, Finis Jackson, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1879.
 Booth, Augustine Rue, University of Louisville, 1874.
 Blackburn, Charles Hinton, Homeopathic Medical College of Michigan, 1883.
 Tillinghast, Edwin Lawrence, University of Louisiana, 1861.
 Alison, Hartwell, University of Louisville, 1872.
 Roquemore, Andrew Jackson, University of Louisville, 1896.
 Kimbell, John Lamar, University of Louisville, 1884.
 Dickson, Samuel Augustus, University of Louisiana, 1884.
 Waiters, George Winn, Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, 1876.
 Mooring, Christopher Madison, American Medical College, St. Louis, 1878.
 Grabill, Jacob D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1878.
 Maclin, James Bullock, Central College of Tennessee, 1897.
 Curtis, John Sidney, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1878.
 Herron Francis Jett, Reform Medical College, Macon, Ga., 1859.
 Hunt, Randell, Tulane University of Louisiana, 1889.
 Allen, Ethan, George, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1889.
 Yoakum, Finis Ewing, Texas Medical College, Galveston, 1874.

The Shreveport Medical Society was reorganized in 1876, but the members assembled in regular session only twice in the succeeding six years. The officers, whose terms expired in December, 1883, were Dr. A. A. Lyon, president; J. J. Scott, vice-president; J. W. Allen, recorder; T. J. Allen, correspondent, and W. L. Egan, treasurer.

In 1872 the Shreveport Board of Trade did suggest the organization of an agricultural society.

The Louisiana State Fair and Shreveport Exposition was organized June 13, 1883, under the title, North Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical Association. J. M. Hollingsworth was president;

J. C. Vance, L. L. Tomkies and J. M. Foster, vice-presidents; J. G. McWilliams, treasurer, and R. T. Vinson, secretary. In 1886 E. B. Herndon was elected president, and held the office until 1889, when C. J. Foster succeeded him. J. G. McWilliams has been treasurer since 1883; R. T. Vinson, secretary until succeeded by Matt L. Scovell in 1887. In 1889 John J. Horan was elected secretary. The number of stockholders is placed at 250. The association has made rapid strides, and owns fair grounds equal to any in the South.

The Farmers' Union of Caddo is another very influential association. The officers elected July 4, 1890, are E. R. Fortson, re-elected to the office of president; W. E. Wasson, vice-president; B. H. Bickham, secretary; I. W. Pickens, treasurer; W. M. Odum, lecturer; J. R. Herndon, assistant lecturer; J. M. Attaway, chaplain; R. D. Ansley, D. K.; Lewis Dick, assistant D. K., and Kemp Flournoy, steward. At this meeting the charter was adopted, the following unions being represented by their delegates: Nos. 271, 272, 274, 366, 448, 467, 529.

The North Louisiana Historical Society was organized in August, 1890, with the following-named members: A. K. Klingman, of Claiborne; L. T. Sanders, of Bossier; Capt. T. F. Bell, Col. G. W. Stoner, J. Henry Shepherd, L. E. Carter, John Lake, W. McD. Roach, W. P. Ford, Frank R. Hicks, L. M. Cozart, W. Lee Wilson, John Monkhouse, Sr., J. H. Fullilove and C. D. Hicks, of Caddo, all of whom were appointed committees of one to solicit membership. The permanent organization was effected by electing G. W. Stoner, president; L. T. Sanders, vice-president, and C. D. Hicks, secretary.

The navigation of Red River is contemporary with the settlement of the valley by the Indians. In De Soto's time, the yawlboat was the only means of conveyance.

In 1814 or 1815 Henry M. Shreve, the former bargeman of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the first to contest the exclusive rights claimed by Fulton and Livingston to steam navigation on the Mississippi, was also the first to bring a steamboat up Red River as far as Natchitoches, whence a

military road was opened on the east bank of the river to within a few miles of Fort Towson in the Indian Territory, over which the supplies were hauled by wagons; the boat was named the "Enterprise." Some years later cargoes were transhipped on keelboats at Natchitoches and those boats were hauled up Coushatta Bayou, through Lake Bistineau, Red Chute and Macks Bayou, into the Red River, two miles below Shreveport. Until the raft was formed above Willow Chute, the boats returned to the river through its channel. In 1834, the steamer "Rover," Capt. Ben Crooks, laden with supplies for Fort Towson came via this route, but as a raft had formed in the river channel above Shreveport, she was compelled to run up Twelve Mile Bayou, thence through Soto Lake, into Clear Lake through a canal cut by Capt. Sewall, U. S. E. C., and thence into the channel, fifty-six miles above. In 1882 Capt. Isaac Wright was ninety years old; John Smoker, who retired after the war, was residing at Arkadelphia; George Alban was on the United States boat "Florence;" James Crooks was still on the Upper River; Harry M. Summers, at New Orleans; E. S. Leonard and John Alban were in the river service; Capt. Ruth Edwards, who brought up the "Charleston," in 1836, brought up the first steamboat ever built for the Red River trade in 1837 (this was the "Brian Borhoime;" his name should not be forgotten). The following are some of the noted captains of the river service: Capt. Joe Lodwick, of the "Robert T. Lytle" and "Belvidere," L. K. Vawter and Green K. Cheatem of the "Southwestern" (built at Washington, Ark.); Sam Applegate of the "Duck River" and "St. Charles;" Capt. Thomas Moore, who died in 1880; Capt. W. W. Withenbury, who commanded the "Llama," George Alban pilot, the first steamer that ever passed from Red River through Cypress Bayou to Jefferson, in 1845; Capt. J. R. Davis, of the "Rockaway;" Capt. Hinckley, of a snagboat; Capts. Aleck and John Dunn, respectively of the "Columbian" and "Caspian;" Capt. John Graham, of the "Caddo;" Capt. John Martin, of the "Compromise;" Capt. Cheney Johnson, of the "Louis D'Or;" and Capt. A. Leonard, who died in this city in 1865. As

early as 1823 he was running as engineer with Capt. Shreve between Natchez, Miss., and Alexandria. After a long experience as steamboatman in southern and western waters, he wound up his career in that capacity as commander of the fine Red River steamer "Magnolia Branner," which was burned in 1855 on the Mississippi below Baton Rouge.

The first steamboat accident on the upper Red River brought into the courts was that of January 6, 1838, when Capt. C. B. Hurd of the "Blackhawk," filed complaint against the steamer "Marmora." The former left New Orleans January 4, 1838, with a cargo of merchandise for Shreveport. She met the "Marmora" two miles above Bosley's plantation and fifty miles above Natchitoches on January 6, and there suffered the damages complained of. The burning of the "Mittie Stephens" in 1869, related in the history of Shreveport, is one of the tragedies of the river; while to the sinking of a boat-load of cattle in 1873, some persons attributed the yellow fever of that year. From July 1, 1865, to April 1, 1872, 221 steamers arrived at Shreveport, with an aggregate tonnage of 44,254 tons.

The Shreveport Coast Navigation Company organized in June, 1872, with R. H. Lindsay, president; James R. Arnold, vice-president; N. W. Murphy, S. J. Ward, D. B. Martin, Jerry H. Beard and Ben Jacobs, directors. The Red River and Coast Line Company and the Lower Coast and Alexandria Steamboat Company, run regular steamers between Shreveport and New Orleans.

The burning of the "Mittie Stephens" below Swanson's Landing, in Caddo Lake, occurred at midnight on February 11, 1869. Only forty-three of a large number of passengers, officers and crew were saved. Not a single lady passenger was saved, and it is said that between seventy and 100 persons perished; among them being Mrs. Jackson and three children; Mrs. T. L. Lyon and Frank Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and three children, W. A. Broadwell, J. C. Christian, Mr. Boynkir, Mr. Ash, Mr. New, an unknown lady from Grand Ecore; George Remer, clerk; Charles Weir and Thomas Mulligan, engineers; James Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, William and Amanda

Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashley, S. Ashley, Robert Phillips, John A. Phillips, James Phillips, Martha A. Phillips and Alex Phillips.

The contract for building the Shreveport & Vicksburg Railroad from Red River to the Texas line, was sold, in September, 1855, to Dr. A. Flournoy, Judge J. M. Ford, A. Flournoy, Jr., V. H. Jones, W. E. Dotey and David I. Hooks.

In February, 1866, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad was sold by the sheriff, at Monroe, for \$50,000. The work of grading the Shreveport & Pacific Railroad was completed to Red Chute, east of Shreveport, in May, 1882. Convict forces, under Capt. Husted, Lesage, Bradshaw and others, were engaged in this work, and the springs where they camped are known as convict springs to-day. The work of completing the gap between Monroe and Shreveport was completed in 1885, and the old Monroe and El Paso stage route abolished forever. This road forms a part of the Queen & Crescent system.

The gap in the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Shreveport and Marshall, was closed July 28, 1866, and on the 29th the first train passed over the road.

Work on the railroad bridge over Red River, at Shreveport, was commenced in July, 1882, by contractor Peter Scully. This is a modern iron bridge with turn-table.

The New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company was organized in June, 1875, to connect the upper Red River country with New Orleans. A sum of \$354,000 was subscribed by New Orleans; \$15,200 by Alexandria; \$25,000 by Natchitoches; \$15,000 by Mansfield; \$100,000 by De Soto; \$25,000 by Shreveport; \$200,000 by Caddo Parish; \$60,000 by Marshall, Tex., together with the charter of the Marshall & Mansfield Railroad Company, and its land grant of 286,720 acres. From 1875 to 1879 the work of construction was carried on. In July, 1880, the American Railroad Improvement Company took charge, and in October resumed work, and placed the last rail July 11, 1882. On September 19, of that year, the new road was turned over to the Texas Pacific under the articles of consolidation. In 1878 the Louisiana Construction

Company did some work, but after the expenditure of \$100,000, defaulted. The stockholders, however, paid that company fifty per cent of their investment. The total length of the road as completed, in 1882, is 171 miles, and the total cost \$3,537,000. The first through train from Dallas to Shreveport over the Texas Pacific arrived August 11, 1873. In 1851 B. M. Johnson contributed to the old Gazette a sketch of the proposed railroad, of that year, from Shreveport to Trinity River. On August 13, 1873, the celebration of the opening of the road took place here. The first mail from St. Louis ever received at Shreveport, via the Jefferson & Texarkana Railroad, was that on January 21, 1874.

The Shreveport & Arkansas Railroad was completed April 6, 1888. On January 20, 1887, a number of citizens invited Col. Fordyce and Col. Hinckley to Shreveport to discuss the advantages of the road then proposed. In February this invitation was accepted, and on May 6 Attorney Phillips and Engineer Hinckley proposed that \$40,000 aid be granted. On May 19 a company was organized, with S. W. Fordyce, president; S. J. Zeigler, vice-president; Ed Jacobs, treasurer, and T. B. Chase, secretary, to build sixty-one miles of track between Lewisville and Shreveport. Work was begun in August, 1887, by the contractors, McCarthy & Kerrigan, of Little Rock, and completed on the date given, R. N. McKellar, of the Cotton Exchange, assisted by Mrs. Rule, known under the *nom de plume* of "Pansy," driving the golden spike. Telegrams announcing the completion of the road were sent to the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, the Kansas City Exchange, and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The depots on this road, north of Shreveport, are named Shady Grove, Benton, Alden's Bridge and Gronsheim, in Louisiana, and Bradley and Lewisville in Arkansas. The company was organized August 18, 1873, with T. P. Dockery, president; B. M. Johnson, vice-president; S. B. McCutcheon, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Johnson, Jacobs, Lindsay, Sale, Leonard, Adams, Roots and Dockery, directors.

The Shreveport & Houston (narrow gauge)

Railroad runs from Shreveport to Houston, 250 miles. The road runs southwest through South Caddo and De Soto Parishes, and crosses the Sabine into Texas at Logansport. P. A. Lacy is agent at Shreveport. A road to connect Shreveport with Kansas City is not only possible, but probable.

Shreveport is situated in latitude $32^{\circ} 30'$ north, and longitude $16^{\circ} 40'$ west, at the head of low-water navigation on the Red River. The elevation above high water at New Orleans is 180 feet, according to the State signal service report, but local authorities claim for it an elevation of 260 feet on the river front and 355 feet on the bluffs.

The distances by river from Shreveport are as follows: Upper river—Gilmer, 50 miles; Spring Bank, 80; Cut-Off, 175, and Fulton, 350. The distances below are—Loggy Bayou, 100 miles; Coushatta, 160; Campter, 235; Grand Ecore, 250; Alexandria, 350; mouth of Red River, 500; Baton Rouge, 580, and New Orleans, 700. By railroad it is only 330 miles from the last-named city, 172 miles from Vicksburg, Miss., and 330 from Galveston, Tex.

The estimate of population in June, 1890, by United States enumerators, shows 944 in the First Ward, 1,449 in Second, 1,023 in Third, 3,204 in Fourth, 3,005 in Fifth, and 1,287 in the Sixth Ward, or a total of 10,912.* Total official population for Caddo Parish census 1890, 31,555. Her trade by rail, river and wagon is drawn from North Louisiana, Southern Arkansas and Northeast Texas. The business portion of the city is covered with brick buildings, all of them being occupied by substantial business firms. The levee front extends several blocks, 132 feet from sidewalk to natural landing, all of which is paved with rock. Texas Street is seventy-six feet in width, with twelve-foot sidewalk on each side. The old plank road, at one time a terror to teamsters, has been entirely removed and a solid rock-bed, extending fully a mile, has been laid. This street extends into what is known as Texas Avenue. Along this thoroughfare runs the City Railway. Market, the next principal, or business street, is sixty-six feet in

width, with ten-foot sidewalk on each side. It runs from what is known as Silver Lake to Cross Bayou, a distance of some twelve blocks. The blocks in the principal parts of the city are 320 feet square, with twenty-foot alleys running through same, the lots being 40x150 feet.

The city is modern in everything. Very few towns of even a greater number of inhabitants can point out so many public improvements, or claim so many accessories of civilized life. It is nothing if not modern. Vital and meteorological data are not wanting to abolish forever the old fallacy which points toward Red River as the home of malaria. Not many years ago the careless visitor or resident bowed down before the power of noxious exhalations from the lakes and bayous, but the moment knowledge showed a strong front to the armies of miasma, by outlining all the necessary conveniences and duties of life, the terrible, silent destroyer fled, leaving a healthy people to inhabit a healthy city. The total number of deaths reported for the year ending August 31, 1889, was 309, of which number 200 were colored persons and 109 white citizens, divided by sex into 182 male and 127 female. There were 121 deaths among children under five years of age, including 21 stillbirths. At least ten per cent of the deaths occurred at the Charity Hospital, where persons from every quarter of the State, and very often from Texas and Arkansas, are admitted and treated at the expense of the State. The meteorological data, spoken of elsewhere, applies particularly to this city, as here the record was made.

The sewerage system embraces two main lines, with sub-mains and system of laterals, altogether six and one-half miles in length. The sewers are provided with the necessary manholes and lamp-holes, and automatic flush-tanks are located at certain points, which are supplied by water from the waterworks. The sewage is carried off into the Red River at a point just south of the waterworks, together with the sewerage system, representing an investment of \$250,000. The pumping station is supplied with two vertical pumps, having a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons each, and two settling reservoirs, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons,

* B. C. White was census enumerator, with Speece A. Alston, Frank Trice, John C. Eltsner, C. McCarthy and L. S. Crain, deputies.

are provided. The water passes from the basins through an immense filter (the Hyatt) to the stand-pipe, which is 110 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 250,000 gallons. There are fourteen miles of mains, and 114 public hydrants, which are used by the fire department and for other purposes. The works were put, four years ago, under the superintendency of John B. Crawley, who is now the superintendent.

The Shreveport Gaslight Company commenced the construction of their plant in June, 1859. The affair was primitive indeed up to the seventies, when some improvements were effected. The Shreveport Gas, Electric Light and Power Company was organized in recent years, with J. C. Hamilton, president; John B. Jones, vice-president, and W. E. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The capacity of the works is 25,000 cubical feet, and the length of mains about eight miles. In the electric light department are ten miles of arc wire and eleven miles of incandescent wire.

The Caddo Indians ceded their lands to the United States prior to 1835, but reserved a square mile for Larkin Edwards, who made his selection where Shreveport now stands. This tract of 640 acres they donated to Larkin Edwards, who resided with them for several years, and was their interpreter as well as true friend in dealings with the whites. The place was known as Cane & Bennett's Bluff, and a large log-house or trading-post marked it as the site of a future city. Edwards sold his claim to Angus McNeil on January 24, 1835, for \$5,000, and in July of that year Jehial Brooks, an agent of the United States, reported satisfactorily on the transaction, which was confirmed by the Supreme Court. In May, 1836, the United States surveyor found it to contain 634 acres and a fraction of an acre, and on May 27, 1836, the members who subsequently formed the town company joined McNeil in the ownership. Prior to this, in March, 1836, the Lake Providence & Red River Railroad was chartered, and the idea of it being built to the Bluffs affected the company favorably. The plat of Shreveport was recorded February 13, 1837, by C. E. Greneaux, judge of Caddo Parish. This document sets forth that

Bushrod Jenkins, A. McNeil, William S. Bennett, James H. Cane (of Bennett & Cane), James B. Pickett (of South Carolina), Thomas T. Williamson (of Arkansas), Henry M. Shreve (of Kentucky), and Sturgis Sprague (of Mississippi), purchased from Larkin Edwards, of Caddo, a reserve on Bennett & Cane's Bluffs, on the south bank of Red River, a part of which was surveyed into lots to be called Shreveport. The original town was bounded by Silver Lake, Common Street, the line of blocks back of Caddo Street and Commerce Street running along the river bank from Lower Water to Upper Water Street. The original plat was drawn by E. D. Hobbs, and copied in 1858 by Surveyor Merriweather, when pages 444 to 457 of record L. were cut out and the new plat inserted.

On July 28, 1837, Angus McNeil, president of the Shreveport Town Company, deeded to himself five lots: No. 8, in Block 40; No. 1, in Block 50; No. 16, in Block 14; No. 16, in Block 33; No. 1, in Block 39, for \$2,015; two lots to himself and John O. Sewall; one block (64) and four lots in Block 61, to Rufus Sewall, for \$14,000; four lots in Block 22, to James B. Pickett, for \$620; seven lots to T. T. Williamson, in January, 1838, Block 60 and Block 4, for \$4,920; three lots in Block 49 to Seth Sheldon, for \$1,200; two lots to Larkin Edwards, Sr., one in Block 60 and one in Block 61; two lots in Block 41 to W. D. Helm for \$1,800. On January 8, 1838, M. E. Davis leased a house and lot to Sheldon & Beall; the town company sold three lots at the corner of Texas and Commerce Streets to Bennett & Cane on January 9, 1838; two lots were sold by T. T. Williamson to Thomas C. Porter; the saw-mill lot by Sewall to A. McNeil; Town Company to Henry C. McNeil; two lots to O. T. Brodward; one lot to G. W. Nichols; one lot to E. H. S. Lipscomb; two lots to John D. Barnhill; four lots to H. M. Shreve; four lots to W. R. Carter; one lot to Beall Randall; five lots to M. E. Davis; six lots to Robert L. Gilmer; two lots to E. Nott, and sundry small transfers. On May 10, 1843, the original town company was dissolved and a partition sale made of the property.

The Legislative act, approved May 4, 1871, provided for the vesting of title to the Batture

property in the city of Shreveport agreeable to the compromise of January 21, 1871, between the city and M. D. C. Crane, James B. Pickett, W. R. Carter, Amelia M. Hord, Robert L. Gilmer, John, L. K. and A. M. Grigsby and Ann M. Jenkins, administrators of succession of B. Jenkins. The act further provided for the survey of this property and also of the land recovered from F. C. Walpole. Messrs. Nutt & Leonard represented the succession in all this compromise matter.

The original company did not work without opposition. About the time Shreveport was surveyed a syndicate of Natchitoches capitalists conceived the idea of founding a town at the head of the "Great Raft," and took measures to carry out the idea, but did not push the enterprise with sufficient strength. In 1851 a second competitor for city honors was threatened, the opposition coming this time from within the fold of Caddo. It appears that James B. Gilmore brought hither in 1850-51 a number of negro mechanics, with the object of putting up buildings for himself first, and subsequently hiring this new form of slave labor to residents of Shreveport, who desired to build. His action was so unacceptable to the white mechanics that they induced the council to levy a license tax on all colored mechanics. This action drove Gilmer to adopt extreme measures, and he made plans not only to leave Shreveport high and dry, but also to build up a new town some distance away. Taking his slaves to the point where Tone's Bayou left the old river, he had a ditch 5,100 feet in length, excavated, connecting the river with Bayou Pierre, and grading the fall to about five inches per 300 feet, secured a natural excavator in the waters of Red River, which soon wore out a good ship channel, formed Tone's Bayou and threatened to give effect to Gilmer's threat. His town of Red Bluff was never built. Mugginsville was where Cotton Street runs into Texas Avenue. The house from which the name was derived was torn down only a few years ago.

It is related that in the early days of Shreveport there resided, one and a quarter miles west of Shreveport (between the Cobar farm and the residence of Capt. Joseph Boisseau), a semi-recluse, who

was known as Monsieur Richarde. He was old and eccentric, so that his departure for his native France, accompanied by his eight-year old son, awakened some curiosity in the settlement. He soon returned, it is alleged, fabulously rich, but no trace of his mysterious wealth did he portray. Returning to his garden he worked there as of old, until one morning he was found dead in his cot. During the latter years of the war some soldiers, who occupied the old tenement house, unearthed some French and Spanish coins, but the hiding place of Monsieur Richarde's golden pieces is not yet revealed. In 1835 the large force of raft removers, under Capt. Shreve, had headquarters here and to this date must be credited the beginners of the town. James H. Cane one of the members of the Shreveport Town Company was the first merchant here, opening a store in 1835 or 1836. He married the widow of his partner, Mrs. Bennett, who is to-day a resident of Bossier City. Her daughter married a Dr. McCormick, and one of Dr. McCormick's daughters married one Stockwell, who managed to obtain title to the Cane estate. In 1858 work on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad was begun, and before the war it was completed from Shreveport to Marshall, and from Monroe to the Mississippi, leaving the ninety-mile gap over for better days. During the war fifty wagons were engaged in the cotton trade with Mexico. On December 24, 1861, the State capital was moved hither; in 1867 the yellow fever created terror here.

The first record of the town of Shreveport is dated September 2, 1839, when the officers elected on the first Monday in May, 1839, qualified before Angus McNeil, a justice of the peace. The trustees were John O. Sewall, chosen mayor; W. W. George, T. P. Hotchkiss and S. B. Hunter. S. E. Belknap was appointed secretary. Trustee C. A. Sewall declined to qualify, and on the 11th J. R. Smith* was appointed. John R. Smith, assessor; P. C. Hansborough, constable and collector, and A. B. Sterrett, surveyor. On September 11, the first ordinances relating to streets, appraisement of lots, ferry at foot of Caddo Street, licenses, drays and

* Appointed Washington Jenkins, Parish Judge of Caddo.

carts, and public printings were adopted. On September 30 S. C. Wilson was appointed treasurer. The ordinance of October 14 provided that all slaves should retire to their homes before 8 p. m., and if found out after that hour without written permit from the master, would be fined \$5 and jail fees. Another ordinance prohibited residence to free negroes or mulattoes. George Alborn's bond as proprietor of the ferry was accepted, and a lot of business transacted, which would do credit to a modern city. In April, 1840, \$300 were ordered to be paid the secretary for his services. On January 22, 1840, the death of Mayor Sewall appears; Trustee Hunter was chosen chairman; Thomas I. Williamson was appointed captain of patrol, and also Seth Sheldon; W. F. Walmesley was appointed surveyor, *vice* Sterrett, resigned, and J. Clinton Beall, attorney. In May, 1840, the trustees elected were W. W. George, mayor; T. C. Porter, Thomas D. Gary, P. C. Hansborough and M. E. Davis. John W. Lewis was appointed clerk. In November, 1841, Cadwallader Lewis was clerk and Samuel W. Briggs, mayor. W. W. George was chosen mayor in May, 1842, with H. J. G. Battle, M. E. Davis, S. W. Briggs, trustees. William Terrill was trustee in 1843, otherwise the board was unchanged. Van Bibber and Howell were members of the board in 1843-44.

In May, 1844, J. N. Howell* was elected mayor, and served until 1845, when J. C. Beall was elected. The office has been filled from 1846 to 1854 by the following-named: 1846, L. P. Crain; 1847, R. N. Wood; 1848, John M. Landrum; 1849, R. N. Wood; 1849-50, John Bryce; 1850, Robert Cooke and 1851-54, J. C. Beall.

In November, 1854, the license question was brought forward, and the no-license ticket received a majority of seventeen votes. In 1855 J. W. Jones was elected mayor, and served until 1858, when Jonas Robinson was elected. J. W. Pennall was elected mayor in May, 1859, with R. A. Waller, C. R. Griswold, Dr. A. F. Clark, John Walters, Martin Tally, William Robson and F. Mulhaupt,

* John N. Howell, a North Carolinian, who moved to Caddo in 1835, and in 1837 married Jane Davis, died in June, 1882. In 1844 he was mayor of Shreveport, and in 1868 representative of the parish.

trustees. Pennall was succeeded, in 1863, by J. C. Beall, but Jonas Robinson was acting mayor prior to this. In 1864 Samuel Wells presided over the city, and John L. Gooch in 1865-66. In 1866-67 Aleck Boarman, judge, was mayor, and Martin Tally in 1868. J. B. Gilmore, 1869-71, and Moses H. Crowell,† 1871.

The act incorporating the city of Shreveport was approved April 27, 1871, and a mayor, council and four administrators authorized, *vice* the old system of trustees. In April, 1872, the case of the State *vs.* Moses H. Crowell, mayor, Martin Tally, administrator of finance, Moses Sterrett, administrator of assessments, Frank T. Hatch, of improvements, and Charles O. Phelps, of accounts, was presented in the district court. The officers named were appointed by Gov. Warmoth, on May, 21, 1871, but the Senate refused to confirm them. In April, 1873, Joseph Taylor was mayor, but Mayor Levy took his place that year. M. A. Walshe served in 1874, and S. J. Ward in 1875. In 1890 Mayor Currie resigned, and a special election was ordered. Capt. R. T. Vinson received 562 votes on May 24, 1890, for the office of mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Currie‡. Pending the election, E. B. Herndon was acting mayor.

W. W. Case was clerk in 1847; W. W. Simons, 1848; T. J. Fitzpatrick and R. A. Walker, 1849-50; W. G. Kerley, 1850; J. C. Trent, 1851; A. W. Magee, 1852; W. A. Sterrett, 1852; R. S. Carnes, 1853-56; W. H. Dasbiell, 1857; A. H. Leonard, 1858-59; Emmett Rankin, 1860; Fred A. Leonard, 1861; J. W. Wheaton, 1863.

W. W. George was comptroller in 1862; F. A. Leonard, 1864-66; W. F. Nicholson, 1867; C. H.

† Moses Crowell was appointed recorder of Shreveport in March, 1869, by Gov. Warmoth. He formerly kept a negro grocery store, on the bank of Red River, fifty miles below the city.

‡ On March 27, 1890, resolutions on the resignation of Mayor Currie were adopted. The last of the series was as follows: "That the fact that we have the entire debt of the city now before us, and are able to see our way clear to a large reduction of taxation at an early day is more attributable to Mr. Currie's drive and push than to any other cause. Thoroughly conversant with the financial affairs of the city, he has been a most zealous advocate of having the status of the entire city debt definitely and conclusively fixed. The Shreveport Bridge and the Shreveport Waterworks also stand as monuments to his enterprising spirit."

Spilker, 1868; E. M. Sturgess, 1870; J. W. Wharton, secretary, 1872-73; R. B. Hawley, 1874, and J. H. Alston, 1875. W. I. Bruner was succeeded in 1889, by the present comptroller, N. B. Murff. The former, on June 30, 1888, reported the expenditures of the city for the decade ending that day, to be \$497,464.74, of which \$91,563.12 was paid out for scrip issued prior to 1878, and \$63,084.82 for railroads. As shown in other pages, the indebtedness of the city is \$190,000, and of the parish, \$35,000.

The Cottage Exchange was organized October 15, 1875, with the following-named officers: N. Gregg, president; R. H. Lindsay and J. M. Hicks, vice-presidents; S. B. McCutchen, treasurer; E. Mason, secretary; and E. L. Dennis, S. J. H. R. Johnston, P. W. H. Cummings, Henry Florsheim, C. G. Thurmond and Joseph Boisseau, directors. In 1876-77 N. Gregg presided over the Exchange, with R. H. Lindsay vice-president, and the same treasurer and secretary as in 1875. S. B. McCutchen was elected president in 1878, and served, by re-election, until the beginning of 1884, when N. Gregg was elected president. In 1878 Ben Jacobs was chosen treasurer, Secretary Mason still holding the position to which he was elected in 1875. In 1879 J. V. Nolan was elected secretary, which position he has filled with marked success down to the close of 1890. J. G. McWilliams was chosen treasurer in 1882, *vice* Jacobs, and still holds that position. In 1886 R. N. McKellar was elected president, and served until 1890, when F. M. Hicks was elected. In July, 1890, a report gained credence that this old organization was to be merged into the Board of Trade, but fortunately the report was set aside, and the Exchange, which has for so many years played such an important part in the drama of progress, resolved to continue the good work. Secretary Nolan, in connection with this organization, would alone warrant it a long lease of life. J. W. Soady is present vice-president, and C. H. Mingo, W. F. Taylor, S. J. Zeigler, Joseph Boisseau and R. N. McKellar, directors.

The Board of Trade was organized June 1, 1889, with the following-named officers: President, J. F. Utz; vice-president, Isaac Barron; treasurer,

W. C. Perrin; directors, W. B. Ogilvie, chairman, C. P. Rives, H. Youree, J. Dreyfuss, J. B. Ardis, L. M. Carter, S. B. Hicks, Levi Cooper and S. Herold, and secretary, H. P. Thomas. The objects of this association were formerly carried out under the auspices of the Cotton Exchange, but the creation of new industries, and the inception of a greater number, suggested the organization of a society which would embrace not only those interested in the cotton product, but also those engaged in real estate, trade and manufactures, as well as agriculturists and stock-growers. R. H. Lindsay was chosen president of the old Board of Trade, in September 1872, and later in that year this body suggested the organization of an agricultural association.

The first fire company was organized in 1852 under the title, Caddo Company No. 1. Among the members were A. L. Heine, foreman; J. B. Gilmore, J. G. McWilliams, R. H. Lindsay, V. Shidet, M. Bear, L. Cook, A. Shaffner, William Thatcher, H. Lindman, William Robson, O. J. Wells, Ben Jacobs, R. Daws and R. A. Waller. R. H. Lindsay succeeded Heine as foreman, and commanded the first parade in May, 1853. In 1860 the department was reorganized under the old name with John Dickenson, president, and Thomas Byland, foreman. The latter was succeeded in order, by F. N. Sanchez, R. B. Burns, W. F. Chase, C. Andriola, John Ford, Ben Sour, John Bacon and James D. Boazman (who was serving in May, 1882); Jake Chanse 1885-89; J. F. McDonald 1887-88; H. Hugg and R. A. Grubbs, 1889-90. John Caldwell is president and J. W. Daner, the secretary.

Pelican Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1867, with A. H. Leonard, president, and S. W. S. Culp, foreman. The latter was succeeded in order, by Jules Bourquin, W. F. Chase, E. M. Sturges, T. B. Chase, W. C. Haden, Dick Richards, L. L. Tompkins, Jr., J. H. Jordan, Eugene Conway, W. E. Maples, John L. Gill, J. C. Elstner (who was foreman in 1882), Alf Jenkins, 1883-86, and Jules Guerre 1886-90. Conway Moncure is president, and Frank J. Nolan, secretary of the company.

Caddo Company No. 2 was organized in 1867, with J. B. Gilmore, president, and R. H. Lindsay, foreman. The latter office was filled respectively up to the close of 1882, by B. P. Parker, P. W. H. Cummings, G. P. Walsh, John Resotti, J. A. Vandoren and Michael Berenstein. 1882-87; H. White, 1887-88; Patrick Lowe, 1888-89, and F. Voelcker, 1889-90. P. Lowenthal is president and A. Bell, secretary.

Germania Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was organized in 1871, with H. C. C. Zeigler, president and George Gunther, foreman. The latter office was held respectively by Henry Dillenberger, John Patsman and Joe Fink, who was serving in 1882.

Allendale Fire Company No. 4 was organized in 1890, with R. T. Cole, president; R. Browing, secretary; E. Wortman, foreman; G. W. Zoder and W. C. Cooper, assistants; J. W. Jones, vice-president; M. T. Quigles, treasurer and G. B. Bertrand, steward; Messrs. Cole, Jones and William Kinney, delegates.

Phoenix Salvage Corps was organized in 1873, with N. T. Buckelew, president, and R. H. Lindsay, captain. The captains prior to January 1, 1883, were Andrew Currie, M. S. Crain, R. N. McKellar, A. Weaver and Jules Guerre.

Shreveport Salvage Corps No. 1 was organized April 1, 1886, with O. P. O'Gilvie, captain. In June, W. W. Waddill was elected, followed successively by Guido Maiturg, W. W. Battle, who was serving in 1890. John L. Hodges is president; C. D. Hicks, secretary and treasurer, and N. W. Buckelew, vice-president.

In 1875 the five companies were incorporated as a department, with John H. Jordan, president. He was succeeded by John C. Moncure and he by Capt. William Robson, who was serving in 1882.

The chiefs of the department have been W. E. Kennedy, George W. Kendall, A. H. Leonard, F. N. Sanchez, P. W. H. Cumming, John J. Horan, John C. Moncure, Andrew Currie, George Gunther and J. H. Jordan, 1882.

The marshals have been C. W. Spiker, 1868; Nathan Gregg, Dr. J. L. Moore, O. L. Chamberlain, J. H. Jordan, George Raue, R. H. Lindsay,

J. J. Horan, S. A. Alston, R. W. Ford, J. A. McCoy, L. P. Grim, J. A. Booty, William Boazman and R. L. Iler, the marshal in 1882 when the fete was held in Fireman's Park. William Robson was president, 1882-84; William McKenny, 1884-86, and Conway Moncure, 1886-90. Charles W. Crane served as secretary in 1882-83, and Frank J. Nolan 1883-90.

John Walpole's gin-house, four miles from the town, was burned in December, 1855, with twenty bales of cotton. The fire of October 19, 1856, destroyed the new parish jail, which, a few years before, was built at a cost of \$10,000. The fire originated in a house close by. The fire of January, 1857, originated in the Jewell Coffee House, corner of Texas and Market Streets, and destroyed the buildings of M. Watson, B. M. Johnson, Dr. George, David Gilmer, T. M. Gilmer, J. M. Landrum and Crain & Jones. The Market House owned by Griggsby was also destroyed. Cocklin's building was burned in April, 1857. In May the stores of Kneeland & Co., J. H. Brown and A. A. Enos, on Texas and Spring Streets, were burned. The fire of January, 1859, destroyed the Smile Coffee House, the old City Hotel, on Texas Street (the latter vacated a few days before by Allwine, the lessee), and other buildings. The T. W. Jones residence and adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire October 19, 1872. On November 23 his saw-mill and foundry were burned. The fire of February 19, 1873, originated in the Jacobs store, which it destroyed together with the frame buildings occupied by Staits, Dreyfuss, Marsh, Sartini. Weinstock and Dalpino; the brick building of L. Baer and M. Baer, on Texas and Spring Streets, and the old frame building in rear of Weinstock's store, known as the Catfish Hotel, then the oldest house here. The total loss was estimated at \$400,000. The fire of June 2, 1879, destroyed the Thenard store and other buildings belonging to Joseph Boisseau and the Gregg & Ford building. This was followed by the fire of June 8, which destroyed Mrs. John Dickinson's tenement house on Fannin and Edwards Streets.

The fire of October 31, 1880, destroyed Hamilton & Co.'s cotton-seed oil mill. The Bourquin

warehouse and 235 bales of cotton were burned March 21, 1881. On March 2 a wall of the Jacobs building fell in, killing Michael Bonipet. The Pelican Cotton Mills were also destroyed in April, 1884; at this time they were owned and operated by R. F. Kellum. The fire of February 1, 1886, originated in the one-story brick building on Texas Street, between Market and Edwards Streets, occupied by Browning's grocery and Seigle's dry goods store. The firemen saved the building adjacent. During the year ending August, 1889, a number of conflagrations occurred. That of January, 1889, destroyed two small buildings on Marshall Street, while the fire of July 10, on Milan and Spring Streets, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property belonging to J. M. & G. W. Robinson, Schwarz & Kern, A. J. Bogel, J. H. Fullilove, Ardis & Co., W. D. Scofield, William Enders & Son, J. B. Smith, Utz & Smith, Wyche & Thompson, Looney & Maples, Judge S. L. Taylor, Dew L. Tally, J. H. Prescott, S. N. Kerley, Young & Thatcher, L. S. & M. S. Crain and D. B. Martin. The fire of April 3, 1890, destroyed the Israel store, owned by Madams Roland Jones and Jessie Crain, and William Winter's store, together with the stocks of M. Israel, H. A. Winter and Paul Lowenthal.

The tornado of April 19, 1872, damaged some steamboats in the river, blew in the gable of Marsh & McKellar's warehouse, and carried away the roofs of the following-named storehouses: Howell, Durham & Tomkie's; Hamilton & Austin's, Twyman & Womack's, occupied by Martin & Ford; Maples' and Stacey & Poland's. The store buildings on Texas Street blown down or damaged were Taber's, the Sewing Machine Company's; Sour's and Kahn Bros.', Stoner's beef packing-house, and Chamberlain's machine-shop were damaged; Phillip Dugan's house was blown into the river, and several buildings carried away or damaged, among them the Colored Baptist Church. The residence of Mrs. Conway, one mile from the court-house, was unroofed.

The railroad bridge accident of July 23, 1890, must be termed the most fortunate accident of our times, if such a term may be applied. The Vicks-

burg, Shreveport & Pacific passenger train signaled for the bridge just at the moment that the steamer "E. B. Wheelock" signaled. The draw was opened for the steamer, but Monk, the engineer, found his locomotive uncontrollable and in less than a minute the locomotive leaped into Red River with the tender, leaving the train proper on the track. Robert Chapman was conductor of this train and James Moseley, fireman.

In 1855-56 Col. Hodge erected two brick store buildings on Texas Street, where the Palmetto House stood, later the Morris drug store; G. M. Nichols, three one-story brick tenements on the same street; Reuben White, a brick store on Commerce Street, where Robert Donnell formerly carried on business; Drs. Logan and Nutt, on Commerce and Milan Streets; Bryan & Nichols built on Commerce Street, where the old block occupied by J. O. Rountree, Winter & Bros., Turner, Iler & Beck, G. M. Nichols, and Donnell was destroyed by fire in 1852.

The only buildings over thirty years of age in existence at Shreveport in January, 1872, were those occupied by A. Weinstock on Texas Street and Green (Commercial) Alley; the two-story house on Texas Street, occupied by J. Caldwell; the house in rear, occupied by Mrs. George, and the low building on Edwards Street, owned by Mrs. Talmadge. The floor of this old building was level with the sidewalk, and the front half of the wooden portion of the Planters' Hotel. Dr. Allen's house, opposite the Baptist Church, was also numbered among the old buildings. In 1872 there were three machine-shops here—Jones' giving employment to thirty-two hands; Stoner & Co.'s beef packing-house was idle: the first steam laundry was established; the first cotton compress was opened January 17, by S. B. Staers & Co., and with the ground cost \$22,500. There were 10,855 bales compressed. The National Company's compress was opened in November of that year, with a capacity of 50,000 bales; the cotton-seed oil factory; the soap factory, which produced 1,500 boxes of hard soap; three breweries, and the Silver Lake Spoke & Hub Factory.

The two saw-mills within and one seven miles

from the city produced about 4,000,000 feet of lumber; two planing machines, about 1,700,000 feet; and the shingle yards, 3,000,000 shingles; and the brick-yards, 5,000,000 brick.

The iceworks established in 1871, and Col. Bosworth's large ice-house, built in 1872, at a cost of \$20,000, were welcome additions to the business circle, the ice selling for 1½ cents per pound. Kimble & Chase's carriage factory was enlarged during the year; the gin-stand factory, one mile west on the Texas road, and the Rose gin-stand factory near Cross Bayou, and the gasworks, formed the leading manufacturing industries. In September, 1872, the total number of feet of gas mains in the city was 14,000. The Shreveport Street Railroad, one mile in length, cost \$35,000; the Fairfield Railroad, one and one-half miles in length, \$26,000, and the Texas Avenue road, as then proposed, was to cost \$16,000.

In the summer of 1872 substantial residences were erected within the old city limits by Dr. Lacy, R. W. Ford, James Hass, R. Gilfillan, T. Kelly, Dr. Hilliard, J. J. Gragard, J. B. Gilmore, William Robson and S. C. Wright, while adjoining the town, dwellings were erected for G. B. Bertrand, O. L. Van Creelan, J. A. Jacobs, F. N. Sanchez, Thomas Byland, S. D. Leverett, Rev. Drane, John Herndon and T. M. Gilmer. During the summer of 1873 the buildings for Maj. Tally on Milan Street, and for Baer, Jacobs, Weinstock and Howell, in the "burned district," were erected. During the year ending September 1, 1882, the following-named business buildings were erected: Henry Dreyfuss & Son, Texas and Market Streets; Basch & Slattery, Market; Mrs. M. Baer, Spring and Texas; A. Sour, Spring; John J. Dillon's block, Market; A. J. Bogel's, Market; and Hamilton & Co.'s oil-mill and gin-house. Dwelling houses were erected for H. Florsheim, the McEachen estate, S. G. Dreyfuss, W. I. Brunner, James F. Patterson, S. Levy, Mrs. M. Baer, J. H. Stoner, S. B. McCutcheon, Mrs. Kahn, D. L. Tally, J. D. Boazman, C. H. Ardis, W. L. Stringfellow, L. Casparis and Miss Austin, and tenement houses for C. G. Thurmond, L. E. Carter and J. J. Dillon. The depot at the foot of Market Street was also erected this year. Bogel's

Hall was begun in June, 1882, the old buildings on Market Street, in the rear of his store, being torn down to make way for this improvement. The old three-story brick, No. 65 Market Street, began before the war, and completed afterward for use of the old Caddo Gazette, then published by Dr. Lacy, and later converted into the Lone Star House, lost its rear wall in June, 1882. The rear wall of M. Israel's building, near the levee, fell out a short time prior to this. In 1882 the question of erecting a United States building at Shreveport was agitated with success by Congressman Blanchard, and an appropriation of \$100,000 made. On July 6, Gov. McEnery approved a local measure, introduced by Judge Seay, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over any real estate acquired or selected for public buildings.

The post-office at Shreveport is contemporary with the establishment of the town. L. E. Carter was postmaster in 1854. In December, 1855, Henry Hunsicker was appointed.

In February, 1866, Joseph Howell held the office succeeding T. G. Compton of The Sentinel, who was appointed master by the United States in September, 1865. C. W. Keiting was master in 1871-72. William McKenna filled the office for two terms, and was succeeded by J. C. Soape. Capt. Thornton E. Jacobs was installed May 1, 1890, to succeed Capt. J. C. Soape, who completed one term. On April 10, 1890, the safe in the vault was robbed, the amount of stamps and currency taken being estimated at \$2,500.

The post-office building, for the erection of which Congressman Blanchard won from Congress over \$100,000, is a pretentious structure, fronting on Texas Street. Here are the offices of the United States marshal, United States district judge, United States collector, United States signal service and post-office. In August, 1890, Shreveport was created division headquarters for the railroad mail service, Meridian being hitherto headquarters.

On March 15, 1855, an act to establish a branch of the citizens' Bank of Louisiana, or of the Louisiana State Bank at Shreveport was approved. A Mr. Love was cashier. In January, 1859, Messrs. Denegre, Musson and Tibault, of the Citi-

zens' Bank, purchased the L. P. Crain residence on Market and Milan Streets, for \$8,000, and converted a part of the building into a bank office. The Johnson bank, however, must be considered the pioneer banking-house. L. L. Tompkins had a house here in 1877.

The Commercial National Bank may be said to date back to 1852, when a private banking-house was established here by Ben Johnson. It was nationalized in 1887, and has a paid-in capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$21,000, and undivided profits of \$15,000. The officers are S. B. McCutcheon, president; J. P. Scott, vice-president, and T. L. Stringfellow, cashier, who, together with the following gentlemen, constitute the board of directors: J. G. McWilliams, James Boisseau, N. Gregg, H. T. Doll, James Dillinger and R. N. McKellar.

The beginnings of the First National Bank date back to 1877, when the house of E. & W. B. Jacobs was established. In 1887 a United States charter was granted. The capital is \$200,000, and, together with the surplus and undivided profits, will make the amount nearly \$300,000. The bank situate at the corner of Milan and Market Streets, is a commodious and well arranged banking-house, with all the modern improvements. The board of directors embrace the following well-known citizens: F. M. Hicks, R. T. Cole, James F. Utz, E. J. Leman, H. Florsheim, S. G. Dreyfus, C. H. Ardis, E. Jacobs, W. B. Jacobs, of Shreveport, and H. Kretz, a capitalist of Reading, Penn.

The banking-house of S. Levy, Jr., was established in 1887. At this time he erected the building on Milan and Market Streets, and equipped it for banking purposes in modern form.

The Merchants' & Farmers' Bank was organized September 10, 1889, with Thomas B. Chase, president; Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, vice-president; W. P. Ford, cashier, and Arthur J. Newman, assistant cashier. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000. The first officers were: President, P. Youree; vice-president, Charles B. Wilkinson, of Philadelphia; cashier, W. P. Ford; directors, P. Youree, J. B. Ardis, S. B. Hicks, A. Meyer, N. C. Blanchard; attorneys, Alexander & Blanchard.

The Louisiana Telephone Company completed their line to Shreveport in October, 1881, and within a few years the city was placed within speaking distance of neighboring towns in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Telegraph communication is not subject to delays as in the North, and even the press is supplied with news by the Associated Press.

The street railroad system of the city is excellent. This railroad may be said to introduce the new era of progress, which removed Shreveport miles away, as it were, from the old town of 1873, and placed her 200 years in advance of the unkept village of that period. In 1871 two street-car companies were organized. The second annual meeting of the Texas Street Railroad Company, held in June, 1872, elected A. B. Levissee, president; Ed Jacobs, vice-president, and L. A. Pires, treasurer, while the Greenwood Railroad Company elected L. L. Tompkins, president. Up to the close of 1889 there were scarcely two miles of street railroad existing. In July, 1888, the S., L. & I. Co. was incorporated, with S. B. McCutcheon, president; F. G. Thatcher, secretary; H. Sour, treasurer; directors: S. B. McCutcheon, John S. Young, John R. Jones, M. L. Scovell, H. Zodiag. By June, 1890, the Belt Line was complete from Market Street to the Fair Grounds, and the work of girding the city still goes on. The Electric Street Railroad is also being pushed forward with a prospect of completing the system this year.

The Van Bibber Hotel stood where now is the Two Brothers Saloon on Texas Street. The old building was torn down and a new house built by a Mr. Reynolds, now of Texas. The bill on which the old Bibber House stood was then removed.

In October, 1858, T. D. Powell purchased the old Alston House and named it the Commercial.

The Planter's Hotel, sometimes called The Catfish, stood on Spring Street, but could be scarcely called a hotel so early as 1848.

The Veranda Hotel, owned by Haussabrunck, was destroyed by fire in June, 1866. This stood on the corner of Spring and Milan Streets.

The Jewell Coffee House on Texas and Market

Streets, and the Smile Coffee House, were destroyed by fire before the war.

In April, 1872, the Southern Hotel was purchased from Capt. W. T. Brooks by E. J. Crain.

The City Hotel was erected on Milan Street before the war. The old hotel of this name stood on Texas Street, and was burned in 1859. The present City Hotel, owned by A. J. Reynolds, is a popular hotel.

The Phoenix Hotel is the most stately building erected for hotel purposes at Shreveport. It was designed by Maj. Leffingwell and erected for Pete Youree. The house stands on Texas and Market Streets, where the Tilley hotel stood, which was burned in 1887 or 1888. The hotel is constructed with a broad front, from which two wings run back with a space or court between them, thus enabling every sleeping or living room in the house to be well lighted and ventilated. Mr. Walshe is the lessee. Throughout the pages of this work many of the hotels of the past find mention.

In the reminiscences of Shreveport by L. S. Crain, published in 1882, reference is made to the old house on the Texas road, The One-Mile House, about 150 feet from the street car depot. This house stood partly on the owner's land and on that of his neighbor. The latter insisted on its removal, and presented the question to the courts. In August, 1858, two shots were heard in the vicinity, and a man by the name of E. Ward was seen to ride away by the old Texas road. Immediately the body of W. W. Smith was found. The murderer was pursued, but before the pursuers reached him he sought rest near Ringgold. That night a posse attacked the desperado, and after the loss of three men, captured and took him to Shreveport, where he was tried and sentenced to death. Shortly after this he and Bennett, also under death sentence, escaped from the old jail, assisted by Columbus Nottingham. Bennett and Nottingham rode off, but Ward being too weak to mount the horse provided for him, proceeded toward the hill where School No. 1 stood, and there was discovered by James Markham. Ward was about shooting Markham, when Nat Farris, who was just returning from a hunt, seeing the state of affairs, fired

on the murderer and killed him. His friends buried him in Summer Grove Cemetery. Artemis Bennett was hanged here in January, 1860.

From the beginnings of Shreveport a place of amusement was provided for the people. From the primitive and rough theater or music hall of early days there was a gradual advance to modernism. In December, 1871, the large frame building, opposite the National Hotel on Milan Street, was converted into what was known as Crisp's Gaiety Theatre. *Maud's Peril*, a very sensational drama, was presented in January, 1872. Other houses of amusement were brought into existence, but in 1886 the spirit of improvement rebelled against their accommodations. The present opera house was suggested in 1886 by one of the editors of the Times. In February, 1887, a meeting was held to consider the question of building, R. H. Howell presiding, with J. V. Nolan secretary. As a result, three and a half lots on Texas and Edward Streets were purchased March 26, 1887, for \$14,000, and on June 2 McElpatrick & Sons' plans were adopted. On March 31, 1887, the stock company organized with R. H. Howell, president; E. J. Leman, vice-president; W. C. Perrin, treasurer; S. N. Kerley, secretary; S. J. Zeigler, L. M. Carter, S. N. Ford, E. L. Bremond, W. B. Jacobs, S. G. Dreyfuss and R. N. McKellar, directors. In May, 1888, J. F. Utz was chosen president. Shortly after the adoption of plans the building contract was sold to W. A. Crawford, of Shreveport, for \$25,000, the decorative work to Noxon, Albert & Toomy, of St. Louis, for \$4,500 and the plumbing and gas-fitting to F. Martel. The house was opened September 17, 1889, L. M. Carter, manager and lessee, by the Gilbert-Huntley Company in "*May Blossom*." The auditorium seats 1,100 persons comfortably, the stage is 41x60 feet and the whole house a most creditable monument to the enterprise of Shreveport.

In 1843 Elder John Bryce was sent to Shreveport, as collector of customs on imports from the Republic of Texas. He did not find a Baptist organization west of the Red River, but by February 12, 1845, he had the first Baptist Church of Shreveport, nine members, in existence. In 1847

Jesse Lee, a preacher, settled near Summer Grove, and organized a society there, and there on December 21, 1849, the Grand Cane Association was formed. In 1848 their first church house was erected, at a cost of \$2,500.

The First Colored Baptist Church, now the Antioch Baptist Church, was organized in 1866, with seventy-three members out of the older society. This organization grew into seven churches by 1882, and embraced 1,200 members, in and around Shreveport.

Boggy Bayou Baptist Church was constituted, in 1849, as an Anti-Missionary Baptist Church, but lost this character in 1855.

Providence Church was formed in 1849, with Jesse Lee as pastor. The same year Bethel Church was organized, near Mooringsport. In 1874-75 a house of worship was erected here.

The Louisiana Methodist Conference was organized in 1846. At that time there were only a few Methodist classes in Caddo, and only two or three church buildings. The new faith was accepted by many, and recruits from the Baptist fold increased the number from other Protestant denominations, until the membership was counted by the thousand.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is contemporary with the establishment of the town. The house of worship at the head of Texas Street was built in 1882-83, from plans by W. A. Trevet. The bricks were manufactured by Joseph Busby.

In 1848 or 1849 the action of the Baptists suggested a Methodist building. Among the members were a few Africans.

Immediately after the war, the colored population began organization. In February, 1866, a committee of the African Methodist Church purchased, from Jeremiah O'Brien, Lots 3 and 4, Block 18, in Shreveport. A house of worship was erected shortly after. Prior to this the slaves had an African corner in the meeting-house of the white Methodists. In August, 1865, the floor of this old Colored Methodist Church building gave way. The building was filled with worshipers, who sought every exit on hearing the first crash. The preacher escaped through the back window, yelling: "I am comin', Lord, Glory Hallelujah!"

3

In October, 1873, some thieves removed the corner-stone of Rev. Armstead's colored church, and took therefrom the \$15 deposited there when the stone was placed. The preacher thought of ceasing his services to the sick, as he suspected the whole church would be stolen by sacrilegious robbers, unless watched.

The colored churches are known as Antioch, Galilee, St. Paul's, St. Matthew's and St. James. They have been brought into existence since 1865. The principles of government are identical with those of the Baptists and Methodists, to which sects the negroes of this city are mainly attached for religious purposes.

The Presbyterian Church, while not the senior in age, is in wealth and influence. This association is presided over by Rev. Matthew Van Lear.

St. Mark's English Protestant Episcopal Church is comparatively modern. Like the Presbyterian, it is kept well together, and claims a wealthy membership.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church is well represented at Shreveport.

Zion (Hebrew) Congregation was organized in 1857, and Rabbi Lewin was called to preside shortly after. A frame building, in rear of the present synagogue, was improved at a cost of \$5,000 and used for worship for many years. Dr. Samfield followed the first rabbi, then Dr. Greenblatt, and in 1887 or 1888 came Dr. Hess, who remained eleven years. In 1867 the synagogue was erected at a cost of \$22,000.

The missions of the Catholic Church, on the Texas and Red Rivers, date back to the middle of the sixteenth century. Prior to 1857 this section was attended from De Soto. In February, 1857, Father Pierre, formerly of De Soto Parish, came to Shreveport with the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Catholic Church here. He was successful. He died here in 1873. The remains of Father Gergaud, one of the martyr priests to the epidemic of 1873, were disinterred in January, 1874, and removed to Monroe, where a monument was placed over the new resting-place of the bones. The reinterment of the bodies of Fathers Pierre, Levezouet and Quemarais, who also died here

while aiding the yellow-fever patients, took place in March, 1884. The remains were transferred to the new Catholic cemetery. Father Gentile is the present pastor, and Rev. C. Arnaud assistant priest.

The Convent of the Daughters of the Cross, better known here as St. Vincent's, dates its origin back to 1640, when the first establishment of this order of nuns was opened at Paris for the education of young girls. After the French Revolution of 1793-98, the sisterhood was reorganized at Treguier in Low Britany, and from this house went forth, in 1855, those pious women who established the order in Louisiana—in Avoyelles, November 26, 1855, shortly after at Ile-Breville and Alexandria, and in 1858 at Shreveport. The first colony comprised Sister Mary Hyacinth, superior, and Sister St. Jean de Baptiste, assistant, with the six choir Sisters, Angel Guardian, Theresa of Jesus (the second Mother Superior in the United States) Mary of Jesus, St. Yves, Mary Alexis, Mary Philomina and the lay Sisters, All Saints and Mary Martha. Mother St. Bernard was the third president of the order, followed by Mother Anna of Jesus and the present Reverend Mother M. Eulalie. As years rolled by the establishment, known as St. Vincent's Convent, at Fairfield, two and one half miles south of Shreveport, became the mother house of the sisterhood, and to this community a charter was issued in 1867, covering the branch houses at Monroe, Marksville, Mansura and Shreveport. Recent additions to the buildings, at old St. Vincents, render the convent there capable of accommodating a large number of pupils (boarders). At Shreveport, corner of Edwards and Fannin Streets, the Sisters of St. Vincent have erected one of the handsomest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in the State. Throughtout, the building is of pine with cypress finish in some parts. Sister St. Bernard is the Superioress at Shreveport.

From 1840 to the present time, Shreveport may boast of a number of private schools. Many of them have disappeared, and little that is authentic can be learned of them. The Collegiate Institute of Rev. S. P. Helme, established, in 1854, two miles from Shreveport, had a building 112x56 feet,

and seven cottages erected in the fall of that year.

The Shreveport Female Institute, of which Mrs. Hay and Miss Gibbs were teachers, was established in 1860, in the house formerly occupied by Col. B. M. Johnson, on Travis and McNeil Streets.

The seminary presided over by Miss Kate P. Nelson is one of the old educational institutions of the city. The new building at the corner of Texas and Grand Avenues, is a handsome one, erected at a cost, complete, of \$30,000, with little attempt at beauty, save in the proportions of its various sections. The officers of the Seminary Association are S. Levy, Jr., president; Thomas P. Chase, secretary, and S. P. McCutchen, treasurer.

The Thatcher Military Institute is one of the old educational institutions of the city. George E. Thatcher is president; F. E. Whitaker, professor of languages and elocution; P. M. Welsh of military tactics, and Mrs. Delia A. Thatcher, principal of primary department.

The Louisiana Male and Female College is presided over by Rev. P. H. Hensley, with Dr. F. Wespy professor of languages and history; Miss Maud T. Copeland, principal of primary department and instructor in elocution, and Mrs. M. N. MacKee instructor in instrumental music.

The common-school system is progressing here, but is principally availed of by the blacks, who correspond with Northern whites in school notions.

Mrs. Haile's School, on Milan Street, is one of the private educational houses of the parish.

The Washington & Lee University Alumni Association was formed in July, 1890, with the following officers: Hon. J. R. Land, president; Q. T. Bugg, J. C. Hamilton, vice-presidents; C. W. Gregg, secretary; J. D. Bryan, M. Billin, J. B. Foster, W. E. Hamilton, W. H. Wise, Jr., executive committee.

Masonry at Shreveport dates back to 1845, when old Caddo Lodge No. 58 was chartered. This charter was surrendered in 1853, but the same year was restored, in fact, under the title Shreveport Lodge No. 124. During the days of old Caddo Lodge Masons grew strong in number, and in 1850 organized Joppa Lodge No. 83, but

this organization lost its charter in 1857. Ten years after the disappearance of the Joppaians, in 1867, Caddo Lodge No. 188 was recognized by the Grand Lodge, and, with the exception of change in number to Shreveport No. 115 and Caddo 179, the two lodges may be considered to have a continuous history from the dates given. In olden days, in this section of Louisiana, petty disagreements brought several Masonic organizations to the point where the charter had to be surrendered; but the modernizer, liberal in everything, settles all such trivial dissensions without resorting to extreme measures. Very few of the pioneers of Masonry at Shreveport answer roll call to-day. They have gone to take a higher degree. In the following sketches of the Council and Commandery a few of the pioneers find mention, and a large number of those who have come here since the war have their official connection with the two branches named, recorded.

Shreveport Council No. 5, R. & S. M., was instituted U. D. January 6, 1861, with Emmett D. Craig, T. I. G. M.; John C. Elstner, D. I. G. M.; J. W. Jones, P. C.; T. P. Hotchkiss, B. Jacobs, George W. Kendall, Henry Levy and Vincent Ritchie, illustrious companions. On February 14, 1861, a charter was granted; Ed. Jacobs, John G. McWilliams, Thomas C. Waller, Henry Hunsicker and J. Boggs, appearing as companions with the first named. In December, 1866, John W. Jones was elected T. I. G. M., to succeed Emmett D. Craig, and he served until December, 1871, when S. M. Asher was elected. S. M. Morrison was chosen in December, 1873, and served until the election of William Robson in December, 1874. In December, 1875, S. M. Asher was elected, and in December, 1876, John W. Jones, who was still T. I. G. M. in 1890. John G. McWilliams was elected D. I. G. M. December 15, 1866, and re-elected annually down to the present time; while J. L. Hargrove has served as recorder from 1879 to 1890. The present officers in Council rank are J. W. Jones, J. G. McWilliams, John J. Scott; S. B. McCutchen, Treas.; J. L. Hargrove, Rec.; S. F. Gordon, W. T. McMahon, J. F. Trice and W. T. D. Dalzell.

Ascension Commandery No. 6, K. T., was organized April 9, 1883, with John W. Jones, E. C.; J. G. McWilliams, G.; William Robson, C. G.; C. F. Evans, P.; R. T. Hazard, S. W.; M. L. Scovell, J. W.; S. B. McCutchen, Treas.; C. G. Thurmond, Rec.; Julius Lisso, S. B.; B. M. White, S. B.; N. Gregg, W., and W. T. McMahon, C. of G. In 1884 W. T. D. Dalzell was elected commander; S. N. Ford, Treas., and W. B. Hamilton, Rec. In 1885 John G. McWilliams was chosen commander, and S. N. Kerley, Rec., and A. J. Bogel, Treas. They were re-elected for 1886. In 1887 C. H. Mingo presided over the Commandery, with J. C. Hamilton, Rec.; followed, in 1888, by J. A. Webb, E. C. and W. F. Taylor, Rec. S. B. McCutchen was elected commander for 1889-90, with S. N. Kerley, Rec.

Shreveport Chapter, R. A. M., No. 10, Longwood Lodge No. 192, organized at Mooringsport in 1867; Landmark Lodge No. 223, new number, 95, organized at Spring Ridge in 1873; Adonijah Lodge No. 228, organized at Black Bayou in 1874, and Clear Spring Lodge No. 235 organized at Longwood in 1877 and dropped in 1886, may be all said to outcrop from the mother lodges of Shreveport.

Damon Lodge No. 2, K. of P., was the first Pythian organization in the city. Among its past chancellors may be named H. H. Hargrove (who was chancellor commander in 1882), R. T. Vinson (the present mayor), and C. C. Cahn; and among its first members were A. A. Lyon and Zach Hargrove, W. J. Willoughby, S. Caldwell, H. Sour, L. and S. Wolf, S. Kline and A. Bercher.

Calanthe Lodge No. 10, K. of P., was instituted October 10, 1879, by Dr. John Scott, with the following-named officers in lodge rank: D. L. McKittrick, J. T. Davis, T. B. Chase, F. A. Daugherty, G. A. Turner, B. A. Holmes, R. L. Iler, W. Boney, J. D. Jenkins and N. M. Smith. There are now sixty-three members. The present officers in lodge rank are W. M. Waddill, S. Hohenthal, Allen D. Morris, John Lake, J. V. Nolan, R. L. Iler and L. J. Bigart. The past chancellors are as follows: W. F. Chase, J. J. Scott, F. A. Daugherty, R. L. Iler, George A. Turner, A. R. Booth, C. G. Rives, C. H. Minge, Joel T. Daves, W. J.

Bayersdorffer, J. V. Nolan, F. H. Gossman, E. Hibbette, W. F. Taylor, J. B. Ardis and W. M. Waddill.

Endowment Rank, K. of P., Section 227, is presided over by Thomas B. Chase, with J. B. Ardis, V. P.; J. V. Nolan, Sec., and Dr. D. H. Billiu, Med. Ex.

Osceola Tribe No. 7, I. O. R. M., was organized in September, 1879, with N. S. Allen, J. M. Cooper, W. E. Maples, H. Dellenberger, F. Barrier, J. M. Wahl, Henry Aulers, J. Murphy, J. W. Wheaton, E. A. Mastin and J. D. Bozeman, officers in order of tent rank. In 1882 J. N. Hicks was sachem, and in 1889 John Wagner, with James Jenkins, recorder. Pontiac Tribe No. 12 was organized soon after Osceola Tribe, S. Kemp being sachem, and P. L. Asher chief of records in 1882. The following-named officers were elected in June, 1890: A. E. Meisner, Moise Hirsch, S. H. Hicks, Julius Bernstein and Samuel Dreyfuss. Mohawk No. 16 is the latest addition to the Shreveport tribes, but why this tribe overlooked the name Caddo in adopting a title is one of the mysteries of the order. The Caddos hunted here, before their improved white brothers came, and went hence to the mysterious hunting grounds soon after the white pioneers appeared on Caddo Prairie.

The U. A. O. of D. was organized in April, 1884, with J. L. Tilly, N. A.; M. S. Crain, V. A.; C. D. Hicks, Sec.; Samuel Dreyfuss, Treas.; Frank Denham, C.; J. W. Holt, O. G.; Louis Wagner, I. G.; M. Bernstein, A. S. Jenkins, John Bacon and H. Cahn filling the junior offices; T. E. Price was D. D. A.

Louisiana Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., as its number denotes was the first established in this jurisdiction. Among its first members were R. T. Vinson, George Neil, George Maas, F. L. Hunt and C. H. Deal. This lodge elected the following officers, in lodge order, in June, 1890: A. L. Bares, H. Zwally, Charles Deal, R. T. Vinson, L. S. Crain, A. Dick, C. Andreola, D. H. Billiu and John Bosch. Charity Lodge No. 9, claims among its early members Dr. J. J. Scott, B. Sour, C. Peroncel, R. P. Barker and Gus Kahn.

The officers elected by the Elks in May, 1890,

were M. C. Eltsner, E. R.; M. S. Jones, John S. Bacon and Simon Cooper, E. R. K.; B. Ripinsky, Sec.; W. P. Ford, Treas.; H. A. Winter, Esq.; John R. Land, organist, R. A. Calhoun, I. G., and L. L. Tomkies, T.

The Morning Star Benevolent Association was incorporated March 30, 1871, with William Harper, William Slaughter, John Walker, Mahan Field, Moses Dudley, George Houston, Edward Gill, H. Swanson, George Black and others, incorporators.

Jordan Lodge No. 102, O. K. S. B., was organized December 2, 1872. Its past presiding officers were Moses Weinstock, David Cooper, Heyman Braunig, William Winter, H. Zoding, Louis Levy, E. Phelps, Sol Wolff, Isaac Barron, H. Herold, B. Landman, M. Ripinsky, M. Cohen, E. L. Hess, S. Braunig, S. Benjamin, R. Silverstein, A. Kahn. Its present officers are M. Ripinsky, Pres.; A. Braunig, V. P.; A. Levy, Sec.; A. Wolf, Treas.; L. Groner, Con., and M. Newman, W. The present number of members is forty-seven.

Alpha Lodge No. 2501, K. of H., was organized July 8, 1881. The past dictators of this Lodge are A. R. Booth, F. H. Gossman, E. L. Hess, J. H. Sheppard, H. Herold, M. Kaufman, Simon Cahn, T. G. Ford, A. A. Lyon, Eli Blum, R. H. Lindsay, W. P. Ford and A. J. Bogel. The present officers in lodge rank are A. A. Lyon, William Brauer, A. Wolf, Abraham Levy, S. Cahn, E. Phelps, I. Saenger, Charles Boitz, Gus Kahn and S. Weil. There are ninety-four members reported in 1890.

Concord Lodge No. 2504 claims among its past dictators, J. H. Sheppard. Like Alpha Lodge, it is one of the leading secret organizations of the city.

Magnolia Council, No. 749, A. L. of H., was organized October 19, 1881. The past commanders, in order of service, are Dr. J. C. Egan, R. H. Lindsay, T. B. Chase, A. H. Bogel and J. A. Bergman; while the officers for 1890, in order of rank, are R. H. Lindsay, H. C. Rogers, V. Grosjean, W. J. Bayersdorffer, J. V. Nolan, C. S. Steere, J. G. Newberry, W. T. McMahon, W. D. Scofield and W. R. Nicholson.

Equity Council, A. L. of H., claims among its

old members N. Hirsch, A. A. Lyon, Sam Landrum, N. B. Murff, J. J. Scott, and J. D. Wagner.

Louisiana Lodge No. 107, I. O. B. B., received its charter from the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, and was organized November 23, 1870, with the following-named members: A. Teab, M. Samfield, William Winter, W. Weil, Jacob Weil, Ralph Kahn, Yoise Kahn, S. G. Dreyfuss, A. B. Weil, Samuel Weil, M. Kaufman, Jr., Sol. Simon, N. Hirsch, L. Bodenheimer, D. Morch, M. Bonipet, I. Weil, S. Levy, Jr., and Isaac Kahn. In the year 1871 Louisiana Lodge with other lodges now comprising District Grand Lodge No. 7, withdrew from No. 2, and formed District Grand Lodge No. 7, which now consists of sixty-three lodges comprising about 2,400 members, in Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. The past presidents of Lodge 107 are William Winter, L. Bahr, N. Hirsch, B. Laudman, A. Levy, M. J. Goldsmith, Gus Kaufman, Jules Dreyfuss, Louis Levy, S. Gordner, R. Goldberg, Ben Hotzman, I. Barron, H. Florsheim, H. Herold, L. Leibman, E. J. Le-man, Samuel Benjamin and Samuel Dreyfuss in 1890. Eli Blum is the efficient secretary.

The F. S. of I. Improved Order, was presided over in 1882 by Rev. E. L. Hess, with M. J. Goldsmith, secretary.

The I. O. O. F., so strong in other sections of the United States, is almost unknown in the cities and towns of Northwestern Louisiana. At Shreveport, Naith Lodge No. 21 has been carried on successfully for a number of years. Among its official members are Jules Weinstock, Henry Dillenberg, Thomas Phillips and Morris Ripinsky. In 1851 the old lodge established a cemetery within the new city cemetery.

The Select Knights of America have a division here, which gives promise of permanency. Among the official members are Moses Kaufman, B. J. Booder, D. C. Heine and J. S. Bacon.

St. Joseph Branch, C. K. of A., is also a strong organization. Among the official members are Thomas Kelly, Capt. William Kianey, Jules Dubose, J. B. Slaterry and J. J. Horan. The affairs of the knights are carried on so systematically that the order is winning its way steadily to a first place

among the mutual benevolent associations of the country.

The Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans is noticed in the pages devoted to military affairs, while the Typographical Union No. 155 is mentioned in connection with journalism and journalists.

The colored lodges are Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. The Knights of Cush organized in 1866, and was for some time a powerful organization for good or evil.

The Y. M. C. A. of *ante bellum* days possessed a fair collection of books. At the beginning of the war, when the members rushed to arms, Vice-President T. H. Morris removed the books to a safe place, and in January, 1874, reported on their condition to the surviving members of the association, namely: Dr. T. J. Allen, president; T. H. Morris, T. A. Flanagan, F. A. Leonard, R. H. Lindsay, T. H. Iler, W. F. Buckalew, W. J. Crowder, T. P. Chase, J. B. Durham, M. S. Jones, Dr. D. Lacy, R. G. Lowe, J. C. Moncure, Thomas Poland, J. H. Reynolds and H. G. Robertson. On January 10 the books were distributed among the members named. In 1888 an attempt to revive the association was successful, and in the fall of that year the building on Edwards and Milan Streets was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The officers for 1889 were W. E. Hamilton, president; C. W. Gregg, secretary; T. H. Thurmond, treasurer; T. B. Chase, C. D. Hicks, J. H. Prescott and George A. Turner, board of managers; L. F. Jackson, general secretary. In 1890 the officers are J. H. Prescott, president; T. B. Chase, vice-president; V. L. Fulton, secretary; T. H. Thurmond, treasurer; H. L. Gregg, C. C. Raymond, W. E. Hamilton, board of managers. The present membership is 175.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in March, 1889. They have a bazaar in the room of the Y. M. C. A., to which many articles are donated for sale, with the proceeds of which a ward in the Charity Hospital is to be furnished and maintained. The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Don Campbell; vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Gregg; secretary, Miss Pinkie Jackson; treasurer, Miss Amanda Howell.

The Hebrew Relief Society, now claiming eighty-eight members, was organized in March, 1885, with Benjamin Holzman, president; J. Dreyfuss and M. Cohen, vice-presidents; H. Braunig, treasurer, and Rev. E. L. Hess, secretary. In 1888 S. Wolf was elected secretary, this being the only change in the official list. About twenty years ago an association with a similar object was organized here. The Ladies Hebrew Relief Association is of a kindred character, was founded shortly after the association of male members.

The Turn Verein, organized some years ago, was carried on successfully until the fall of 1889, when it was disbanded. B. Ripinsky was president from the beginning to the end; Sylvan Levy, secretary; A. Kirsch, treasurer, and Tony Auhren, instructor.

Mizpah Encampment, K. of St. J. and M., No. 57, claims to be older in its work than Masonry, dating back to the Scottish work in ante-reformation days, and founding its system on the anti-Catholic forms subsequently adopted. Among its first members here may be mentioned C. H. Cone, B. P. Barker, Feve L. Hunt, W. W. Battle and C. E. Peroncel.

The French Benevolent Association, composed of Hebrews and Gentiles of French descent, was organized in August, 1890, with the following officers: President, C. T. Richard; vice-president, Raph Kahn; secretary, C. P. Thenard; treasurer, Andrew Querbes. These officers and E. J. Leman, J. Ricou, L. B. Filliquier, B. Vasile and J. Gin-gras constitute the board of directors.

There are many literary and social clubs in the city, a few of which are strong, healthy associations. Church aid societies are as numerous as the churches, while the semi-religious organizations, known as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., make their voices heard in sundry works, such as calls for prohibitory legislation, anti-lottery legislation, and legislation against every institution not exactly in consonance with their own constitutions.

In 1853 the yellow fever epidemic carried off about one hundred persons. On October 10, 1854, a case of fever was reported. In 1865-66 small-pox

crept in, and in October, 1867, yellow fever carried off a large number. The epidemic of September, 1873, resulted in the death of 639 whites and 120 Africans.

The Shreveport Charity Hospital, old, dates back to the days of so-called reconstruction.

The report to Congress, in 1872, by Dr. Joe L. Monroe, of the Shreveport Charity and Marine Hospital, shows that during the years 1869-70-71 the State and parish donated about \$30,000 to aid the infirmary, as it was then known. During that period 29,020 indigent sick were received and cared for.

The present hospital organization began in 1876, when the Legislature enacted that an annual appropriation of \$10,000 should be made for hospital purposes, to Shreveport. The governor appointed Simon Levy, Jr., W. P. Ford and P. J. Trezevant, as representatives of the citizens; while Mayor N. W. Murphy and J. B. Smith, president of the police jury, were *ex officio* members of the board of managers, under the act. They organized with Mayor Murphy president, and appointed Dr. T. G. Ford surgeon and Dr. W. M. Turner superintendent. Mayor Currie succeeded Pres. Murphy, and Dwight Hall took the place of Mr. Smith, at reorganization. In April, 1885, Dr. Ashton and T. M. Allen took the respective places of Drs. Ford and Turner, but a year after Dr. Ford resumed his position. Under the act reorganizing the board, Gov. McEnery appointed seven citizens: J. J. Horan, W. B. Hamilton, Simon Levy, Jr., P. J. Trezevant, F. M. Hicks, Dr. R. A. Gray and J. B. Smith. The latter was elected president. In 1882 warrants for \$20,000 were authorized by the Legislature, for the purpose of building. On June 7, that year, the State purchased from Mrs. F. E. Sewell four acres of land, in twelve-acre Lot 37, on Texas Avenue, corner of Murphy Avenue, costing \$1,200, and on this ground the present building was erected in 1888-89. This house has a frontage of 215 feet, and is two stories in height. It was opened August 8, 1889, with Mrs. Taber matron, and Dr. D. M. Clay surgeon-in-charge. On his death Dr. J. W. Allen was appointed surgeon.

The hospital board of 1886 was reorganized

in April, 1888—J. M. Bowles, T. B. Chase, W. A. Pleasants and R. Kahn, new members; and Dr. Gray, F. M. Hicks and Simon Levy, old members. F. H. Gosman took Walter Jackson's place as secretary.

Allen's Infirmary was founded in 1872, by Drs. T. J. & J. W. Allen. The former began the practice of medicine at Shreveport in 1855.

A branch of the Red Cross Society was formed at Shreveport in September, 1882, with L. R. Simmons, president; W. I. Bruner, vice-president; P. J. Tregevant, secretary; L. E. Carter, treasurer; Dr. G. E. Blackburn, Dr. W. L. Egan and A. B. Weaver, directors; John J. Horan, J. H. Stephens and Robert L. Iler, advisory board.

Shreveport of olden days was the business centre for a large section of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Hither came the cotton trains, long lines of wagons loaded with the products of the land, and here the owners bought their supplies of provisions, clothing and hardware. The railroads opened up new towns, and as railroad building progressed so did the town building increase, and the decline of the wagon-train followed quickly. It is said that the traders of outlying settlements hailed this new order of affairs with delight, for they charged the Shreveport merchants with the crime of selling small packages of goods to non-dealers at wholesale prices.

The merchants of Shreveport paid to the Red River Navigation Companies for freight in 1881, no less than \$152,533.88, while the amount paid to the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company was \$523,282.57, or a total of \$675,816.45. Men speak of the bygone days as if they wish for their return, but the wish is far from real, for they know that with the disappearance of the prairie schooners or wagon-trains, disorganization in trade and society disappeared, and the civilizing influences of the railroad, with its regular schedules of time and charges, came to build up a new and greater system of trade. The statistics published in the Times, for the year ending September, 1889, point out unmistakably the healthy growth of the city's trade. There it is stated that the imports of merchandise, groceries and provisions of all kinds, liquors, ci-

gars and tobacco, agricultural implements, machinery, hardware, wagons, buggies, etc., amounted in the aggregate to nearly \$15,000,000, the value of cotton exported to \$5,000,000, and the value of hides, tallow, wool, wax, lumber, cotton seed oil, meal and cake, etc., to \$5,000,000. This is only the beginning of modern Shreveport. The establishment of cotton manufactories and other industrial houses, must come as a natural result of her location in the very midst of a great producing country. It is one of the mysteries of the last decade how Shreveport can not now boast of one of the greatest cotton-mills in this country.

George Gray, Indian agent, fifteen miles below the site of Shreveport, was here in 1825. In his correspondence with the land department, he refers to the rights of the Caddo Indians to their lands on Red River, under Spanish and French titles, and protested against the following intruders: Leonard Dyson*, Samuel Morris*, B. Poiré*, Henry Stockman*, Peter Stockman*, Philip Frederick, Moses Robertson*, James Farris*, Caesar Wallace*, John Armstrong*, Old Lay, James Wallace, James Coats, Charles Myers and Manuel Fritchell. On August 11, 1825, the land commissioner decided that the intruders whose names are marked thus, * were entitled to their lands.

In May, 1865, there was assembled at Shreveport all that was left of the Confederate government. Kirby Smith had given over the command to Simon B. Buckner, and he, with Green, went to New Orleans to surrender to Canby. The latter despatched Gens. Herron, Green, Brent, Buckner, and a large fleet to Shreveport, but on their arrival there they found Shelby determined to resist surrender, and did not go ashore until the following day. Herron risked the landing then without force, told the object of his mission, and assured the 20,000 armed men that he came to parole them, and supply them with provisions. He was received with cheers, and at once asked for the co-operation of the Confederate officers in issuing paroles. He next organized measures for defending the citizens from robbery and rapine, sent home the Missourians and Texans, next the Arkansans and Alabamians and then paroled the native soldiers.

T. Alexander is a lawyer of note in Shreveport and vicinity, and, although a native of the State of Louisiana, he was born in Catahoula Parish to Dr. John S. Alexander, who was born and educated on "Blue Grass" soil. When a young man he entered the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he afterward graduated, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1855 of yellow fever, he was an active medical practitioner. The immediate subject of this biography received his education in the State University of Louisiana, and, being a young man of excellent attainments and of an ambitious and determined disposition, he made rapid progress in his studies, and was liked and admired by his instructors as well as fellow students. Having a predilection for the practice of law, he made that his study for some time, and after a thorough preparation and upon graduating from the law department of the State University of Louisiana, he was admitted to the bar at New Orleans. He subsequently came to Shreveport, and in the practice of his profession he is now the junior member of the firm of Blanchard & Alexander, a name that is synonymous with legal knowledge and sagacity. Mr. Alexander has displayed much ability in the practice of his chosen calling, and has won the reputation of being a brilliant, forcible and convincing speaker.

Dr. Hartwell Alison. The profession of the physician is one which operates in time of need in arresting and alleviating the most acute pains and ailments to which the human body is heir, and therefore deserves the most appreciative consideration on the part of the public. In this profession the gratitude of hundreds is due to the skill and talent of Dr. Alison, who has been an active practicing physician of Bayou La Chute since 1873. He was born in Dallas County, Ala., in 1847, and is a son of Dr. Lockwood and A. J. (Hartwell) Alison, who were born in South Carolina in 1807 and 1826, respectively, their marriage taking place in Alabama about the year 1845. They came to De Soto Parish, La., in 1850, and are still living there, the father having been a practicing physician the last sixty-four years of his life. He is a graduate of the medical college of South Carolina, and

inherits English blood of his father, Jacob Alison, who died in South Carolina. The mother's father, Jesse Hartwell D. D., was born in Massachusetts in 1795, and died in Mount Lebanon, La., in 1859, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and for many years a teacher, being president of Mount Lebanon University at the time of his death. His wife passed from life about 1880. Dr. L. Alison was married twice, his second wife being the mother of the subject of this sketch, he being the eldest of their nine children. He was educated in De Soto Parish and Mount Lebanon, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1872, settling almost immediately afterward at Marshall, Tex., where he remained one year, then came to Bayou La Chute, which has been his home ever since, his practice being very extensive. He served one year during the latter part of the late Civil War, being a member of Company C, Eighth Louisiana Cavalry, and was in the engagement at Mansfield. He was married in 1868 to Miss E. G., a daughter of D. R. W. and M. E. S. McIver, who were born in South Carolina. From that State they moved to Alabama, and in 1855 to De Soto Parish, La., where the father passed to his long home in 1863, and the mother in 1880. Mr. McIver was a Baptist minister for many years, and was a worthy and able divine. Mrs. Alison was born in Alabama, and she has borne the Doctor six children—one son and five daughters. The Doctor is one of the leading physicians of this section of the country, and he and his wife are honored members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Col. C. H. Ardis is one of the leading merchants in the South, and the firm to which he belongs is one of the most successful in the State of Louisiana, their business amounting to over half a million dollars per annum, and is increasing all the time, doubling itself in the last five years. Col. Ardis, the senior member of the firm of Ardis & Co., was born in Edgefield District, S. C., February 3, 1828, his parents, Matthias and Louisa (Nail) Ardis, being also born there. They removed to the "Creole State" in 1846, and located in what is now Bienville (then Claiborne) Parish, at Mount Leb-

acon, the trip thither being made in wagons. Mr. Ardis purchased a large tract of land, on which he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1860, his wife having passed from life seven years earlier. To them a family of eight children was born, five of whom are living. Col. C. H. Ardis was brought to this State in his youth, and as he was reared to manhood on his father's plantation, the advantages of the common schools only were received. Notwithstanding this drawback, he possessed a bright and active intellect, and began his independent career as a clerk. After continuing in this capacity until 1849, he went to Minden, La., where he opened an establishment of his own, and successfully conducted it until the opening of the Rebellion, when he sold out and joined Gov. Moore's staff, and served on his and Gen. Allen's staff until the close of the war, when he returned to Minden and resumed business. After remaining in that place until 1873 he removed to Shreveport, and in 1880 opened a wholesale house, which he still conducts, his trade extending over a radius of 100 miles from the town. The firm deals in groceries, produce, bagging and ties, and in connection with this they handle a large amount of cotton annually. Special attention is given to sugar, molasses and rice, and in order to demonstrate the large amount of these commodities the firm handles, it can be stated that in the month of March over 800 barrels of sugar were sold. The store is located at Nos. 616, 618 and 620 Levee Street, is convenient to both railroads and steamboats, and is the largest establishment of the kind in Shreveport, the frontage being sixty feet and the depth 150. They keep two men constantly on the road, and are doing a business which adds much to the prestige Shreveport enjoys as a commercial center. Mr. Ardis is accounted one of the representative business men of the State, and besides his business owns real estate in the city and parish. He is the financier of the firm, having charge of the offices, and his son, J. B. Ardis, is the general manager of the business, J. J. Booth being the other member of the firm. Col. Ardis was married in 1850, his wife being Miss Harriet L. Hamilton, by whom he has had three children: Mrs. Mary L. Parker, J. B.

Ardis and Mrs. Pennie Mills. Mrs. Ardis is deceased, having been a member of the Baptist Church, of which Col. Ardis is also a member. He belongs to the A. L. of H., and is a director in the First National Bank, his son being a director of the Shreveport Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Board of Trade. Both Col. Ardis and his son are able financiers, and by their indomitable energy and close application to business, they have built up a trade which is magnificent in its proportions.

Ed Ball is a young business man of Shreveport, La., who has made his own way in the world, and is intelligent, enterprising and industrious. He is at the present time manager of the Consolidated Ice Company & Bottling Works of Shreveport and Monroe, which company operates with a capital stock of \$60,000, and that he is thoroughly versed in all the requirements of his business, and is an indefatigable worker, is well known. He was born in Randolph County, Ga., in March, 1857, to Ed and Harriet (Howard) Ball, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father was a colonel in the Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, and was killed by a gun shot in the battle of Bull Run. He was a planter the greater portion of his life, but at the time of his enlistment in the army he was clerk of the district court in Georgia. His widow survives him, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch, in Shreveport, he being the only survivor of her four children. He remained in the State of Georgia until he attained his sixteenth year, then went with his mother to Ouachita Parish, La., where he followed planting until 1888, after which he moved to Shreveport, which place has since been his home. The ice factory of this place was established in 1888, its capacity being twenty tons every twenty-four hours, and in this establishment Mr. Ball secured a good and paying position. The factory runs nine months in the year, and fifteen hands are employed, the trade extending into Arkansas and Texas, as well as throughout Northern Louisiana, a radius of 125 miles. The product of this establishment has an excellent reputation, and those who receive their supply from this factory are thoroughly satisfied in every

respect. This establishment was put up at a cost of \$50,000, and is supplied with an absorption machine, which has a fine capacity. The bottling works were added soon afterward, being under the same roof as the ice factory, and in addition to manufacturing and bottling all kinds of mineral waters, soda water, ginger ale, they make a specialty of bottling beer, and employ twenty-five men. Mr. Ball is one of the stockholders of the concern, and also has an interest in the factory at Monroe, being the general manager of both. He is thoroughly posted in both branches of the business, and the coming winter expects to increase the capacity of the plant at Monroe. Mr. Ball married Miss Olivette Lanier, by whom he has had three children, two now living: Carrie and Edward.

Jeremiah H. Beaird, planter and merchant of Ward 8, Caddo Parish, La., was born near Natchitoches, in 1830, to Joseph and Mary Charlotte (Morrell) Beaird, the former born in Tennessee in 1808, and the latter in Louisiana in 1812. They were married near Natchitoches, and in 1837 came to what was then Caddo, but is now Red River Parish, but soon returned to Natchitoches, but in 1842 came back to Caddo Parish, and in 1847 purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides and on which the father died in 1865, his widow dying in Red River Parish in 1889, she being an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of her death. Mr. Beaird was a planter by occupation, and at one time held the office of justice of the peace and was postmaster of Bayou La Chute, being one of the early settlers of the Red River country above Natchitoches. The paternal grandfather was killed by the Indians in a massacre, and his widow afterward removed to Alexandria, La., where she was one of the first settlers, her death occurring near Natchitoches. John Morrell, the maternal grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, and when a young man came to Louisiana and was married in Rapides Parish, settling afterward in Natchitoches, where he spent the rest of his days, having served in the War of 1812, being with Jackson at New Orleans. Jeremiah H. Beaird was the eldest of six children, was educated on a farm, but re-

ceived only about one year's schooling. At the age of twenty-one he began following the occupation of overseeing, continuing about nine years, but at the breaking out of the war he gave up this calling to enlist in Company A, First Louisiana Infantry, and served with the Army of Virginia, participating in the engagements around Richmond, his services being utilized as a sharpshooter. On August 26, 1863, he was severely wounded and paroled, but before he reached home he was captured at Marion, Ala. He was shortly afterward paroled, and returned home, being unfit for further service in the field. He was married in 1866, his wife, formerly Miss Mollie H. Brown, being a daughter of Henry and Harriet Brown, the former born in North Carolina in 1812 and the latter in Georgia in 1822, their marriage taking place in the latter State. From there they moved to Bienville Parish in 1849, and in 1865 to Nevada County, Ark., where they died in 1890 and 1887, respectively, the father being a fruitgrower by occupation. Mrs. Beaird was born in Georgia, and her union with Mr. Beaird has resulted in the birth of six children, one son and four daughters now living. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Beaird has resided on his present farm, which is about thirty miles below Shreveport, and he is now the owner of 2,719 acres of land, of which 700 acres are under cultivation, and on which he raises over 380 bales of cotton annually. He also conducts a plantation store, and in both callings is doing exceptionally well, being considered one of the prominent men of this section. He has filled the office of justice of the peace a number of years, also postmaster, and socially belongs to the A. F. & A. M. His wife is a Methodist and a worthy lady in every respect.

William J. Beaird is a planter, residing in Ward No. 8, of Caddo Parish, La., but was born near Natchitoches in 1836, receiving his education in the country schools and at Marshall, Tex. In 1862 he joined a company of Louisiana cavalry, but after a short service was discharged, on account of ill health, but supplied a substitute, and after recovering rejoined the service, and operated in Louisiana until the close of the war, participating in

the fight at Mansfield and in numerous skirmishes. On December 29, 1858 his union to Miss Mary A., a daughter of Philip and P. C. May, took place, they having moved from Tennessee to Texas, thence to Bossier Parish, where Mr. May died prior to the war, his wife's death occurring in Caddo Parish. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Beaird a family of eleven children have been born, eight sons and one daughter being now alive. Since his union Mr. Beaird has lived on a part of the old home farm, and is one of the leading and prosperous planters of this section of the country, in connection with which calling he conducts a plantation store. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. [For a history of Mr. Beaird's parents see sketch of J. H. Beaird.]

James C. Belcher is a native of Abbeville District, S. C., his birth occurring September 20, 1842, his parents, James M. and Mary Frances (Nesley) Belcher, being also born in that State. James C. received his education in his native State and in Augusta, Ga., and in April, 1861, he joined the Confederate army, being a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, from that State. After remaining in the infantry fourteen months, Lee's army was reorganized, and he became a member of Company G, Second South Carolina Cavalry, of Lee's army, participating in many battles, among which may be mentioned first Manassas, Yorktown, where he was accidentally wounded by one of his comrades, and in a number of other minor engagements. After the close of the war he farmed some, then gave his attention to the mercantile business, and later was engaged in purchasing cotton. He came to Bossier Parish, La., in 1867, and followed farming until 1884, when he entered the employ of Capt. J. H. Nattin, with whom he has since been connected, having charge of the store and plantation of Wild Lucia. In 1875 he was married to Miss Elizabeth R. Gleadney, who was born in 1851, and died in 1884, and to them two children were born: Gertrude and Mary M. Mr. Belcher is a Democrat, and is acknowledged to be one of the most enterprising citizens of Caddo Parish. His father was a wholesale merchant in Augusta, Ga., and died in July,

1857, at the age of thirty-nine, his wife dying in 1844.

August J. Bogel, druggist, Shreveport, La. There is no branch of business more important in the whole list of occupations than that of the druggist. A prominent and representative establishment devoted to this branch of industry is that of Mr. August J. Bogel, who for thirty years has been before the public in this line, and whose house is one of the oldest and finest in Shreveport. Mr. Bogel was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 12, 1830, and his parents, Nicholas C. and Julia (Vogel) Bogel, are natives of the same country, where their entire lives were passed. August J. Bogel remained in his native country until fourteen years of age, and in 1851 sailed for America, landing at New York. From there he went to New Orleans, went through the yellow fever epidemic of 1853, and in 1856 he went to Franklin, La., where he established himself in the drug business. He remained there, meeting with fair success, until the breaking out of the war, when he went to Baton Rouge, La., and there remained until cessation of hostilities. After this he moved to Bayou Sara and there made his home for three years. In January, 1874, he came to Shreveport and here he has since continued the drug business. He has the largest drug store in the city, and does an extensive business, both retail and jobbers' trade. Mr. Bogel is a thorough druggist, having, as was mentioned before, been in the drug business for over thirty years. Employment is given to several clerks of experience, and one has but to visit his mammoth establishment to judge of the business that is done. Mr. Bogel has with all credit to himself been a member of the board of health, and is a man who holds the confidence and respect of the people. He was married at Baton Rouge in 1855, to Miss Julia Woodworth, and they have but one child, William W. Mr. Bogel, with his excellent wife, is a member of the Episcopal Church. William W., the only child, left the parental roof in 1875, went to Western Tex., and is now a resident of Prisdio County, where he enjoys excellent health. He was married to Miss Sadie Newton, of San An-

tonia, Tex., in 1881, and is the father of six interesting children: Jessie, August J., Woodworth W., Gillitzen N., Edward and Amos Graves. He is the owner of a large sheep ranch, is a thorough stockman and controls an immense business.

Capt. Joseph Boisseau, a cotton planter and factor, and owner and dealer in real estate at Shreveport, La., has in his veins the blood of the old French Huguenots who came to this country on account of their religious belief, taking up their abode in the State of Virginia. Capt. Boisseau was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., January 23, 1820, to Joseph and Julia (Rives) Boisseau, who were also Virginians, the father being an honest and fairly successful tiller of the soil. In the winter of 1848 he moved to Harrison County, Tex., and continued to make his home in the Lone Star State until his death, which occurred about 1868. After this event his widow removed to Louisiana, and here she passed from life in 1874, having borne a family of eight children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Ann E. Jones, Capt. Joseph, Mrs. Mary Tucker, William and James. Capt. Joseph Boisseau was reared principally in the State of Tennessee, his early days being spent on his father's plantation, and in that State his early education was acquired. In September, 1849, he came to Shreveport, La., and secured employment as a clerk in a warehouse, being engaged in billing and shipping, his employer being E. C. Hart (now deceased). He remained with him until 1853, then began steamboating on the Upper Red River and down to New Orleans, and in time became commander of the steamers "Marion," "Newsboy" and "Trent." He continued to follow this calling with fair success until 1861, then enlisted in the First Louisiana Regiment of Caddo Rifles, and served the cause he espoused faithfully until November of that year, when he put in a substitute and went to New Orleans and purchased the steamer "Trent," expecting the blockade to be raised, and fitted her up for that purpose. The blockade failing, he ran his boat in the service of the Confederate government until some time in 1863, when he sold the "Trent," and was afterward appointed by Jeffer-

son Davis as pilot of the gunboat "Missouri," which had been built at Shreveport. This boat he took to Alexandria, to defend the forts at that place, and was there kept until the final surrender, the Captain receiving his parole on this boat. He then became pilot of the steamer "Cotton," that took the generals in command of the trans-Mississippi Department to the mouth of Red River, where the final terms of surrender were made, their names being Buckner, Price, Maj. Means and Lieut. Carter. After surrendering, the boat "Cotton" was given up to the Federal officers at Shreveport. Capt. Boisseau then returned to Shreveport, La.; and embarked in the wholesale grocery and cotton business, the firm of Walsh & Boisseau being established, and they continued to do business together until 1870, when Capt. Boisseau became sole proprietor, and as such has since continued. He has seen Shreveport grow from a village to its present admirable proportions, and he has always identified himself with its interests in every way. He owns about 6,000 acres of fine farming land, controls as much more, and is the owner of some valuable business buildings in the city, which are located on Front and Milan Streets, and several choice residence lots, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. He is one of the heaviest tax-payers in the city, is doing well in every enterprise in which he is engaged, and is one of the substantial and honored citizens of this section, for he is public spirited, upright in every worthy particular, and is kind, generous and manly at all times. He has never been an aspirant for office, but has paid strict attention to the details of his business, and as a result, is one of the wealthy men of this section. He is a member and director of the Cotton Exchange, and is also one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank. He was married in 1866 to Miss Josephine E. Boisseau, of Virginia, by whom he has a family of four sons and three daughters: Joseph, Jr., Nettie P., Elizabeth S., Richie W., James H., Richard W. and Robert C. Mrs. Boisseau is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the K. of P.

Marcus A. Bonner is a prosperous planter of

Caddo Parish, La., but was born in Morgan County, Ga., in 1833, being a son of Capt. Thomas S. and Martha (Cleveland) Bonner, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1811 and the latter in North Carolina, it is supposed. Their marriage was celebrated in Morgan County, Ga., and in that State the father passed from life about 1874, his wife dying some two years later, both having been earnest and consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church from youth up. Mr. Bonner was a well-known planter, and being a man of undeniable intelligence and a prominent politician he was elected to represent Morgan County in the State Legislature of Georgia about 1833 or 1834. He was a captain in one of the Indian Wars and inherited Welsh and Scotch blood from his ancestors. John Cleveland, the mother's father, was born and spent his life in North Carolina, and his father was Gen. William Cleveland, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Marcus A. Bonner was the seventh of eight sons who lived to be grown, there being twelve sons in the family, and only three of them are living at the present time. He was educated in Musser University of Georgia, and in 1859 came to Claiborne Parish, La., and in 1860 was married to Miss Araminta L., a daughter of Joseph H. and Mary Jeter, who were born in Virginia and North Carolina, and died in La Grange, Tenn., and Texas, respectively. Mrs. Bonner was born in Tennessee and died in Louisiana in 1865 after having borne two children, both of whom are deceased. His marriage to his second wife took place in 1866, she being Miss Mary G., a sister of his first wife, but she, too, passed from life in 1873, having borne two children, a son now living. Mr. Bonner was married to his present wife in 1880, she being Mrs. Sarah C. Bates, a daughter of Joseph Beaird, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. She was born in Caddo Parish, but received the principal part of her education in Baton Rouge. In 1864 Mr. Bonner joined Company D, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Infantry, but was soon after discharged and placed in the quartermaster's department with headquarters at Homer, serving faithfully until the close of the war. In 1872 he removed to Dallas County, Tex.,

and after being a resident of that State for seven years he returned to Louisiana, and has since been a resident of his present excellent farm. He is the owner of 716 acres of land in two tracts, and has about 225 acres under cultivation, located four miles below Bayou La Chute. Mr. Bonner was the postmaster at Homer at the breaking out of the war.

Dr. A. R. Booth, physician and surgeon, Shreveport, La., is one of the popular physicians of Caddo Parish, does great credit to the profession and has a paying practice in this city and country. His parents, A. N. and Susan A. (Reeder) Booth, were natives of Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively. They emigrated to Louisiana in 1842, located in Baton Rouge, and here the father became a successful planter. He was a representative citizen, was public spirited, and was at one time Secretary of the State. He held a number of offices and figured quite prominently in politics. He was one of the seven men in the parish who voted against secession. His death occurred in 1867. The mother had died in 1863. Their family consisted of ten children—two by the first union and eight by the second. The children by the first marriage were William S. (mayor of Baton Rouge, La.) and Andrew B. (who resides in New Orleans, La.). Of the eight children born to the second union there are only four besides our subject now living—Jewett and three sisters. Dr. A. R. Booth was born in East Baton Rouge in January, 1844, and grew to manhood on his father's plantation. He was educated at the Kentucky University at Lexington, and began the study of medicine at quite an early age. In 1874 he graduated at the University of Louisville in a class of 113 graduates and took the medal for general proficiency. He obtained his position in opposition to the faculty's set views on the subject of yellow fever, which was the subject of the Doctor's thesis. In March, 1874, he began practicing at Shreveport, La., and here he has since resided. In a very short time he had built up a large and lucrative practice and is still enjoying the same. He was health officer from 1874 to 1878, and was appointed by Gov. McEnery

coroner of Caddo Parish to fill an unexpired term. He is a member of the State Medical Association, also Shreveport Medical Society and American Society of Microscopists. He was married in 1874, to Miss Mattie C., daughter of Prof. Samuel G. Mullins, of Louisville, Ky., and the fruits of this union have been two living children—Mamie and Susie. Socially the Doctor is a member of the K. of H., the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and in the latter order he is a past grand chancellor and was a supreme representative for two terms. For four years he was medical examiner-in-chief of the order. He has always taken a deep interest in his societies and has devoted a great deal of his time to them. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is now filling by appointment from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, the office of assistant army surgeon, Marine Hospital service, at the port of Shreveport.

John Caldwell, liveryman, Shreveport, La. A livery stable is a most essential institution, both for pleasure and convenience. To be able to command at any moment a horse and rig for a drive in the country, or for business or other purposes, is a privilege, the value of which can not be too highly estimated. Foremost among the liveries of Shreveport is the well-known resort of Mr. John Caldwell, located at the corner of Market and Travis Streets, and measures 80x150 feet. Fine livery outfits, carriages and phaetons are furnished promptly on order, and omnibuses, baggage and drummers' wagons run to and from all trains, or will call to any part of the city. Stock is bought and sold on commission, and a large mule market is run in connection with the stable, about twenty carloads being handled annually, besides a large number of horses. Mr. Caldwell is one of the oldest residents of Shreveport, having resided in the city ever since 1853; established the present business in 1855, and has been in it continuously ever since. Aside from this he is the owner of considerable real estate in the city, and is largely interested in planting in the neighboring parishes. He was born in Europe, February 21, 1836, and his parents, John C. and Mary (Reicherter) Cald-

well, were also natives of Europe, both of whom died there. John Caldwell came to America with an uncle in his infancy. The uncle settled in South Carolina, near Newberry, and here our subject remained until 1853, receiving a good common-school education at this place. He assisted on the farm, and at the hotel and livery business until 1853, then came to Shreveport, La., where he worked with a farmer, and was satisfied with any employment to get an honest living, until 1855, and from that time went into the livery business until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in Porter's command of Arkansas, was wounded at the battle of Oak Hill, and returned to Shreveport. He then enlisted in Capt. Denison's Cavalry company and served until the close of the war. He had charge of all the transportation of Capt. Johnson's Assistant Quartermaster Department, C. S., and had over 6,000 head of horses and mules. After the surrender he returned to Shreveport and re-embarked in the livery business. This enterprise he has carried on ever since, and has been quite successful. He keeps about fifty head of fine horses and mules in his mammoth barns, and a number of first-class vehicles. He is also engaged in planting, and owns about 4,000 acres of land on which he raises cotton, corn, hay and vegetables. He came to Shreveport without a dollar, and he now has good paying property, all the result of push and energy. Socially he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders and of the Fire Department. He was married in 1873, to Miss Julia Lattier, who is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

J. H. Calvert, druggist. Among the names which give standing to Shreveport, and conduce to the welfare of society, is that of Mr. Calvert, who is the proprietor of one of the best known establishments of the kind in the city. For the purity of goods and fair dealing, his reputation has long been established, and accordingly his trade has assumed large proportions. He was born in Adams County, Miss., May 28, 1845, to John and Nancy (Galtney) Calvert, natives of Mississippi. The paternal grandfather, William, was a pioneer of Franklin County, Miss., and as a planter accu-

culated a large fortune. His death occurred in the same county. His son, John, followed in his footsteps, became a planter, and passed to his long home in Franklin County, in 1853, his widow dying in 1868, in Natchez, Miss. Of a family of five children born to them, only two are living: J. H. Calvert and a sister. J. H. Calvert was reared in Washington, Adams County, Miss., and in this State his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, he being first an attendant of Jefferson College, and later of Forest Home Academy, in Kentucky. While he was attending this institution the war came up, and he started for home, boarding the last train that left Louisville for Natchez, and immediately after reaching his father's roof he enlisted in the sixty days' service, and helped to build the fortifications around Bowling Green, Ky., Gen. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, being in command. After the expiration of his time of enlistment his company was disbanded, but he immediately enlisted in the Natchez Southrons for three years, with Capt. R. A. Inge, and after serving in a very satisfactory manner until 1864, he was honorably discharged, on account of sickness. He was in all the principal engagements up to the time of his discharge, and although he was scarcely seventeen at the time of his first enlistment, he made a gallant and faithful soldier. He was in very poor health for several years after the close of the war, but, notwithstanding, he was actively engaged in merchandising in Mississippi until 1875, when he moved to Milliken's Bend, Madison Parish, La., where he continued to follow the above-mentioned calling until 1882, after which he came to Shreveport, and embarked in the drug business with Dr. J. F. O'Leary. At the end of four years Mr. Calvert purchased his partner's interest, and was in business alone until 1887, when he was so unfortunate as to be burned out. He soon after embarked in the business with John L. Hodges, but at the end of a year, sold out to his partner, and purchased the stock and fixtures where he is now located, and is doing a prosperous and paying business. He is one of the leading spirits of Shreveport, and has proven himself a public-spirited citizen in every respect since locating here.

He is a member of the Confederate Association of Veterans.

Judge L. E. Carter, notary public and justice of the peace at Shreveport, La., although born in Jessamine County, Ky., November 20, 1824, has been a resident of this section since 1851, and has ever been one of the foremost men to further the interests of Caddo Parish. He inherits Scotch and English blood of his parents, Ephraim and Mary A. (Dedman) Carter, the former of whom was born in Vermont, and the latter in the "Blue Grass State." Upon first removing from his native State, the father settled in Illinois, but moved from there to Kentucky, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Dedman, and married here, ever afterward making his home on "Blue Grass" soil, where he passed from life, having followed the occupation of a saddler. His wife died in De Soto Parish, La. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Judge L. E. Carter spent his youth in Grant County, Ky., near Cincinnati, Ohio, and in addition to acquiring a fair knowledge of books in the common schools near his home, he learned the saddler's trade in his father's shop, his knowledge of the work, however, being acquired before he attained his fourteenth year. He followed this trade, with fair financial results, until he was twenty-three years of age, then began merchandising in Kentucky, but removed from that State in 1849 to New Orleans, where he worked as a clerk until 1851. At the end of this time he came to Shreveport, La., and here opened a mercantile establishment which he successfully conducted for a number of years, or until 1874, since which time he has been in his present office. When the war became an assured fact, he, in 1861, enlisted in the Third Mississippi Regiment, and served until the close of war when he returned home and resumed business. His career as a soldier was marked by fearless and intrepid courage, and upon the termination of hostilities he had the consciousness of having faithfully performed every duty. In 1874 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and up to the present time has served continuously, and it can with truth be said of him that he has discharged his duties in a very efficient manner,

and is a high-principled and trustworthy official. He is devoted to his friends, his interest in the prosperity of his parish is undoubted, and his life has been conspicuous by his many kind and charitable deeds. His marriage was consummated in 1850, at which time Miss Bettie H. Rainey, a native of Mississippi, became his wife. To them a family of seven children was born: Everet H. (a resident of Fort Worth, Tex.), Foster (a resident of San Diego, Cal.), Leon M. (whose sketch follows this), Bettie C. (of Los Angeles, Cal.), Rainey, Harry B. and Hulcey. The family are among the leading citizens of Shreveport, and are regular attendants of the Presbyterian Church.

Leon M. Carter is the proprietor of a wholesale and retail drug and stationery establishment at Shreveport, La., which is recognized as one of the most popular and handsome places of the kind in the State, the proprietor holding a high position in the estimation of the public. He was born in the city in which he is now doing business on July 11, 1855, being a son of L. E. Carter, whose sketch appears above. He was reared at this place, but received the greater part of his education in the city of New Orleans, and at an early day entered the drug store of P. H. Kyes & Co., of Shreveport, where he remained three years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business while with this firm and during the subsequent two years which he spent in a like establishment belonging to Peter I. Trezevant. In 1879, being thoroughly versed in all the details of the business, he opened a drug store of his own at his present stand, and has built up a large local business, his trade also extending over a distance of seventy-five miles in the surrounding country, customers coming from Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, as well as from all parts of his native State. His drug store is on the corner of Texas and Spring Streets, and his stationery establishment is next door. A job printing department is also run in connection with the stationery and book store, and all kinds of work is neatly and handsomely done. His drug store is replete with all necessary appliances for a first-class establishment, and paints, oils and window glass are also carried in stock. The store covers an

area of 50x150 feet, is centrally located on the principal corner of the city, and as Mr. Carter is a thoroughly competent pharmacist, agreeable and courteous in his manners, and has always manifested his desire to please and accommodate his patrons, he fully deserves his prosperity. He has been prominent in all local affairs, is a stirring, wide-awake citizen, and is popular with all. He is a member of the board of health, is deputy collector of customs, and is treasurer of the Shreveport Fire Department. He is also one of the directors of the Board of Trade, is United States collector of this port, and is lessee of the handsome opera house of Shreveport. In the month of July, 1879, his marriage to Miss Mattie L. Parsons, a native of the town, took place, and to them have been born two interesting children: Josie and Livie.

Thomas B. Chase, president of the Merchants & Farmers Bank, broker and insurance agent, is a native of Florida, born on November 29, 1843, and is the son of George E. and Elizabeth (Flower) Chase, the father a native of Boston, Mass., and the mother of New Orleans, La. The father was an army officer and held the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel of the United States army, stationed at Pensacola, Fla. He had been stationed at Pensacola for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1844. The same year his widow, with the family, removed to New Orleans, La., where her death occurred in 1862. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Anna G. Hodges (of New Orleans), William F. (of Shreveport), and our subject. Thomas B. Chase, the youngest of this family, secured a good education in the schools of New Orleans, and then clerked for a short time, or until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in Crescent Regiment, and served two years. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, was captured, and recaptured by his own regiment while in the Federal lines. He was taken to New Orleans, was there when the city was taken, and was again returned to the Federal line, but was paroled. The last year of service he was detailed by Gen. Kirby Smith at headquarters. Returning to Shreveport after the war, he kept books for seventeen years, eleven years for Hicks & Howell. He then em-

barked in the insurance and brokerage business, and has carried it on ever since. He represents nine insurance companies, whose combined capital is nearly \$30,000,000, while the New York Life Insurance Company, of which he is agent, has a capital of \$100,000,000. He was made president of the Merchants & Farmers Bank in February, 1890. He is a member of the board of administrators of Charity Hospital, and is one of the board of managers of the Y. M. C. A. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and is past master. He is also a member of the K. of P., and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, and was recently elected vice-president of the Shreveport Cotton Exchange. He is secretary and treasurer of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Mr. Chase was married in 1868 to Miss Helen S. Cline, a native of Mississippi. He has been a resident of Shreveport for twenty-six years, and is interested in the city's advancement in many ways. He is the owner of some real estate.

Dr. D. M. Clay (deceased). Nature seems to have intended Dr. Clay for an exceptionally long and more than ordinarily useful life but, alas, for human hopes and expectations, while just in the meridian of life and during the time of his greatest usefulness, his career was closed forever. He was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., December 25, 1837, and at an early age entered and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, leaving that institution as an M. D. in 1857. He soon began the practice of his profession in his native county, but upon the bursting of the war cloud which had so long hovered over the country, he left his home and entered the service of the Confederate Government as a surgeon, and discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently until the close of hostilities in 1865. He then removed westward, settled in Shreveport, La., and being a man of much ability and energy he was not long in securing a good practice and a comfortable home in his new location. His skill as a surgeon, and his knowledge of medicine soon won for him a widespread reputation throughout the South, and owing to his own personal worth, he drew around him a confiding populace. The many wonderful

cures which he effected brought him prominently before the public as a physician of exceptional merit, and even now his prescriptions are treasured by his patients. He was one of the original members of the medical board, and took part in its organization in July, 1888, and at the time of his death he was president of a medical society, a member of the board of health, surgeon in charge of the hospital, and socially belonged to the K. of P., the K. of H., the A. L. of H., and K. of St. J. and M. He combined rare intellectual worth and ability with innate goodness, warm geniality, sociability and true charity, and his death, which occurred on September 9, 1889, was lamented by all whom he had known, for they felt that they had lost a true friend and brother, and one whose place it would be hard to fill. He was married in 1859 to Miss Fannie O'Bannon, and by her became the father of a son and daughter: David M. Jr., and Fannie H. The son was born in 1866, received his education in Shreveport, and in 1889 graduated from the medical department of the Tulare University of Louisiana, at New Orleans. He is now practicing his profession in Shreveport, and gives every promise of rivaling his eminent father in the practice of the "healing art."

Hon. R. T. Cole is one of the prominent and successful handlers of real estate in the city of Shreveport, and is one of the best posted men in his line of business in Northern Louisiana, being familiar with nearly every foot of ground in Caddo and Bossier Parishes. He was born in Macon County, Ala., June 8, 1843, to Noah B. and Wealthy (Taylor) Cole, natives of Abbeville District, S. C., and Georgia, respectively. The father emigrated to Georgia when a young man, and after his marriage removed to Alabama, and in 1848 to Caddo Parish, La., where he died in 1852, his widow passing to her long home in 1875. To them a family of eight daughters and one son was born, the latter being the subject of this sketch and the youngest of the family. He was educated in the schools of Shreveport, but was brought up on his father's plantation, and being a Southern sympathizer, heart and soul, he, on April 28, 1861, enlisted with the Shreveport Rangers in the Third Louisiana Infantry, and

was under the command of I. B. Gilmore until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He was twice slightly wounded, and at the surrender of Vicksburg was captured, but a short time after was paroled. He returned home, resumed farming, and continued to follow that calling up to the present time, but since 1886 has been a resident of Shreveport. He has always been largely interested in planting, and raises large quantities of cotton, stock and grain. He has a fine list of properties, embracing both hill and cotton lands, cultivated and uncultivated, which he sells at low figures, and on easy terms. The city property he has for sale is a number of choice lots both in the center of the city and in the suburbs, and besides this he is the owner of 1,600 acres of land, a goodly portion of which is in pasture. He is a practical business man in every sense of the word, a shrewd calculator, possessed of untiring energy, and as he has been familiar with Shreveport since it was a village, he has helped to make the town what it now is. Its history could not be written without him, and by leniency, fair dealing and strict integrity he has won many warm friends. Unerring in his estimate of land values, his judgment is sought and relied upon by capitalists who consider him one of the most cautious as well as enterprising and successful dealers in the business. He was appointed police juror of Caddo Parish by Gov. McEnery, and in April, 1888, he was elected on the Democrat ticket to the State Legislature and is now discharging his duties. He is president of the Inter-State Building Association, is a director in the First National Bank, is interested in the Shreveport Fire Insurance Company, and the Opera House Company. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention to nominate Nichols for governor, and socially is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W. His marriage to Miss Virginia Noel, a native of Louisiana, took place in 1865, and has resulted in the birth of the following children: Pallie, Hettie, Rosa, R. T., Jr., Ferne, Wealthy and Noah B. living, and two children deceased.

George A. Colquitt, a prosperous farmer of Ward 7, Caddo Parish, La., was born in Ogle-

thorpe County, Ga., in 1839, being the son of Joseph E. and Ava Ann (Lee) Colquitt, natives of Oglethorpe County, and born in 1806 and 1816, respectively. The father was a planter by occupation, and fought in one of the early Indian wars, and died in his native county in 1856. He was a cousin of Ex-Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia. The mother came with the subject of this sketch to Louisiana in 1866. The grandfather, Robert Colquitt, came originally from Scotland, being a native of "the land of thistles and oatmeal." The grandfather, William Lee, was born in Virginia, but at an early date settled in Oglethorpe County, where he died. George Colquitt is the second in number of the three sons and three daughters born to his parents. He received a common-school education, and in 1858 was married to Miss Seloma E. McAllister. To this union were born seven children, of whom one son and two daughters are living. Being called upon to sustain the sad loss of his wife in 1873, Mr. Colquitt, in the following year, married Mrs. Edna Johnson (*nee* McCutchen). The second wife died in the year 1882, and the subject of this sketch was once more married May 1, 1889, to Mrs. Sarah J. Gailick, daughter of William H. and Mary E. Lindsey, of Georgia. In 1847 Mr. Colquitt came to Caddo Parish, and has since continued to make this his home. His residence is nine miles from Shreveport, and his estate embraces about 500 acres of valuable land. He runs a flourishing gin and corn mill business, and is generally looked upon as a first-class business man. He has succeeded in all his undertakings, and it is due entirely to his own exertions. He served in the police jury at one time, and was justice of the peace for six years. He took part in the late war, belonging to Company A, Sixth Louisiana Cavalry, in Arkansas, and engaged in several skirmishes. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Dr. H. C. Coty, physician and surgeon, Shreveport, La. This young but very successful physician and surgeon owes his nativity to this parish, his birth occurring in Shreveport in July, 1859, and is the son of Thomas D. and Mary (McDonald) Coty, the father a native of the Old Dominion, and

the mother of Louisiana. The parents came to Louisiana in 1859, settled in Shreveport, but later moved to De Soto Parish, where the father held a number of local offices. Later they returned to Shreveport, and are now residing on their plantation near that city. Their family consisted of four children: Mrs. George Dickson, Richard, Thomas D., Jr., and our subject. Dr. H. C. Coty, the eldest of this family, was reared at Shreveport and Mansfield, and educated at Keatchie, La. When seventeen years of age he went to Shreveport Charity Hospital, and studied medicine. In 1880 he graduated at the University of Louisville, medical department, and immediately began practicing at Shreveport, where he has since continued. He is vice-president of Shreveport Medical Society, and has served two terms as a member of the board of health; also served his second term as coroner and parish physician. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. The Doctor was married in 1880, to Miss Emma Worthy, a native of Clinton, La., and one child is the result of this union, Mabel. Mrs. Coty is a member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor is fast extending his reputation, and has a liberal share of public favor, the best proof of his skill and care.

Calvin S. Croom is next to the oldest citizen in Ward 3, Caddo Parish, La., and has long been a prominent merchant of this region, although his birth occurred in Greene County, N. C., June 11, 1825, his parents being Isaac and Olive (Godwin) Croom, also natives of that State. About 1826 they removed to Jackson, Tenn., and from there to Houston County, Tex., in 1839, thence to Caddo Parish, La., in 1844, making their home here until their respective deaths in 1876 and 1844, he being eighty-three and she fifty years of age. The father was a successful farmer, a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics was a Democrat. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, a son of Charles Croom, of North Carolina. To his union nine children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth, three now living, and after his wife's death he married Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson. Calvin S. Croom began to learn the printer's trade when a boy of ten years,

in Jackson, Tenn., and followed this calling in Austin and Washington, Tex., continuing until 1852, during which time he worked on the Caddo Gazette and also on the first daily paper published at Shreveport. After giving up his trade he came to Mooringsport and opened a mercantile establishment and warehouse, which he has conducted with the best of success ever since. He has been in business in Caddo Parish longer than any other merchant now residing there, and served one term in the capacity of magistrate. In February, 1863, he joined an independent company, which afterward became attached to the Third Louisiana Cavalry, and was on active duty until April, 1864, when he was detailed as a ferryman at Mooringsport, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. On January 12, 1851, he was married to Miss Margaret Ann Mooring, a daughter of Timothy Mooring, one of the oldest settlers of the parish, who had come in 1837 from Henderson County, Tenn. Mrs. Croom was also born in that State, and by Mr. Croom has become the mother of six children: Mrs. Thomas Cooper, W. H. B. (in the mercantile business), Mrs. Eliza Hales (of Gilmer, Tex.), Calvin B. (of Lake Charles, La.), Mrs. E. R. Hales (of Gilmer, Tex.), and Mrs. Margaret I. Wood (of Queen City, Tex.). Mrs. Croom has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from girlhood, and is a truly charitable and Christian lady. Mr. Croom is a Democrat, a thoroughgoing business man, full of enterprise and energy. He owns extensive tracts of land aggregating 2,500 acres, and has a large portion under cultivation.

William J. Crowder, planter and stockdealer, Shreveport, La. Among the enterprising and successful farmers and stockdealers of Caddo Parish, La., none are more progressive and thorough than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Crowder was born in Oglethorpe County, Ga., in 1834, and is a son of William B. and Elizabeth H. (Ogilvie) Crowder, the father a native of Virginia, born in 1803, and the mother born in South Carolina in 1810. The parents were married at Edgefield Court House, S. C., and later moved to Georgia, where the father died in 1853. He

was a planter by occupation, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his death, in 1855, the family moved to Caddo Parish, La., where the mother resides at the present time. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. The paternal grandfather, George Crowder, was a native of Virginia, and at an early day removed to Georgia, where he received his final summons. He was of English parentage, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, James Ogilvie, was born in South Carolina, and there his death occurred. He was of Scotch descent. William J. Crowder, the third of eleven children, was early trained to the arduous duties of the farm, and received a good academic education. He came with his mother to Caddo Parish, La., in 1855, and in 1861 joined the First Louisiana Battalion, Infantry (Dreux Battalion), serving twelve months in Virginia as lieutenant, and participating in many engagements from there to Pensacola. In May he resigned and was placed in the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was made first lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Louisiana Infantry. After the fall of Vicksburg he was on picket duty in Louisiana until the close of the war. After this he was engaged in merchandising at Shreveport for a number of years, and since then has been engaged in farming and stock trading. He has a good plantation, and is prominently identified with the farming interests of the parish.

Hon. A. Currie, ex-mayor and insurance agent, Shreveport, La. It is an acknowledged fact that insurance is among the most important branches of business in any community. It gives security to commercial transactions, as well as a sense of protection to the householder. Without it the merchant might lay his head on his pillow at night with the haunting thought that he may rise a beggar in the morning; with it he can slumber peacefully, knowing that should his property be swept away the insurance agent is ready to replace it. Holding a leading place as a representative of many leading foreign and American com-

panies, is Mr. A. Currie, who has been engaged in this business for the last eighteen years. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth having occurred in County Clare on March 4, 1843, and is a son of James and Mary (Griffin) Currie, both of whom died in Ireland. They were the parents of five sons, one of whom died in Ireland, the others coming to America. A. Currie was but five years of age when he crossed the ocean with two brothers, Michael and James. They sailed from Cork, landing at Boston after an ocean voyage of several weeks. He located with his brothers in New York City, and remained in that State until sixteen years of age. In 1859 he came South and located at Shreveport, where he held the position of clerk in a mercantile house for a short time. After this he attended school, but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company A, First Louisiana Volunteers, and served until the surrender. He was twice captured, first at Arkansas Post, while serving on Col. Dunnington's staff, and was taken to Springfield, Ill., where he was retained for three months. He was captured again near Rome, Ga., while on a scouting expedition under Provost-Marshal Gen. Hill, and was taken to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was kept until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. After his release from prison he remained at Vincennes, Ind., with a French mercantile firm, who were Southern sympathizers, a year, and then returned to Shreveport, where he entered the sheriff's office as deputy. Later he was elected constable, and served until the reconstruction, when he bought an interest in a mercantile business. In 1872 he engaged in the insurance business, and this he has followed ever since. He represents ten of the leading companies of the world, and is now doing a good business. Mr. Currie was elected mayor of Shreveport in 1878, and held this position continuously until March, 1890, when he resigned. He was married in 1876 to Miss Annie Fort Gregg, of Marshall, Tex., and they have two children: Andrew, Jr., and Mary B. Mr. Currie has stock in nearly all public enterprises in the city, is secretary, treasurer and director in Tucker's Paris Green Distributor Company, and

prominent in all public enterprises. He secured the water and sewerage works, and the bridge roadway across Red River, for the city, and has been active in advancing its railroad connections. He has always been a prominent and conservative Democrat, and is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

W. L. Dickson, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Caddo Parish, and is especially well known at Rush Point, and that vicinity. He is a prominent representative of one of the oldest families of Louisiana, his grandfather, Michael Dickson, having been born near Macon, Ga., but moved to East Feliciana Parish at a very early day, and in 1855 came to Bossier Parish. He had some money left him, and by using it judiciously, he became one of the wealthiest men in the State, owning 10,000 acres of some of the most valuable and fertile land in Louisiana, being also the owner of real estate in Arkansas. At his death in 1865 he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Palmer, a native of South Carolina, was brought by her father, Adam D. Palmer, to Louisiana when a child, where she met and married Mr. Dickson. Her father was also very wealthy, and she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Nine of the children born to them grew to maturity, and Michael A., the father of the subject of this sketch, who was the eldest, was educated in the Centenary College, of Jackson, La., graduating from the same. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army. He controlled and managed the property belonging to his father for some years prior to the latter's death, and continued so to do until his father's death. He was married in 1853, to Miss Mattie Lipscomb, a daughter of William Lipscomb, of East Feliciana Parish, she being still alive, and a resident of Shreveport. Mr. Dickson was a Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and his wife is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To them were born five children, four living: Dr. W. L., Michael A. (a planter of Lafayette County, Ark.), S. A. (a graduate in medicine of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, but gave up this calling to enter a drug store in

Shreveport), and J. O. (who is a partner in the firm of Dickson & Dickson, at Rush Point). A daughter named Annie died when an infant. The father of these children passed from life in 1870, when just in the prime of life, being forty-one or forty-two years of age. Dr. W. L. Dickson attended Centenary College, of Jackson, La., until he was in his senior year, then left school to represent his mother in the settling up of his grandfather's estate. In 1877 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. T. G. Ford, at Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La., and from 1879 until the spring of 1881 he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, graduating from the same in the spring of the latter year, after which he located on Rush Point, his plantation and brothers' land amounting to 1,500 acres. His practice is large, and the success which has attended his efforts is fully deserved, for he is deeply enamored of his profession, and gives every case that comes under his care the utmost attention and study. He is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Hancock and English, and socially he is a member of the K. P., Dixie Lodge No. 32.

Jules Dreyfuss, a member of the mercantile firm of Henry Dreyfuss & Son, dealers in dry goods, clothing, carpets, etc., is only another of the many representative citizens of foreign birth in Caddo Parish, who have become prominent in their different callings. Mr. Dreyfuss was born in France in 1854, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Aaron) Dreyfuss, natives also of that country. The father immigrated to the United States in 1855, located in Shreveport and embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he continued up to the time of his death in 1886. His wife and family crossed the ocean in 1859, and joined him in Shreveport. His family consisted of four children: Samuel, Bertha, Isaac and our subject, the latter being the eldest in order of birth. He came to this country with his mother, grew to manhood and received his education in Shreveport. He was in business with his father until the latter's death, since which time he has had the management of the business entirely. This large establishment is

located at the corner of Texas and Market Streets, occupying one of the most prominent corners in the city. It is one of the oldest and best known houses in this section of the South, having been established by Henry Dreyfuss in 1866. Since the death of the latter (as mentioned above) his son, Jules Dreyfuss, has alone conducted this comprehensive industry, and such has been the enterprise and strong executive ability brought to bear on it, that the trade has materially increased in volume. All the latest goods in the market are to be found in the large and varied stock, and a dressmaking establishment is run in connection with the store. Besides dry goods and notions, there is a department devoted to boots and shoes, and one to carpets and oil cloths. In addition to having a large local trade, the firm of Henry Dreyfuss & Son also do a large country business, and mail orders are promptly attended to. Mr. Dreyfuss is director in the Board of Trade, and the Dreyfuss family is largely interested in city property, in the building associations, fair grounds, opera house and other enterprises. Jules Dreyfuss was married in 1882 to Miss Bella Levi, of New Orleans, and the fruits of this union have been three children: Anetta, Henry and Albert.

Dr. J. C. Egan, a prominent physician of Shreveport, and one of the oldest practitioners in Northern Louisiana, was originally from the Old Dominion, his birth occurring in Mecklenburg County, October 21, 1822. His parents, Dr. Bartholomew and Anna E. (Cormuck) Egan, were natives of the Emerald Isle, the father born in Killarney and the mother in Dublin. The maternal grandfather was a rebel of 1798, and was obliged to flee for his life. He exchanged clothes with his gardener, fled to France and thence to the United States, locating in Augusta, Ga., where he amassed an immense fortune in the mercantile business. He and Joseph Cormuck, Dr. McClellan (father of Gen. McClellan) and Thomas Emmett (brother of Robert Emmett), all came to the United States together. Grandfather Egan died in Killarney, Ireland, as did also his wife. The parents of Dr. J. C. Egan were married in Ireland and sailed for America about 1817, locat-

ing in Amelia County, Va., near the residence of Gov. Giles. The father taught school in Amelia Academy, which was established by Gov. Giles, and was afterward an educator in the Virginia University. He studied medicine, and was a graduate of Richmond Medical College. In 1847 he came to Louisiana, located at Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Parish, and was of great assistance in building up the Mt. Lebanon University, chartered by the State. Here he practiced his profession for years, and was president of the University for a number of years. He was surgeon-general in the State forces under Gen. Moore, and was a State elector for Jefferson Davis on State confederacy. He was president of the North Louisiana Medical Association. After the death of his wife he came to Shreveport and died at the residence of Dr. J. C. Egan in about 1881, when in his eighty-fourth year. He was a very active man up to the time of his death. He was one of the organizers of the Louisiana State Convention, and was its first promoter. He was intimately and influentially identified with Northern Louisiana in a professional and social point of view, and gained a large and warm circle of friends. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a particular friend of Thomas Jefferson, who, in speaking of his friend, said that he was one of the ripest scholars of his time. He had but two children who grew to maturity, and Dr. J. C. Egan is the only survivor. The latter was reared in Virginia and educated at Patrick Henry Academy, a celebrated school of its day. At the age of twelve years he began the study of medicine with his father, taking charge of the latter's patients in the infirmary, dressing their wounds. When eighteen years of age, or in 1840, he took his first course of lectures at Richmond University, and graduated in 1846 at New York City Medical College. He began practicing in Spottsylvania County, Va., and remained there until 1850, when he came to Louisiana, locating at Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Parish. There he resided until 1876, then moved to Shreveport, where he has since made his home. He was elected State senator in 1868 without his permission, and was obliged

to serve. He has been president of the State Medical Society, Shreveport Medical Society, and was on the board of supervisors of the State University. He is a member of the American Medical Society, and has been very active in all public enterprises. He was first lieutenant in Company C, Ninth Louisiana Regiment, which was organized by himself and Benjamin Pierce, and raised a North Louisiana regiment five times before getting into service. He was surgeon of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, brigade surgeon of the First Brigade, and acted as division surgeon for Gen. Ewing during the Valley campaigns. He was transferred to the North Louisiana Department in February, 1863, and organized a hospital department of the district of West Louisiana as its chief. He was subsequently chief surgeon of the district of the West Louisiana Department, both hospital and field service. Dr. Egan was married in 1852 to Miss Susan R. Ardis, and the fruits of this union have been four living children: Mrs. Anna L. Calvert, Dr. W. L., Miss M. C. and Miss Lavina. Dr. and Mrs. Egan are worthy members of the Baptist Church, and are liberal supporters of all worthy enterprises. Socially the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. L. of H.. His brother, William B. G. Egan, was also a native of Virginia, born in 1824, and was a graduate of Emory & Henry College, near Abingdon, Va. After this he read law with Judge Norman Taliaferro, of Franklin County, Va., was admitted to the bar and practiced a few years in Spottsylvania County, Va. In 1848 he moved to Louisiana, located at Homer, and was elected district judge in 1854, remaining on the bench until the reconstruction. He was elected State senator in 1866 and served his term. He removed to Shreveport, La., and became a member of the law firm of Egan, Williamson & Wise, which had a large practice. He was a member of the supreme court, and while a member of the same he died in 1880, leaving no children. He was a Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. J. Ellis, general merchant and jeweler of Caddo Parish, La., whose sketch now claims atten-

tion, is a gentleman of genial and courteous manners and deservedly popular throughout this community. He has achieved marked success in his chosen line of work, having endeavored at all times to practice strict justice in connection with his integrity of purpose. He was born in Crawford County, Ga., in 1830, being the son of John W. and Margaret (Sanders) Ellis, who were both born in North Carolina and married in that State. They moved to Georgia, and then to Alabama, where they died, and both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father was a planter and a soldier in the Seminole War. Mr. Ellis spent the years intervening between infancy and manhood on a plantation, and at the age of twenty-one commenced a business career for himself, selecting agriculture as an occupation at that time. He was the fifth of the eight children born to his parents. In 1854 Mr. Ellis married Miss Adeline Tucker, daughter of Charley and Louisa (Payne) Tucker, natives of Alabama. This union has been blessed with eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living at the present time. The subject of this sketch moved to Caddo Parish in 1859, at first giving his attention to agricultural pursuits, and starting his present business in 1880. In the following year he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Company B, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Infantry, and figured in the battles fought in Arkansas and Louisiana. He was captured at Franklin, La., in 1864, and held as a prisoner for twenty-one days, being sick at the time. The company disbanded at Mansfield, and Mr. Ellis returned home to take charge of his private affairs. The State of Louisiana is growing rapidly in business resources, and is generally conceded to be a most pleasant place of residence.

M. C. Elstner, United States district attorney and one of the most efficient government officials, is one of the most popular men within the limits of Caddo Parish, for he is recognized as a man of worth and substantial, progressive spirit. It can, with truth, be said that no more capable man for the filling of his present position could be found, and he has displayed far more than an average degree of ability and sagacity. He was born in Grant

County, Ky., November 14, 1851, and is a son of W. H. and Anna S. (Carter) Elstner, who were born, reared and married in that State, and came to Louisiana in 1859, locating in Caddo Parish. After a residence of a few years here they removed to Arkansas, but became dissatisfied with their location at the end of about two years and, in 1863, returned to Louisiana. Upon the opening of the Rebellion he joined one of the first Arkansas regiments (the Third), and was with Ben McCullough and McIntosh when they were killed at the battle of Elk Horn, which was a fight between Sigel and Van Dorn; he held the rank of major and quartermaster. At the close of the war he opened a mercantile establishment in Shreveport, La., which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1877. His widow survives him, having borne five children, three now living: M. C., Joseph C. and Mrs. H. C. Rogers. The subject of this biography has spent the most of his life in the town of Shreveport, but received his collegiate education in Lexington, Ky., and in 1872 was graduated from the law department of the same institution. He was first admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and that year was admitted to the same in Shreveport, La., and in 1874 entered upon his practice. During the administration of President Arthur he filled the position of United States Attorney, and in July, 1889, was appointed to the same office, and his duties have been performed in a manner highly flattering to himself ever since. He is an able lawyer, a convincing and eloquent speaker, and the reputation he has gained has been acquired largely through his own individual efforts and at the expense of diligent study and practical experience. He was married in 1873 to Miss Julia Smoker, a native of Louisiana, and they are now the parents of four children: Marcia, Anna, Elvina and William H. Mr. Elstner is a Mason, a Red Man and Elk, and has the honor of being great representative of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas in the Red Men's order, and is ruler in the society of Elks. The excellent manner in which he has discharged his official duties is too well known to need any additional words of compliment, suffice it to say that he has the confidence and esteem of all

who know him, for his prominent characteristics are unquestioned integrity, singular fairness and liberality, a mind just and liberal, and of generous heart and character.

Dr. T. G. Ford, physician and surgeon, Shreveport, La. Dr. Ford is a man of decided intellectual ability, is ever ready to obey the call of all classes, and is, in truth, a physician of thorough learning and experience. He is a native of this parish, his birth occurring June 20, 1848, and is a son of Judge J. M. and Frances (Burt) Ford, natives of South Carolina. This family is of Huguenot origin, and the great-grandfather was born in France. The grandfather, John Ford, was a celebrated Methodist divine. He left Tennessee on account of hostile Indians, removed to Hinds County, Miss., and the first Methodist Conference was held at his house. He died in Mississippi and left considerable wealth. Judge J. M. Ford was a very prominent lawyer, and was judge of Hinds County for many years. He moved to Caddo Parish, La., in 1845, and after practicing law for a short time moved to his plantation a short distance in the country, and there his death occurred in 1876. He was the owner of three large plantations, was judge of Caddo Parish for some time, and was one of the leading spirits and a man of literary attainments. His doors were always open, and his home was a home for all. He was the father of nine children, only one besides Dr. Ford now living—Mrs. S. B. McCutcheon. Dr. T. G. Ford attained his growth in Caddo Parish, and received his education at Gilman, Upshur County, Tex., under the auspices of Prof. Looney, where he graduated in 1866. He subsequently began the study of medicine with Dr. D. M. Clay, preceptor, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the session of 1869 and 1870. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Shreveport, and has resided here up to the present. He has built up an excellent practice, and is said to excel in surgery, ranking at the head of his profession. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, convened in Washington, is a member of the State Medical Society and Shreveport Medical Society, of which he is ex-

president. He is also vice-president of the Caddo Parish Medical Society. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. of P., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., Elks, Seven Wise Men, and the Red Men. He was married in 1871, to Miss Alice B. McWilliams, and the result of this union has been two children: Amelia Enid and John G. McWilliams.

W. P. Ford, cashier of Merchants & Farmers' Bank and also clerk of the district court, was born in Madison County, Miss., on January 26, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Cornelia V. (Nicholson) Ford, both natives of Mississippi, and Mrs. Ford the daughter of Judge Nicholson of Mississippi. Samuel Ford was a lawyer by profession. His death occurred in 1857. The mother is still living and the wife of Gen. Theodore G. Hunt, of New Orleans. By the first marriage there were four children born, all now living: Virginia, Rosa and Samuel, and to the last union there was one child, Dr. Randell Hunt, of Shreveport. W. P. Ford, the eldest in order of birth of the first family, was reared in Shreveport, whither he had moved with his parents in 1853, and here he received a common-school education. At an early age, or in 1870, he engaged in the cotton business with Joseph Boisseau, with whom he continued until 1877, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Ford subsequently engaged with E. & B. Jacobs, in one of the largest wholesale houses in the city, and continued with this until June, 1880, at which time he assumed the duties of district clerk, having been elected to that office the November previous. His personal popularity has been shown by his election to the same position three consecutive terms without opposition, and he still holds that office, the duties of which he is well qualified to discharge. He has given entire satisfaction to the public in general. On the organization of the Merchants & Farmers' Bank in September, 1889, he was elected its cashier, which position he now occupies. He is one of the most capable, practical banking men in the South, and is thoroughly familiar with the people and their manners. He held the office of administrator of public accounts of the city of Shreveport in

1877, and filled that as he has all other positions, in a very satisfactory manner. He is now deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Louisiana at Shreveport. Mr. Ford was married in 1870 to Miss Clara B. Kline, daughter of J. J. Kline, of Shreveport, and the fruits of this union have been three children, two now living: Edwin G. and Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the K. of P., K. of H., L. of H., I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. The Merchants & Farmers' Bank, of which Mr. Ford is the capable and experienced cashier, was organized in September, 1889, and commenced business in October of the same year with a paid-in capital of \$200,000. The institution of this bank was the outgrowth of a demand for more capital to handle the rapidly increasing commercial interests of the city of Shreveport. The prime movers in this enterprise were Charles N. Fowler, of New York, and Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, of Philadelphia, the latter of whom is vice-president of the bank. The local officers are men of enterprise and large business experience and capacity, and enjoy the good-will and confidence of the entire community. Their frank and easy manner in dealing with the people has already drawn to them a large and influential patronage. The directory is composed of some of the most substantial and respected citizens of Shreveport. The names of the officers are: Thomas B. Chase, president; Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, vice-president; W. P. Ford, cashier, and Arthur J. Newman, assistant cashier. Mr. Chase is largely identified with the business interests of Shreveport, and Mr. Wilkinson is the well-known Philadelphia capitalist. Mr. Ford is a fine financier in every sense of the word, and is a gentleman of ability and rare business judgment. Mr. Newman is an energetic, active and reliable officer.

Capt. C. J. Foster is a man whom nature seems to have especially designed to be a planter, for he has met with more than the average degree of success in pursuing that calling, and owing to his desire to keep out of the beaten path and to

his adoption of new and improved methods, together with industry and good judgment, he is now the owner of 5,000 acres of fine land, besides good business property in Shreveport and one of the most magnificent homes in that city. He was born in Monroe County, Ala., in 1834, to Flavel and Mary (Hollingsworth) Foster, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1801, but was reared in Kentucky. The mother's birth occurred in Alabama in 1802, and in this State they were married and resided until 1842, when they came to Caddo Parish, La., and settled on an improved farm near Keatchie, where they spent the rest of their days, dying in 1860 and 1864, respectively. The father was a leading and successful planter, and improved several farms before his death. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Church and his wife was a Baptist. The paternal grandfather died in Kentucky when his son Flavel was a lad, and the latter was compelled to make his own way in the world. Jacob Hollingsworth, the maternal grandfather, was one of the very early settlers of Caddo Parish, La., having come here in 1839 or 1840, and here spent the rest of his life. Capt. C. J. Foster was the fifth of eight children, and although much of his boyhood was devoted to farm life, he received a good education in the military school at Drennon Springs, Ky., and after that institution was removed to Nashville, Tenn., he attended it there, and graduated in the scientific course in 1856, after which he returned to the farm. He continued here to remain, being actively employed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry, as first lieutenant, and was afterward made captain, in which capacity he served with distinction until the close of the war, operating at Vicksburg until the fall of that place, then in Southern Louisiana. After the war he again returned to the farm, and has made remarkable progress as a planter. Until 1882 he resided on the old farm near Keatchie, but since that time has been a resident of Shreveport. Until 1889 he and his brother, James M., were partners in their farm work, and owned an immense plantation opposite Shreveport in Bossier Parish, and raised from 2,300 to 3,200 bales of cotton an-

nually. They belong to one of the most popular families in the parish, and are among its most extensive planters. The most of Mr. Foster's property has been acquired through his own efforts and his earnest and sincere endeavor to succeed in life is well worthy the imitation of the rising generation. In 1865 Miss Eunice E. Burruss became his wife, and to their union a family of four children was born, three sons now living. Mrs. Foster is a daughter of Rev. John C. and Emily Burruss, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Boston, Mass. After residing in Alabama, for some time they came to Caddo Parish, La., about 1848, and here the father was called to his long home in 1863, having been a planter, and a minister of the Methodist Church throughout life. His widow survives him. Capt. Foster has served as police juror two terms, and in 1884 was elected to the Legislature and served with distinction on the committees on lands and levees, railroads, etc. He is a Democrat in politics; in social life is kind, courteous and affable in his demeanor to all; is a man who attracts the regard of all who approach him, and is universally revered and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He and his wife are prominent and worthy members of the Methodist Church.

J. S. Gamblin, a brief sketch of whose life now claims attention from the reader, is a prosperous planter and merchant in Ward 7, Caddo Parish, La., and has, by means of his own natural ability and energy, won for himself success in the mercantile world. More and more, as the country grows older, it is proven that what is commonly called "self-made" men are, in the long run, those who receive the largest portion of the "goods the gods provide." Mr. Gamblin made his first appearance in this world in the year 1839, his birth occurring in Harrison County, Tex. His parents, Thomas and Martha A. (Scogin) Gamblin, were born in North Carolina about 1809, and South Carolina in 1815, respectively. They were married in the State of Alabama, moving from there to Mississippi, from there to Arkansas, and thence to Texas, and finally returning to Louisiana, settled in Caddo Parish. During the gold excitement in Califor-

nia the father went out to that section of the country, where he remained two years. He died in 1850, and his widow passed to her final resting place in December of 1887, at the home of her son, John. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits and was of English descent, being the son of John Gamblin, who came from England to Alabama. The mother's family was also English, her father coming from that country and settling in North Carolina, and afterward in Caddo Parish, where he died in 1841. John Gamblin is the youngest of the three sons and two daughters born to his parents, and was reared from infancy on the plantation in Caddo, receiving a good education at this place and at Marshall, Tex. In 1862 he served a short while in the Louisiana Infantry, and in the same year was married to Miss Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Josiah and Mary C. Guill, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Wilson County, Tenn., going from there to Sumter County, Ala., and, in the year 1848, came to Caddo Parish, where Mr. Guill died in 1875. Mrs. Guill is still living. Both of them belonged to the Methodist Church, and Mr. Guill served in the Indian War. His father, Josiah Guill, was a native of Virginia, served in the War of 1812, and died in Wilson County, Tenn. His grandfather, John Guill, was a native of England, leaving that country at the age of fourteen, and upon reaching the United States was bound out to the highest bidder, serving until he reached his majority for a saddle, bridle and \$100. He died in Virginia. Mrs. Gamblin, wife of John Gamblin, was born in Sumter, Ala., in 1845. To their union were born four sons and six daughters, all of whom are now living at home. Mr. Gamblin lived two years in Upshur County, Tex., and since has made his home in Caddo Parish, living since 1873 on his present plantation, which is situated about seven miles west of Shreveport, and comprises about 189 acres of valuable land. For several years he was postmaster of the post-office at Rose Hill. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Land Mark Lodge, No. 214, and was for a time junior warden of his lodge. Mr. Gamblin's

grandfather, John Scogin, fought for the freedom of the American colonies, and his own brother fought on the opposite side. Mr. Gamblin's grandmother, Mary Scogin (*nee* Lang), was born in England, but came with her parents and brothers and sisters to the United States many years ago. She was married in South Carolina on January 31, 1808, and died in Caddo Parish in 1839, at the age of fifty-four. Mrs. Gamblin's maternal grandmother, Charity (Oxford) Ligon, was born in North Carolina and died in Wilson County, Tenn., about 1833. She was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Gamblin's paternal grandmother, Margaret (Hughes) Guill, spent all her life in Virginia. Thus it is seen that this family is connected on both sides with the oldest and most cultured families in the South, and they are worthy representatives of their talented ancestors.

V. Grosjean, proprietor of The Caucasian, Shreveport, was born in New Orleans, La., on April 27, 1844, and educated in the public schools of that city. On April 11, 1861, he enlisted in the Louisiana Guards, the second company that left the State, and was connected with the famous Charley Dreux's battalion in Virginia. The company's term of enlistment expired after the retreat from Yorktown to Richmond and was disbanded, after which the members joined other companies. Mr. Grosjean, under special duty, ran the blockade, entering New Orleans twice when it was in command of Gen. Butler. His mission was successful, but he had many narrow escapes, especially the last time, when he was captured by Federal pickets, from whom he made his escape however. After leaving New Orleans he reported for duty at Vicksburg, where he joined the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Col. H. W. Allen, who was afterward governor of the State. He served with his company and regiment in every engagement during the campaign in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. He was a private during service, and declined promotion on several occasions. He was captured on the retreat from Nashville and sent to Camp Chase, but was exchanged on March 1, 1865. He then joined his command at Mobile, which surrendered

at Citronelle, Ala., to troops under Gen. E. R. S. Canby, May 4, 1865. There were then thirty-three members in the regiment, including musicians, cooks and convalescents returned from the hospital. After the war Mr. Grosjean engaged in commercial pursuits in New Orleans and also edited and managed the *Heptasoph*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of a benevolent association which had a strong membership in several States both North and South. He held the highest position of honor in the gift of their order in the State. Mr. Grosjean was married, in Davenport, Iowa, on March 7, 1872, to Miss Alice Fory, of Allen's Grove, Iowa, and by whom he has six children: Alice, Agnes, George, Frank, Laurens and Mattie Grace. Mr. Grosjean moved to Shreveport, La., in the fall of 1872 and engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits. He was connected on the editorial staff and had the management of the *Shreveport Standard*, also the evening *Democrat*, and was employed on the *Shreveport Times* in 1884. He became part owner and editor of that paper during the heated campaign of 1887, but sold his interest in it in September, 1889. After this he purchased the *Caucassian*, which has been under his management ever since, and it may be said that there is not a better sheet published in the South. He is president of the Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans, of which he was one of the organizers, and has taken a great pride in it. He is an active member and worker in the order of K. of H. and A. L. of H. and other organizations, and a more public-spirited citizen than Mr. Grosjean can not be found in Shreveport. He is a thorough newspaper man of literary attainments and ability.

W. E. Hamilton is the secretary and manager of the Shreveport Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, the works of which were built a number of years ago, but have only been operated by the present company a short time. Their capital stock is \$200,000, and the officers of the company are J. C. Hamilton, president; John B. Jones, vice-president, and W. E. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The latter was born in Bossier Parish, La., August 20, 1864, to W. E. and Virginia

(Johnson) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in Macon, Ga., and the latter in Virginia. The father came to Louisiana with his parents when he was about twenty-one years of age, and for many years was a resident of Bossier Parish, where he followed the life of a merchant and planter, but after coming to Shreveport he followed the former occupation principally, but gave considerable attention to planting also. He became the owner and manager of the oil mill, and being a man of enterprise and push he was identified with all the public interests of the city. He died in 1888, and his wife during the yellow fever epidemic of that dreaded disease. Five of the eight children born to them are living, their names being as follows: Mrs. Carrie Skannal, of Bossier Parish; Mrs. E. J. Bryan, of New Orleans; John C., W. E. and Katie E. W. E. Hamilton was reared in Shreveport and received an education far above the average for, besides attending school in Bossier Parish and Shreveport, he was an attendant of Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Va., and John Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md., taking a special course in the last-named institution. He then returned home and worked with his father on the plantation and in the oil mill, after which he began clerking for Hicks & Howell, remaining with them for about one year. He next became a member of the firm of Kerby & Hamilton, mercantile brokers and coal dealers, continuing about one year, and at the same time he was secretary and treasurer of the gas works and was also a partner in the Shreveport Grocery Company. Finding that he had more business on hand than he could properly attend to, he disposed of his interest in the grocery establishment and has since devoted his attention to his present business, for which he seems to be peculiarly fitted, being methodical, painstaking and conscientious. He has filled this position since April, 1888, and is a gentleman possessed of fine executive ability, as the admirable manner in which the city of Shreveport is lighted abundantly testifies. The plant occupies half a block of ground, and has six buildings with adjoining sheds. Coal gas is made and a large holder, with a capacity of

20,000 feet is provided and an additional holder will soon be in process of erection, which will hold 30,000 cubic feet. The capacity of the work is 25,000 feet per day and sixteen people are employed. Seven miles of mains are used for distributing purposes, and the gas is of extra quality, never being less than sixteen and one-half candle power. It is in general use in the city, and gives the best of satisfaction. The company keep on hand, in a large building set apart for the especial purpose, a large and select stock of gas fixtures and fittings, where a force of experienced workmen are employed. Their charges are moderate, and they also keep on hand a large supply of coke, coal and tar, which they sell at reasonable rates. Their electric light plant is an excellent one, the arc lights being the Thompson-Houston system and the incandescent the Westinghouse system. The capacity of the former is seventy-five arc lights of 200-candle power, and 650 incandescent lamps of sixteen-candle power. Nine miles of wire are used on the former and ten miles on the latter circuit. The capacity of both will be shortly enlarged. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Board of Trade, is a director of the Y. M. C. A. and was president of same two years; when the new building was erected, he acted on the committee for the same. He is a director of the Shreveport Building Association, is a stockholder in the First National Bank and is in some way identified with nearly all the business interests of the city. He is quite well to do, and besides owning some valuable city property, has planting interests. He was married in March, 1889, to Miss Myrtle A. Jacobs.

Maj. J. L. Hargrove, attorney, Shreveport, La. Maj. Hargrove was born in Covington County, Hollidays Creek District, Miss., on February 27, 1824, and is one of the prominent legal practitioners of Claiborne Parish. His parents, Reuben M. and Elizabeth (Leggett) Hargrove, were natives of Georgia and of English descent. The ancestors of both families emigrated to the United States in the fifteenth century, with the pilgrims, and settled in Massachusetts with Timothy Pickering, a noted character. The Hargroves were relatives of

the Pickering family. The Hargroves and Leggetts settled in the same neighborhood, but later the Hargroves removed to Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va. There the grandfather of our subject was born and reared. Reuben M. Hargrove was the youngest of his father's family, and was born in Georgia. He was a mechanic and saddler. In 1816 or 1817 he moved to Covington County, Miss., and there his death occurred about 1830. The mother died in Rankin County, Miss., in 1862. Their family consisted of four children—one son and three daughters—Maj. J. L. being the only survivor. He was reared on a plantation in the Bayou State, and attended the common schools of the country, completing his literary education at Zion's Seminary of Mississippi. He then taught school for several years, and in 1847 was elected clerk of the court of Covington County, Miss., holding that position four years. In the same year he began the study of law and attended law school at Jackson, Miss., being admitted to the bar in 1852. He then began practicing at Williamsburg, Miss., and there continued until 1858, when he removed to Brandon, Miss. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, and later was transferred to Stockdale's cavalry. He was soon afterward commissioned captain of Company G, Perrin's regiment, and served in that capacity until the surrender. He was wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., in May, 1864, by a gunshot through the right shoulder, and was rendered unfit for duty, but although he retired he still retained his commission and pay until paroled in 1865. In 1872 he came to Shreveport, La., and there he has since been in the practice of his profession. He ranks among the able lawyers and first-class citizens of Caddo Parish. He was first married January 20, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Lowe, by whom he has six children living: Mrs. Rosa J. Humphrey, Hardy H., Mrs. Isella M. Gather, Zach B., Mrs. Mary T. Moore and Mrs. Jennie M. Marshall. Mr. Hargrove was married, the second time, on March 5, 1876, to Miss Narcissa Gardner, and they have no children. He and wife are members in good standing in the Presbyterian Church. Maj. Hargrove

pays his attention strictly to his profession, and he has a good practice. He has been a Master Mason since 1849, and is now a Council Mason, being recorder of the council of his lodge.

John B. Harris, dentist, fruit-grower and planter, of Ward 6, Caddo Parish, La. He whose name heads this sketch was born in Richmond, Va., in 1832, being the son of John H. and Elizabeth (Callahan) Harris, natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Mississippi while he was an infant, afterward coming to Shreveport, where the mother died, about 1850. Dr. Harris was the youngest of the four children born to his parents, and received his educational training in Philadelphia, Penn. After completing his education he journeyed west to California, where he remained until 1851, at which time he came to Shreveport, but after a few years moved to Texas. In the Lone Star State, in Red River County, he married, in 1853, Miss Martha A. Caldwell, who died in 1870, leaving seven children, five of whom are living at the present time. After mourning the death of his first wife, Dr. Harris was again married, in 1873, this time to Mrs. Mariam C. Powell (*nee* Norman), but death claimed her in the first year of their marriage. September, 1876, he married Miss Ida A. Stallworth, daughter of Calloway J. and Sophronia Stallworth, born in Alabama. To this union were born five children, all of whom are now alive. Dr. Harris, in 1865, returned to Shreveport, and has since continued to make his home here, being perhaps the oldest dentist in Northwest Louisiana, where he still has an extended practice. While in Sacramento, Cal., in 1850, Drs. Wheaton (of Memphis, Tenn.) and Harris established a dental office, being the first one in that part of California, and had a fine practice. About ten years ago he settled in the woods, three miles west of Keithville, where he owns a plantation, and grows successfully nearly every kind of fruit. He is also raising a line of Jersey cattle that are exceedingly valuable. The Doctor is succeeding admirably, and is now the owner of a comfortable fortune.

Dr. John R. R. Harrison is one of the oldest settlers of Caddo Parish, La., having been a resi-

dent of this place since 1846. He was born in Fairfield District, S. C., March 26, 1824, his parents, Willoughby and Elizabeth (Rieve) Harrison, being also born there, the former dying in Lowndes County, Ala., when the subject of this sketch was four years of age. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and had moved from South Carolina to Alabama shortly after his marriage. His father, Willoughby Harrison, was a South Carolinian, and was a Revolutionary soldier, taking part in many battles. In the State of Alabama Dr. John R. R. Harrison grew to manhood, but since 1846, as above stated, he has been a resident of Caddo Parish. He was a student of medicine under Dr. John Hall, in Alabama, and with some additional study after coming to Louisiana, he, in 1854, graduated from the University of New Orleans, and has since practiced in Caddo Parish, nearly half a century, his practice extending over a very large area. He has made a special study of the eye, and during his practice has effected some miraculous cures, a number of his patients being pronounced incurable by New Orleans specialists and the physicians of Shreveport. He has been a very successful financier, and has become the owner of 3,940 acres of fine land, all in Ward 2, and has 600 acres under cultivation. He was married July 4, 1845, to Miss Narcissus Barlow, whose father, Thomas Barlow, was a Georgian, moving afterward to Alabama. She was born in Georgia, but was reared in Alabama, and died July 13, 1890, having been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church from girlhood. She became the mother of one son, who died during the war, when sixteen years of age. Dr. Harrison is a member of, and has been deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church, and socially is a Royal Arch Mason, which order he joined in Alabama, prior to coming to Louisiana. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is a Democrat, politically. During the late war he was detailed to practice medicine in this parish.

I. L. Helpman, confectioner, Shreveport, La. The manufacture of candies and fruit preserves has come to be one of the greatest interests of our country, and the establishments in this line rank in standing and extent of trade with any

class of business concerns. One of the representative houses in this line in Shreveport is that conducted by Mr. Helpman, who engaged in this business in 1888. He was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in June, 1845, and is a son of Martin and Irene (Clarke) Helpman, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of New York State, and of English ancestry. Grandfather Helpman was born in Germany and emigrated to America at an early period, locating in Ohio. He was one of the pioneers. He was a farmer by occupation and died in the Buckeye State. The father of our subject was also a farmer. He was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war. He now draws a pension on account of disability and resides on his farm near Bourbon, Ind., where, although seventy-five years of age, he is still in the enjoyment of comparative good health. The mother died at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1857. By the first marriage there were four children, two besides our subject now living: D. C. (in Kansas) and Luther (in Philadelphia, president of the International Publishing Company and doing a good business). There were no children by the father's second marriage. I. L. Helpman was reared and educated in Ohio until nine years of age, when he went to Wisconsin with his parents, thence to Iowa and completed his education at Lansing of that State. He was reared to the duties of the farm, and at the breaking out of the war he flung aside his implements of peace to take up the weapons of warfare. He enlisted at Decatur, Ill., in Company A, Eighth Illinois Regiment, under Col. Dick Oglesby, ex-governor of Illinois, and was wounded in the hand and breast at the battle of Shiloh. He served in all the principal engagements, including Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, etc. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., and concluded to remain South. He was in the Government service until May, 1866, as steward of the hospital, and then went to Texas for a short time, working at different places. In December, 1873, he came to Shreveport and here embarked in the grocery business with a capital of \$450. By economy and perseverance he soon accumulated a

competency and enlarged his business. He continued the grocery business until 1888, when he changed this to that of a confectioner. He erected a large two-story brick business building and has a restaurant attached. In fact, this is the only first-class establishment of the kind in the city. He has a soda fountain that was put in at a cost of \$2,500, and everything is kept in first-class style. Mr. Helpman is a gentleman of energy, perseverance and enterprise, and has established his business upon a sure foundation. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Angie A. Gillispie, of Mississippi, and this union was blessed by the birth of five living children: Irvin L., Jr., Alice F., Beulah L., Martin L. and Nefie Z. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar, and is a member of the A. L. of H., the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights.

William A. Hendrick is one of the most courteous and popular planters in Caddo Parish, owning a large plantation in Ward 7, and making all the time rapid strides in cultivating his land. He is the youngest child born to John and Nancy (Abernathy) Hendrick, and brother of Dr. Gustavus Hendrick, a leading physician of this parish. His parents came to Caddo Parish as early as 1880, and he came with them, continuing to make this his home up to the present writing. His birth took place in Randolph County, Ga., and he received an education in the country schools at Keatchie. In 1868 he commenced a business career for himself, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in 1873 married Miss Virginia Nicholson, daughter of Angus and Mary Nicholson, who came to Northwest Louisiana about the year 1836, being among the pioneers of this country, and the father died in 1876, leaving a large and valuable estate. Mrs. Hendrick was born in Caddo Parish, and to her marriage with the subject of this sketch have been born six children—four sons and two daughters. Since 1877 Mr. Hendrick has had possession of his present property, which embraces about 580 acres, and is situated one mile east of Reisor. He is now serving his seventh year as justice of the

peace. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Shreveport, and is president of the Summer Grove Union No. 448. Mrs. Hendrick is a faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and both she and her husband are very popular throughout the community in which they reside, and noted alike for courtesy; kindness of heart, and the interest they manifest in the advancement of the place in which they make their home.

E. B. Herndon is a prominent attorney of the State, and is a member of the firm of Wise & Herndon, of Shreveport. He is one of the leading citizens of this section of the country in its professional, business and social life, lending eminent strength to her bar, tone to her finance and grace to her society. He was born in Meade County, Ky., on March 12, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary E. (Woolfolk) Herndon, they being natives of the Old Dominion. At a very early day they emigrated with their parents to Kentucky; were there reared and married, but in 1860 removed to the Lone Star State, and eight years later to Caddo Parish, where the father died in June, 1880, having been a farmer by calling. His wife is still living, and five of the six children born to himself and wife also survive him, their names being: James R., E. B., John W., Jessie M. and C. C. William was killed in a skirmish with the Indians in Mexico. E. B. Herndon was reared on a plantation, and after receiving the advantages of the common schools, he finished his education at Waco, Tex. With the desire of making the law his calling through life, he began its study at the age of nineteen years, and in July, 1871, graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, being admitted to the bar the following year. His first practice was done in Shreveport, and this parish has been the scene of his operations up to the present time. His first duty in a public capacity was as parish attorney, next as parish treasurer, and he is now a prominent member of the city council. He is well known throughout this section as an able and efficient lawyer. Miss Mary F. Wise became his wife in 1874, and to them two children have been born: Mary W. and E. B., Jr. Mr. Herndon has shown his ap-

proval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the K. of P. and the L. of H. He is the owner of about 6,000 acres of land in Louisiana, 8,000 acres in Texas, and in the former State has 800 acres of his land under cultivation, the principal product of which is cotton. He and his partner constitute one of the best known firms at the Louisiana bar, are intelligent and substantial men, thoroughly versed in law, and are a standing example of the much-doubted fact that honorable men can be good lawyers.

John R. Herndon, police juror and one of the leading planters and cattle-dealers in the parish, owes his nativity to Meade County, Ky., his birth occurring in 1846. He was reared on a farm, received a good common-school education, and in 1861, when but sixteen years of age, he joined Company A, of Col. Pyron's regiment of Texas Cavalry, and operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. He fought at Oak Ridge, Mansfield, Galveston and disbanded at Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. After this he worked for the Government as an agent for collecting property, etc., for about a year. He then began tilling the soil, and in 1869 was married to Miss Ellen Robinson, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of William Robinson, who died in Texas when his daughter was but a small child. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Herndon, six are now living. Mr. Herndon and family resided in Texas until 1878, and then moved to Caddo Parish, where he purchased his present property in 1883. This farm now consists of 200 acres, 150 acres of this is cleared, and it needs but a glance over his place to indicate to the beholder the kind of farmer that he is. He is largely engaged in buying and selling cattle, and although he started with nothing, he is now one of the substantial men of the parish. Since 1888 he has been police juror from Ward 7. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights at Shreveport and of the Masonic fraternity at Keithville. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist and his wife a member of the Methodist Church. He was the second of six children, five now living, born to William and Mary (Woolfolk) Herndon, and an elder brother, Will-

iam, who was in the same command with him in the army, was killed in Southern Texas while serving as a scout in May, 1864. The parents were born in Virginia in 1825 and 1828, respectively. They went to Kentucky with their parents when children, grew up and were married in that State, and remained there until about 1857, when they removed to Cherokee County, Tex. There they made their home until 1870, and then moved to Caddo Parish, where Mr. Herndon died in 1878. He was a well-to-do planter. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his widow, who is still living, is also a member of that church. The paternal grandfather, William Herndon, was born in Virginia, but lived in Kentucky a great many years. He followed farming there and subsequently removed to Missouri, where he died. He was of Irish descent. The maternal grandfather, William Woolfork, was born in Virginia, moved from there to Kentucky, and thence to Texas where he died. He was a soldier in the early wars.

John L. Hodges. The popular drug store belonging to this gentleman in Shreveport, La., has been in operation since 1885, and although this seems but a short time yet it has taken a place in the popular favor that one might well think belonged to an older established house. Mr. Hodges was born in Bossier Parish, La., September 20, 1864, to Gen. John L. and Jeanette V. (Hamilton) Hodges, natives of Scotland and Georgia, respectively. The father was a general in the State Militia for some time, and was a planter by calling, and one of the honored and respected men of the community in which he resided. He was cut down in the prime of life when his son, John L., was but six months old, and his widow was afterward married to E. D. McKellar, now of the firm of Parker, McKellar & Co. To her first union ten children were born, seven of whom are now living: L. K., Mrs. O. C. Hunter, W. H., Mary P., Marshall, C. B. and John L. The latter received a portion of his earlier education in Galveston, Tex., and was graduated from St. Mary's University in 1882, after which he went to Canada and was graduated from Woodstock College in 1884. He then returned to his old home in Shreveport, and

after studying medicine for some time and being a resident student of the Charity Hospital for one year, he entered Allen's Infirmary, of which he was superintendent for one year, and was very successful in the discharge of his duties. He next became interested in the drug business in connection with J. H. Calvert, but after this connection had lasted for about one year Mr. Hodges purchased his partner's interest and has since continued alone. The stock of goods which he now carries is only to be found in a well-kept, reliable store, and if a thorough knowledge of the business, together with necessary and natural qualifications for its successful carrying on, amount to aught, then surely Mr. Hodges' future career is bright with promise. He owns a plantation in Bossier and Webster Parishes, which he has cultivated each year, and as the land is fertile it yields him a handsome sum annually. He is a member of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, and during the Louisiana State Fair he took two diplomas, one for having the best display of drugs, and the other for perfumes. He stands as one of the leading druggists of the city, and although a young man he thoroughly understands his business, and is very active and enterprising, being a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. Socially he is a Master Mason and a member of the K. of P.

John V. Hughes. In all ages of the world, industry, perseverance and energy where intelligently applied, have achieved a result which could only have been gained by having one object in view, and improving every opportunity to ultimately attain that object. Mr. Hughes is an example of what can be accomplished when the spirit of determination is exercised in connection with the every-day affairs of life, and is now the owner of 1,600 acres of fine river bottom land, of which about 900 acres are cleared and on which he raises over 600 bales of cotton per year, and sufficient grain to properly feed his stock. In connection with his plantation he also conducts a store which brings him in a fair annual income. He was born in Feliciana Parish, La., in 1828, to Samuel and Lucretia (Campbell) Hughes, natives, respectively,

of Kentucky and North Carolina, their marriage taking place in East Feliciana Parish, but in 1836 removed to Bowie County, Tex., where the father died prior to the war, his widow dying during that period, she being a worthy member of the Methodist Church. The father was a blacksmith. The subject of this sketch was the second of six sons and five daughters, and although he received but little schooling in his youth, he was naturally intelligent, and at the age of nineteen years started out in life for himself. In 1849 he went to Claiborne Parish, La., to follow overseeing, and several years prior to the war followed that occupation in the neighborhood of where he now lives. Upon the opening of the Rebellion, being a Southern sympathizer, heart and soul, he joined Company A, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, and served in the Army of the Tennessee, and was in many hard-fought engagements in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Although he was wounded three times, it was not seriously, and after the war he returned to Caddo Parish, where he has since devoted his time and attention to farming. All his property has been acquired since the war, and as it is exceptionally fine and valuable, he deserves much credit for his enterprise and pluck. He is the only one of the family in Louisiana, is unmarried, and socially is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William J. Hutchinson, farmer of Ward 8, is one of the prominent agriculturists of the county, and is now following a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals. He first saw the light of day in Lowndes County, Ala., his birth occurring in 1832, and was the third of four children—three sons and a daughter—born to John B. and Matilda (Walker) Hutchinson, natives respectively, of Georgia and Tennessee. The parents celebrated their nuptials in Alabama, and in 1842 removed to Bossier Parish, La., where the father died in 1846. The mother died in Alabama in 1847, while visiting in that State. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hutchinson was of Irish descent, and was a planter by occupation. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Walker. William J. Hutchinson early had instilled into his youthful

nature all the duties of farm life, and this has ever continued to be his chosen calling. His educational facilities in youth were more than usually favorable, for after leaving the district schools he finished at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He came with his parents to Bossier Parish, La., and was married in New Orleans in 1858, to Miss Adaline Strother, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of James P. and Eliza Strother. Mr. and Mrs. Strother were born in the Old Dominion and there spent their entire lives. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson were born nine children—seven sons and two daughters—all living. In 1853 Mr. Hutchinson settled in the woods on his present farm, and now has 1,800 acres with about 600 acres cleared, all the result of his own efforts. He raises about 500 bales of cotton annually. He and Mrs. Hutchinson have been honored and esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly thirty years. This is one of the oldest and best respected families in the neighborhood.

E. Jacobs is the president of the First National Bank of Shreveport, La., and has been so since it was first established in 1877 as the banking house of E. and W. B. Jacobs. It continued to grow and flourish under this name until 1887, when it became nationalized and took the name First National Bank. Although some of the stock in the bank is owned by a number of the most prominent business men of the place, yet Mr. Jacobs and his son, W. B., have ever owned a large portion of the stock, and are now respectively president and cashier. This bank has the patronage of the largest firms, the most prominent and wealthy citizens, and also the surrounding country and their line of deposits runs very high. The capital of the bank is \$200,000, and, together with the surplus and undivided profits, will amount to nearly \$300,000. The establishment is located at corner of Milan and Market Streets, and is commodious and conveniently arranged, being well supplied with all the modern conveniences, in the shape of vault, safes, time-locks, etc. This bank is in correspondence with the American Exchange National Bank of New York, the National Bank of

Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; the Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, and is also the United States Depository for this section. The board of directors comprise the following well-known citizens of Shreveport: F. M. Hicks, R. T. Cole, James F. Utz, E. J. Leman, H. Florsheim, S. G. Dreyfuss, C. H. Ardis, E. Jacobs, W. B. Jacobs and H. Kretz, a capitalist of Reading, Penn. E. Jacobs, the president of this bank, was born in Prussia, and in his boyhood, or about 1842, he emigrated to the United States and three years later located in Shreveport, La., where he was engaged in business for a few years, subsequently going to Texas, where he was actively engaged in stock dealing until 1874, but during this time he also conducted a mercantile establishment in Shreveport, and only discontinued it in 1880. He came to this State with little or no capital, so far as money was concerned, but he possessed an abundant fund of industry, frugality and economy, for which those of German birth are so justly famed, and by his indomitable pluck has become one of the wealthiest men in the State. He has always taken an active part in building up the business of the city, and is also interested in planting, being the largest land owner in Caddo Parish. His residence in Shreveport is one of the handsomest in the place, and his family, which consists of his wife, who was formerly Miss P. L. Cole, a native of Alabama, and his six children—two sons and four daughters—move in the highest social circles of the place. Mr. Jacobs is not only respected for the success which has attended his efforts, but also for the sterling integrity which has ever characterized his efforts and for his broad intelligence, sound judgment and liberal and progressive ideas. That oft-abused phrase, "self-made man," can with truth be applied to him, for he began the battle of life for himself a poor boy with but few friends or acquaintances, and is now one of the foremost business men of Louisiana, and is especially well known and honored in Caddo Parish, where his friends are almost unlimited. His son, W. B. Jacobs, was reared principally in the town of Shreveport, but was educated in Berlin, Prussia, and after finishing his literary education he trav-

eled for some time throughout Europe, and thus acquired a knowledge which only traveling can give. He afterward returned to his native land and associated himself in business with his father, the firm being, as stated above, E. & W. B. Jacobs. He is a young man of exceptionally fine business qualifications, and has thus far proved a very successful financier. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and is always among the foremost to advance the interests of his city and community. He and his father are the proprietors of the Jacobs' Cotton Compress of Shreveport, and are interested in all and stockholders in many public institutions of this section. Their worth to the community in which they reside is almost inestimable, and they have proved themselves model American citizens, being patriotic, high principled and enterprising, and may well be said to be among those rare gentlemen and princes of men who are seldom duplicated in any community. W. B. Jacobs was married, in 1881, to Miss Frances Abrams, of St. Louis, and their union has resulted in the birth of three bright little daughters.

Captain T. E. Jacobs, postmaster, Shreveport, La. Captain Jacobs, who is numbered among the esteemed and representative citizens of Shreveport, La., was born in Shelby County, Mo., in May, 1836, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Thatcher) Jacobs, natives of the Old Dominion. The parents emigrated to Missouri in 1838, located in Shelby County, and there the father carried on merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1845. The mother had died two years previous to this. They had eleven children, five now living—one son and four daughters. Captain T. E. Jacobs left Missouri in 1849, when thirteen years of age, and came to Shreveport, La., where he had an uncle living. Here he attended school and received a very fair education. In 1856 he began steamboating and followed the river for years. He ran a number of steamers of his own of which he was master, and plied between Shreveport and New Orleans. He gave up the river in 1887, but still holds a large interest in the business between Shreveport and the coast. He is the agent for the

Red River and Coast Line, and has filled that position for some time. In 1861, when the threatening war cloud broke over the nation, Mr. Jacobs enlisted in Caddo Rifles, of Shreveport, and served until the close of hostilities. He was made postmaster in May, 1890, and is holding the office at the present time to the satisfaction of all. He is the owner of some good real estate in Shreveport, and is a stockholder in the Electric Street Railway and the Red River and Coast Line. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order United Workmen, is a thorough business man, and has been a resident of the city for many years. He has made many warm friends, and has the confidence and esteem of all acquainted with him, and socially is a member of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

Thomas C. Johnson, brickmaker and contractor, Shreveport, La. Among the active enterprises of a city like Shreveport the business of brickmaking and contracting occupies, necessarily, an important place, and foremost among those engaged in this business is Mr. Johnson, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1823. His parents, John and Mary (Shrow) Johnson, were born in Virginia, in 1795, and Lancaster County, Penn., respectively. They were married in the former State, and in 1834 removed to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Johnson died from a fall, about 1850. He was a brickmaker and mason by trade. The mother died soon after the war in Louisville, Ky. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather, John Johnson, was born in England, and served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He died in Virginia, when about eighty-eight years of age. The maternal grandfather, John Shrow, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and in that State received his final summons. Thomas C. Johnson, one of nine children, started out to fight life's battles for himself when quite young, learned the brick trade, working for his board and clothes for eight years, in Louisville. He then served eleven years as foreman for a man in Louisville for \$1,200 per year, and then worked as a contractor, in Memphis, two years. From there he went to New Orleans, remained there one

year, and during the winter time worked on a steamboat plying between Louisville and New Orleans. As early as 1837 Mr. Johnson made a trip up Red River, and since 1855 has made his home in Shreveport, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick and in contracting and building. He has made millions of brick and built some of the best buildings in the city, including the Phoenix Hotel, etc. Mr. Johnson was married in Kentucky, in 1852, to Miss Phoebe Stoddard, a native of Utica, N. Y., who was left an orphan, daughter of Amos Stoddard, who died in Indiana. She died in 1870, leaving four children, three now living. Mr. Johnson's second marriage occurred in 1873, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Capt. William Holmes, who ran a steamboat on Red River for a number of years. He was an early settler of Shreveport, coming here in 1837, and here he passed the remainder of his days. His daughter was born here, and by her marriage became the mother of three children—two daughters and one son, the latter deceased. Mr. Johnson has a fine Red River plantation of 812 acres, and good property in town, all the fruits of his own industry. In 1861 he joined the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, but was soon detailed to do work at the arsenal, where he remained until the close of hostilities. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Caddo Lodge No. 177, Shreveport Chapter No. 10 and Council. He is a man with a wonderful constitution, and in spite of the hard work he has done, he has never been sick a day, and is active and very strong. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John R. Jones is the proprietor of one of the largest lumber mills in the State, which was established by the present proprietor in 1870, and took the name of Caddo Mills. The mills, yards, etc., cover an area of five acres of land along the river, and the value of the plant is estimated at \$250,000. This mammoth concern is the outgrowth of a small business started by Mr. Jones at the above-mentioned date, and he now is an extensive dealer in all kinds and sizes of rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds and shingles. He has a trade that extends throughout all sections of the West

and Southwest, and even into Mexico. Its capacity is 50,000 cubic feet per day, and sixty-five hands are given employment the year round, but besides this establishment Mr. Jones is the owner of an extensive mill eighty miles south of Shreveport, on the New Orleans Pacific road, the value of this plant being \$200,000, and the capacity 75,000 feet per day. In connection with this mill there are twelve miles of railroad, which is used to convey logs from the interior of the forest to the mill, and in this concern a tree can be taken at the stump, and when done with put into a first-class building in any shape or size that is required. Pine wood is cut exclusively here, eighty hands are employed, and the product of both mills per year is about 20,000,000 feet of lumber. The mention of Mr. Jones' name in lumber and building circles carries with it, for obvious reasons, a prestige and confidence seldom enjoyed by any firm, and this is in a large degree owing to the pluck and business capabilities always shown by Mr. Jones. He is now in a position to meet all competition, and makes prices as low as the lowest, and although he started in the business in a bumble way, he has, through his own exertions, built up a trade second to none. The lumber trade of this section has given Shreveport an importance in this branch of business, and one which has added much to her commercial reputation, and Mr. Jones has been largely instrumental in bringing about this desirable result. He was born in Wales, but when very young left his native land to come to America, and in 1865 he settled in Shreveport, La., commencing his business career as a clerk. He is interested in a number of enterprises besides his mills, being a director in the Building Association, the Gas Works Company, Belt Railway, besides other concerns.

Capt. William Kinney, proprietor of the marble works of Shreveport, La., is another of the many representative citizens of foreign birth now residing in the parish, his birth occurring in County Limerick, Ireland, August 25, 1836. His parents, Dennis and Ellen (Callopy) Kinney, were natives of the Emerald Isle, and the mother received her final summons there. The father sailed for Amer-

ica in 1848, located in Columbus, Ohio, and there his death occurred in 1886. He was a carpenter by trade. He was twice married, four children being the fruits of the first union and four also of the second. Capt. William Kinney was left an orphan at an early age and when about twelve years of age, in company with his brothers and sisters, he sailed for America, taking passage at Queenstown. He landed in New York City, but went direct to Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the trade of marble cutter. He also attended school there and there remained until twenty years of age, when he came South. He worked at Yazoo City, Miss., then went to New Orleans, and in 1860 came to Shreveport. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Louisiana Infantry and served until the surrender. He entered the ranks as a private and came out as captain. He was captured at Vicksburg, but was shortly afterward paroled and joined his regiment at Alexandria. He surrendered at Shreveport. Afterward he engaged in his present business and has carried it on until the present time, meeting with good success. He has never sought office, but has attended strictly to his business. He is a member of the Confederate Veteran Association, of which he is recording secretary, and also holds the same position in the Catholic Knights. In 1870 his nuptials with Miss Clara G. Geisse, a native of Pennsylvania, were celebrated, and the result of this union was five children: William B., Leonard E., Paul G., Frances B. and Anna C. Mr. Kinney is the owner of about 900 acres of woodland in Texas and considerable property in Shreveport.

John Lake, sheriff and collector of Caddo Parish, has been a resident of the same since thirteen years of age and the confidence which the people have in him is therefore intelligently placed, for they have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications. He was originally from South Carolina, his birth occurring in Edgefield County, June 12, 1840, and is the son of Elias and Eleanor (Henderson) Lake, natives of South Carolina. In 1853 the parents emigrated to the Creole State and located in Caddo Parish, where the father died in 1858. He was a planter

by occupation. The mother is still living and is now residing in Marshall, Tex., in her eightieth year. She was the mother of thirteen children, has never in her life weighed over ninety pounds, and is rarely sick. There are two sons and four daughters now living. John Lake was but a lad when he came to Caddo Parish, and he subsequently returned to South Carolina, where he attended Furman University at Greenville, graduating in 1861. He made a speech at the close and then enlisted immediately in Company A, Hampton Legion, serving two years. He received but one slight wound during service. In the winter of 1862 he returned to Shreveport, La., and was on detached service. Later he was engaged in planting, lumbering, merchandising and speculating for many years. In 1879 he was elected sheriff and collector, and so great was his popularity that he has been elected twice since. The first time he had seven competitors, the second time one, and the third time none at all. It is but saying the truth when the statement is made that no more capable man for the position could be found than Mr. Lake. He is popular with all, kind and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and is always willing to aid any enterprise which tends to the interests of Caddo Parish. He owns a large cotton plantation, and is very successful in this pursuit. His wife was formerly Miss Josephine Wood, a native of South Carolina, whom he married in 1862, and eight children have been the fruits of this union: Elias, Isaac W., Nellie H. (wife of W. A. Mabray), Lizzie L. (wife of W. B. Figgers, an attorney of Jefferson, Tex.), Joseph R., Thomas H., John and Mattie J. Socially Mr. Lake is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. of P., A. O. U. W., K. of H. and K. of St. J. Mr. Lake is one of the well-known and popular spirited citizens of Northwest Louisiana. He stands at the head in a social point of view and is in every sense of the word a gentleman.

Hon. John R. Land, attorney-at-law and representative of Caddo Parish, La., owes his nativity to Lexington, Miss., his birth occurring July 9, 1862, and is the son of Judge Thomas T. and Mary E. (Dillingham) Land, natives of Tennessee and

Mississippi, respectively. Judge Land was born in Rutherford County, December 7, 1815, and is the eldest son of Charles and Sarah (Bass) Land. His father, who was a planter, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, who was the daughter of a planter, was a native of North Carolina. Both were of English descent, their ancestors having emigrated to the Southern colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, in which Capt. John Land, the great-grandfather of Judge Land, was killed in battle in South Carolina. While Judge Land was still an infant his parents moved from Tennessee to North Alabama, and after a residence there of ten years emigrated to Yazoo County, Miss.; where Charles Land died in his early manhood, in 1834. Afterward his wife resided in Tchula, Holmes County, Miss., for many years, and there died in the summer of 1862, at an advanced age. Judge Land was thoroughly educated in the University of Virginia, and also attended the law school there. In those far distant days there were no railroads, and Judge Land made the journey on horseback from Yazoo County, Miss., to the University of Virginia, a distance of not less than 900 miles, during the first two months of 1833. He was married September 25, 1839, to Miss Mary E. Dillingham, of Washington County, Miss. Mrs. Land, who is a lady of culture and refinement, is still living. She numbers among her distinguished relatives the late Gov. Runnels and the late Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi. The same year of his marriage Judge Land was elected a member of the Mississippi Legislature from Holmes County, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. At the end of his four years' service in the Mississippi Legislature he declined a nomination for the State Senate, tendered him by the Whig party, of which he was a member. In 1846 he came to Shreveport, La., where he established his permanent domicile and commenced the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected judge of the judicial district, composed of the parishes of Caddo, De Soto and Bossier, to fill a vacancy. At the end of his term Judge Land declined re-election. In 1858 the Judge was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to fill

the unexpired term of Judge Henry M. Spofford, who had resigned. After his election Judge Land purchased a home in the city of New Orleans, and resided there with his family until the second year of the war. In 1861 he was re-elected associate justice of the Supreme Court, without opposition, for the full term of ten years, and remained on the bench until the end of the war in 1865. He then resumed the practice of law in Shreveport. In 1879 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention, and was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee, which was composed of twenty-one able and experienced lawyers, to whose painstaking labors the people of Louisiana are indebted for their present judiciary system. Judge Land has never been a politician nor office-seeker, and it may be most truthfully affirmed of him that the offices which he has had the honor of filling have sought the man and not the man the offices. While his heart is filled with the milk of human kindness toward all men, Judge Land is instinctively an aristocrat in his ideas, thoughts and manner of life, which are exclusive and conservative in a marked degree. The marriage of Judge and Mrs. Land was blessed by the birth of fourteen children, seven children and eighteen grandchildren now living. Three sons, Alfred D., David T. and John R. Land, reside in Shreveport, and follow their father's profession of the law. The fourth son, Charles A. Land, is a planter residing in Caddo Parish. The three daughters are married: the eldest, Sallie, to Gen. Leon Jastremski, of New Orleans; the second, Maggie May, to the Hon. George A. Wilson, of Lexington, Miss., and the third, Carrie, to Col. James H. Hollingsworth, of Kosciusko, Miss. In 1884 Judge Land retired from the practice of law, and his two younger sons succeeded him in the law firm of Land & Land. Since then he has supervised his planting interests. On December 7, 1890, Judge Land reached his seventy-sixth birthday, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, with the love of a devoted wife, children and grandchildren to brighten and cheer the sunset of his life. His son, Hon. John R. Land, was educated at Washington University, Lexington, Va., and at an early age began the

study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1884. He has gained an honorable place among his brother practitioners, and in the prosecution of his professional duties is meeting with encouraging success. He is the junior member of the firm of Land & Land, which is one of the prominent legal firms of Shreveport. In 1888 he was elected to represent Caddo Parish in the Legislature, and the same year he was a member of the State convention to nominate delegates to the presidential convention, and a member of the congressional convention. He is one of the prominent young men of Caddo Parish, and his career thus far has been both successful and honorable. He is a member of the Elks.

F. A. Leonard, district deputy clerk, Shreveport, La. Mr. Leonard was born in Campbell County, Ky., on April 1, 1842, and was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Shreveport, La. He had the advantages of a good common school education while growing up, and in 1861, when but nineteen years of age, he donned his suit of gray, shouldered his musket, and enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Louisiana Infantry. He served over three years in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was in all its engagements. Returning to Shreveport after the war he was made city comptroller, holding that position in a satisfactory manner for two years. After this he was engaged in the real estate business for about fourteen years, and was parish assessor most of that time. He is still engaged in the real estate business to some extent, and as a real estate and land agent he stands deservedly high in commercial circles. He has been district deputy clerk for about a year, and is peculiarly qualified for this office. Socially he is a member of the K. of P., the K. of H. and the L. of H. Mr. Leonard was married in 1869 to Miss Josephine Wilder, by whom he has five children: Nettie, Josephine, Willie, Adaline and Mattie. Mrs. Leonard is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The parents of our subject, Adam and Ann (Harris) Leonard, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The Leonard family is of German origin, the paternal grandfather having emigrated

from Germany to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. There his death occurred. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Adam Leonard emigrated to Kentucky in 1840, located in Campbell County, and there made his home until 1849. He then moved to Shreveport, La., where he died in 1866. He was a planter. The mother died in 1884. They had six children, only one (A. H.) besides F. A. now living.

Col. R. H. Lindsay is a general commission merchant and real estate agent of Shreveport, La., but was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1832, and is a son of William and Mary (Hume) Lindsay, the latter being a niece of the celebrated Joseph Hume. The father died in his native land after serving as a Government officer for forty-eight years, but the mother is still living. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Col. R. H. was the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in Scotland, served an apprenticeship in the Glasgow Apothecary Company, but in 1851 left home and friends and started for the United States to seek his fortune, taking passage at Greenock on a sailing vessel, and landing at New York after a forty-four days' ocean voyage. He soon after went to Milledgeville, Ga., where he passed an examination before the medical board, then went to New Orleans and secured employment as a clerk in a drug store. After remaining in that city until December, 1851, he came to Shreveport, La., under engagement for John W. Morris, who died of yellow fever in 1853. He subsequently embarked in the grocery and cotton business, and was interested in both these enterprises at the breaking out of the Civil War. He then abandoned his business and helped to raise the Caddo Fencibles, going out as a third lieutenant, but for faithful, efficient service and gallantry he was promoted to the rank of captain, then to major, and finally to lieutenant-colonel, having command of the Sixteenth Louisiana Regiment, and served as such until the final surrender. He was in nearly all the principal engagements of the war, and at the close of hostilities returned to Shreveport and took control of three stores belonging to some northern parties, afterward going into

the cotton business, and securing an interest in a cotton compress. He is now president of the Morris Compress Company, is president of the board of health, and has been for three years, and is the present assessor of Caddo Parish. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P., the K. of H., and is commander of the L. of H. He was married in 1875 in Nashville, Tenn., to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Blake, and to them two children have been born: Nannie B. and Mary H. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an elder in the same. He is a man whose honor has never been questioned, and, as he has ever had the interests of his adopted country warmly at heart, he does all in his power to promote her interests and gives liberally of his means to enterprises of a worthy nature.

James B. McCain is one who has lived in Caddo Parish, La., since 1851, but was born in Perry County, Ala., February 27, 1824, being a son of John and Mary Ann (Brown) McCain, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. They were taken to Perry County, Ala., by their parents in their youth, and were there reared and married, and after the birth of the subject of this sketch, who was the eldest of their six children, and the only one now living, he was brought by them to Caddo Parish, La., and here both parents died, he in 1869, when over seventy of age, and she in 1863, when sixty years of age, both being members of the Baptist Church, of which he was a minister. On first starting west, it was with the intention of going to Texas, but on reaching this parish he was so pleased with the aspect of affairs that here he determined to pitch his tent, and for that time eventually became a wealthy farmer. He was of Scotch descent, and in his political views a Whig. James B. McCain was given fair educational advantages, and upon reaching a suitable age he began assisting his father on the home plantation, and being thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work, he has since made it his chief calling, and although he lost all he had accumulated during the war, by energy and good management, he has since become the owner of 1,800 acres of land, a goodly portion

of which is under cultivation, and well improved with buildings, fences, etc. In 1886 he purchased a steam cotton-gin, which he has since operated, and in this, as well as all his other enterprises, he has met with good success. Before the war he was captain of a company of militia, and during that time he joined the Confederate service, and was detailed to help operate the iron works in Cass County, Tex., being under Capt. Robson during the last two years of the war. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Iles, who was born in Louisiana, and came with her father to Caddo Parish in 1838, and in this parish she died, in 1848, when seventeen years of age. His second marriage took place in 1854, his wife being Miss C. A. Cole, a daughter of Noah A. Cole, of this parish. She was born in Alabama, and died in 1860, leaving, besides her husband, four children to mourn their loss, two now living: J. R. (a farmer of this parish), and Wealthy (wife of William Vaughn, who also resides here). One child died in infancy, and John was four years old at the time of his death. July 29, 1868, Mr. McCain's third marriage took place, the maiden name of his wife being Fannie Parnell, a daughter of John Parnell, her birth occurring in this parish in 1848. To them ten children have been born, six living: E. S., Hearsey, J. P., Ruth, James B., Jr., and Katie. Those deceased are George N., Mary, Fannie and Will. Mrs. McCain is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views, and is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of this section.

Col. S. B. McCutchen, president of the Commercial National Bank, at Shreveport, and one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of that city, was born in Columbus, Georgia, in July, 1834. His father, Mark McCutchen, was a native of Georgia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Pamela Brown, was a native of Florida. The parents emigrated to Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in January, 1848, locating twelve miles from Shreveport, and there the father followed planting up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1858. The mother died in 1872. Of the four children born to their marriage, only one besides our subject is now living, Mrs. Hagood, of Texas. When about

thirteen years of age, Col. S. B. McCutchen came with his parents to Louisiana, and here he received the principal part of his education in the common schools, which were considered very good. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, and then began book-keeping in Magnolia, Tex., remaining there for five years. After this he returned home, and took charge of his father's plantation for one year. In 1860 he came to Shreveport, and kept books for Walters & Elder, until the threatening war-cloud broke over the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, and was subsequently made a lieutenant. He filled the position of Act.-Assist.-Adjutant-General, and was in Gen. Allen Thomas' brigade. He was captured at the siege of Vicksburg, but was paroled soon after. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, has as good a war record as any man in the State, and commanded a very fine set of men. Returning home after the war, he kept books for a private bank until 1868, and after this was engaged in the commission business, continuing at this until 1884, since which time he has been connected with the Commercial National Bank. He was made president of the same in January, 1890. He was president of the Cotton Exchange for six years, and is president of the board of trustees of Thatcher Institute. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a charter member of the commandery, and is eminent commander of the latter. He is connected with the Electric Railway Company, of which he is president, and is a member of the Shreveport Gin Company. He is also the owner of considerable real estate. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Judge J. M. Ford, and they are the parents of four children: Marcus A., Bessie, Mertis and S. B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. McCutchen are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Commercial National Bank, of which Mr. McCutchen is the president, is the outgrowth of a private bank established as far back as 1852. It was nationalized in 1887, and has a paid-in capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$21,000, and undivided profits of \$24,000. A general banking business is done, and

the concern is looked upon as one of the strongest and safest financial establishments in this section of the country, the officers and directors being men of large means and sound business judgment. The officers are S. B. McCutchen, president; J. P. Scott, vice-president, and T. L. Stringfellow, cashier, who, together with the following gentlemen, constitute the board of directors: J. G. McWilliams, Jos. Boisseau, N. Gregg, H. F. Doll, Jacob Dillinger and R. N. McKellar. The correspondents of this bank in other cities are the Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York; Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, and the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Stringfellow, the cashier, has been with the bank eleven years, and is an able financier.

R. N. McKellar is one of the leading cotton factors in this section of the country, and since 1879 has carried on the work which his father so successfully established in 1873. He was born in Anderson County of the Lone Star State, but his parents, E. D. and Susan (Miller) McKellar, were born in Alabama, and are now deceased. The father was married twice, and by his first wife became the father of R. N. and Mrs. T. O. Townsend, of Pueblo, Col., his second union being to Mrs. J. B. Hodges, by whom he became the father of three children: Virginia H., Hattie and Learline. R. N. McKellar was reared in his native State, a portion of his education being also received there, and in 1869 came to Shreveport, La., with his parents and here finished his education, his vacations being spent in clerking in his father's store. He became associated with his father in this business in 1873, and continued with him until the latter's death in 1879, when he assumed entire control of the business, which he conducted under the old firm name until 1882, then changed the style to his own name and has successfully conducted affairs up to the present time. He handles between 10,000 and 12,000 bales of cotton annually, and is looked upon as authority in matters pertaining to the cotton interests. In connection with this he does an extensive commission business, and during 1886-87-88, he was president of the Cotton Exchange. He is a leading citizen of

Caddo Parish, in all that the term implies, and there is no measure of importance to the welfare of the general public in which Mr. McKellar is not interested. He is an active member of the city council, is now serving his third term, and is a director in the Commercial National Bank. He is a stockholder in the Merchants & Farmers' Bank, and has been president of the Board of Trade. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the order of Elks. His marriage, which was consummated in 1882, was to Miss Theo. Hamilton, a daughter of Dr. D. B. Hamilton, and to their union two children have been born: Edwin D. and Mary B. Mrs. McKellar is a lady of intelligence and culture, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McKellar is a man who manifests excellent judgment in the management of his business affairs, but is unassuming in his manner, and is a genial and social gentleman to meet.

Marion McMillan, planter, of Ward 7, Caddo Parish, La., was born in Rapides Parish in 1832, being the son of Archie B. and Lucinda (Vines) McMillan, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. His parents were married in Alabama and moved from there at an early date to Rapides Parish, and in 1837 settled in Caddo Parish, where the father died in 1870; his widow died in 1879. The father was a planter by occupation, and his father, Archie McMillan, was a Scotchman by birth, and breathed his last in the State of North Carolina. Andrew Jackson Vines, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in South Carolina, and died in Sabine Parish about 1860. He was of Scotch-French descent. Marion McMillan was the fourth in number of the ten children born to his parents, and passed his early life on the plantation, receiving a good education at private neighborhood schools. In 1856 he married Miss Georgiana Gray, daughter of Charles and Louisa Gray, who was born in Alabama. To this union have been born two sons and four daughters. After his marriage, the subject of this sketch lived in several different places, but came from Texas to Caddo Parish, and has continued to make this his home. He is the owner of about

1,500 acres of valuable land, which is divided into two plantations, the home place being only about eight miles south of Shreveport. During the late war, Mr. McMillan served about a year, being detailed by Kirby Smith to do teaming from Shreveport to Houston. Mr. McMillan is one of the most thoroughly progressive planters in this prosperous State, and has accumulated all his "worldly goods" by means of his industry and ability. Everywhere it is a generally conceded fact that Southern gentlemen are, as a rule, unusually courteous and generous in their opinion of others, and Mr. McMillan belongs to this class, being a most hospitable and elegant host and a kind neighbor.

Thomas A. Miller, planter, of Ward 7, Caddo Parish, La., was born near Spring Ridge in 1851, being the son of John Isaac and Susan (Blakely) Miller, who were married in Caddo Parish. He is the eldest of the six children born to his parents, and passed his youth on his father's plantation, receiving in the meantime a moderately good education. When only fourteen years of age he commenced a business career for himself, and first took charge of the home place. In 1874 he married Miss Sallie Burke, daughter of William and Sarah Burke, and born in De Soto Parish. To this union have been born three sons and one daughter. Mr. Miller, after marriage, settled on his present farm, which is situated near Keithville, and contains about 280 acres of land. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune by his own exertion and energy, and is a gentleman of most courteous and agreeable manners. He served one year as constable, and now holds a contract for carrying the mail between Keithville and Springfield. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are closely identified with the Methodist Church. The Miller family is an old and honored one, through the South, many of the ancestors being famous for bravery in defending their country. George Miller came to this parish many years ago, and served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was of Irish descent. Grandfather Blakely came to Caddo Parish about 1839, and was killed by a horse, when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. The South has at

all times been noted for the kindness of her people, and Mr. Miller is a worthy representative of the Southern gentleman, and he merits great praise for having taken up the scattered threads of his life and weaving them into a pleasing whole.

Judge John C. Moncure, judge of appellate court, Shreveport, La.

With an equal scale

He weighs the affairs betwixt man and man;
He is not so soothed with adulation,
Nor moved with tears to wrest the course of justice
Into an unjust current to oppress the innocent;
Nor does he make the laws
Punish the man, but in the man the cause.

These words, written by one who is now among the foremost lawyers of this country, describes most truly the even-handed justice administered in the court of this honest and upright magistrate. Judge John C. Moncure is not unknown to the people of this portion of Louisiana, for he has held many positions of trust and honor since first coming here in 1860. He was originally from the Old Dominion, his birth occurring in Stafford County on January 5, 1827, and is the son of Judge R. C. L. and Mary W. (Conway) Moncure, natives also of Virginia, of Huguenot origin. The ancestors were French Protestants, and during the Revolution were driven out of that country. Col. William Washington, of Revolutionary note, was a relative of Mrs. Mary W. (Conway) Moncure. The paternal grandfather was a farmer on the banks of the Potomac River in Virginia. He died at Summerset. The maternal grandfather was clerk of the circuit court for a number of years, and also died in Virginia during the Civil War when in his ninetieth year. The father of our subject was chief justice of Virginia for a number of years, being put on the bench in 1851, and holding that position continuously until 1882, except during the reconstruction period. He died on the bench in the last-named year. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature for three sessions, 1827, 1849 and 1850, and was a member of the constitutional convention of the latter year. He was a distinguished man in his profession, and was well known throughout the country. His family consisted of twelve children

who grew to maturity, and Judge John C. Moncure was the eldest. He was reared in his native State, and supplemented a common-school education by a course at the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., graduating in 1847. Soon after attaining his twenty-first year he began studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practiced his profession in Fredericksburg, Va., and was State prosecuting attorney, being three times elected to that position. In the winter of 1860 he came to Shreveport, La., and early in the beginning of hostilities he enlisted in Capt. Nutts' company, serving until the surrender. He was promoted to the rank of major on Gen. C. J. Polignac's staff, commanding the Second Louisiana Division. After the war he again engaged in his profession. In 1870, he was elected to the Legislature, re-elected in 1872, and was counted out by the returning board, but served in what was known as the McHenry Legislature and was its speaker. While holding this position he was arrested and put in prison by the Kellogg police. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge for State treasurer, was elected, but again counted out. In 1878 he was again elected to the Legislature, and elected unanimously as the speaker. In 1880, under the new constitution, he was elected to his present position with great unanimity, and has held that office continuously since, being re-elected in 1888. It may be seen that the Judge has had political honors showered upon him since his residence in Shreveport, having been almost continuously in office. The Judge was married in 1850 to Miss Fannie D. Tomlin, of Virginia, by whom he has two children living: Conway (who is in the wholesale saddlery and harness business at Shreveport), and Fannie. The Judge is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

C. Moncure is a member of the firm of Moncure & Price, manufacturers of saddlery and harness at Shreveport, La., which firm is the successors of Looney, Moncure & Co., the present style being adopted in January, 1889. Mr. Moncure was born in Stafford County, Va., in July, 1852, his father being Judge J. C. Moncure, whose

sketch appears in this volume. The subject of this sketch came to Shreveport, La., with his parents when seven years of age, and here grew to manhood, receiving the advantages of the common schools. In 1868 he entered a harness shop, and after serving an apprenticeship of nearly four years he was promoted to a clerkship in the establishment belonging to Horau & Looney, and served with them in the above-named capacity until 1883, when he became interested with Mr. Looney in the same business, and in due course of time the present partnership was formed with T. S. Price, their business the last year being very much larger than that of the old firm during the preceding year. All kinds of harness, saddles and bridles are manufactured, and being the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this section of the country, they do a large and paying business in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The salesroom and manufactory is at 124 Texas Street, the building occupied being two stories, measuring 25x150 feet. Twenty hands are employed, and enormous quantities of Texas saddles are turned out each season. The members of this firm are young men of push, enterprise and industry, and are building up a trade of which they may well be proud. They are interested in the Merchants & Farmers' Bank, besides other enterprises, and Mr. Moncure is the owner of considerable real estate in the city, and gives every promise of becoming a man of wealth. Mr. Moncure's father has been known to say that his son has not had the help of a dollar since he was thirteen years of age, and for this reason he deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which he has surmounted the many difficulties which have strewn his pathway. He has the satisfaction of knowing that what he has has been earned by his own industry, pluck and perseverance, and by the manifestation of these traits his future success is assured. He was married in 1884, to Miss Effie Jones, of Shreveport, and to them have been born two daughters: Fannie and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Moncure are worthy members of the Episcopal Church. For a number of years past he was president of the fire department.

Robert F. Moore. The South has from time immemorial been noted for the hospitality and courtesy of her citizens, and while this is general it is nowhere more pronounced than in the State of Louisiana, where the people are genial and kind as can be. Agricultural pursuits are among the chief avenues for reaching success, and prominent among those who are successfully pursuing this occupation is Robert F. Moore. He was born in Oglethorpe County, Ga., in 1836, being the son of Francis H. and Priscilla (Holmes) Moore, born in Alabama and Oglethorpe County in the latter part of 1807, and married in the State of Georgia. The father died in 1848 and the mother in 1873, being at the time of her death a faithful member of the Methodist Church. The former was of Irish descent, and the grandfather of Robert, William Holmes, settled in Oglethorpe County many years ago, and there passed his life, and passed to his final resting-place. Robert Moore is the youngest of the four children born to his parents. He spent his childhood and youth on the plantation, receiving only a common-school education, but learning habits of perseverance and industry that have contributed greatly to his success. After reaching his nineteenth year he took charge of the estate, which he managed most satisfactorily. He moved to Caddo Parish in the year 1857, and in 1862 was united in marriage to Miss Sallie P. Collier, daughter of F. P. and Daridley Collier, both of whom died in Georgia. To this union were born eight children—three sons and five daughters. Immediately after coming to Caddo, Mr. Moore purchased his present estate, consisting of 720 acres of valuable land, and situated seven miles southwest of Shreveport. There is nothing more to a man's credit than the fact of having accumulated a comfortable fortune by means of his own efforts, and without assistance of any kind, and this can truthfully be said of the subject of the present sketch. In 1862 Mr. Moore, true to the instincts of his nature, which prompted him to give his services in behalf of his native country, enlisted in the war, joining Benson's squadron of cavalry of Louisiana troops, and took part in the battles of Arkansas Post, Mansfield and Helena,

and numerous skirmishes. He served as orderly sergeant, and just before the close of the war was made captain. He belongs to the class of gentlemen who labor for the good of their homes, States and the Nation, trying in every way to advance both religious and educational causes. Mr. Moore is a member of A. F. & A. M., Land Mark Lodge No. 214. Thus as the world grows older and the age of progress becomes stronger, each day furnishes examples of the good results brought about by honesty, energy and strict integrity of purpose.

George W. Musser, planter of Ward 8, Caddo Parish, La., is the subject of the present sketch, and a gentleman well liked both by his friends and neighbors, and also popular with the visitors who have occasion to partake of his hospitality and kindly welcome. His birth occurred in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1844, being the son of Ewing and Mary (Wade) Musser, natives of the Blue-Grass State, and Shelby County, Tenn., respectively. They were married many years ago, and in 1858 moved to Newton County, Mo., where the father was killed by the bushwhackers in 1862, and the mother had breathed her last the year previous. Mr. Musser's paternal grandfather, George Musser, was of German descent and died in Kentucky. His maternal grandfather Wade died in Shelbyville, Tenn. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of the six children born to his parents. He passed his youth on a plantation, and received only a very moderate amount of educational training. In 1861, when only seventeen, he joined Company D. of Gordon's regiment of Fagan's division of Arkansas Cavalry, and took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mark's Mill, and was in the Price raid, in Missouri. He was severely wounded at Poison Springs and surrendered at Shreveport when peace was once more restored throughout the country. He first settled at Bossier Parish, and in 1879 married Miss Nancy C. Moss, daughter of J. C. C. and Emily Moss, natives of Alabama and Arkansas, respectively. Mrs. Musser was born in Alabama, and to her union have been born two sons. In 1879 Mr. Musser crossed the river into Caddo Parish, near Robson, P. O., and here owns a fine plantation of

200 acres of highly cultivated land. His present plantation is about sixteen miles from Shreveport, and he is showing good judgment in the cultivation of his land, and is meeting with truly wonderful success in all his agricultural undertakings.

Arthur J. Newman, assistant cashier of the Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Shreveport, La., is a thoroughly capable and experienced accountant, and has been in the banking business for fifteen years. He was originally from England, his birth occurring in Exeter on August 11, 1843, and is a son of John F. and Caroline (Newcomb) Newman, both natives also of that country. The father was a professor of music for a number of years, or until he went entirely blind, and he and wife are still residents of Exeter. Their family consisted of nine children, four now living: Mary S. (in England), Frank T. and Katie (wife of Frank Quick of England). Arthur J. Newman, the second in order of birth of the four children now living, was reared in his native country and received a thorough education in the very best schools, taking both a classical and scientific course. He also received an excellent musical education at the hands of his father, and this has not been entirely lost, for he has been for years prominent in amateur musical circles of Shreveport and has been at different times organist of St. Mark's Church. He frequently participates in concerts, and more than once in opera, indeed he directed the Confederate Concert, one of the finest ever given in the city. In the year 1858 he received a certificate that he had passed the University of Oxford (England) examination, of those who are members of the University. The same year he sailed for America and landed at New Orleans on January 10, 1859. He came direct to Minden, now Webster Parish, and entered the employ of Chaffe & Co., remaining with this firm until January, 1861. After this he was with Hamilton & Fillmore until April, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry Volunteers, and served until the surrender at Meridian, Miss., on May 10, 1865. He was ordnance sergeant of the regiment and served in that capacity until cessation of hostilities, nearly all of his service. He holds his certificate

of service dated but one day before the surrender of his command. It is as follows:

"I certify that A. J. Newman, ordnance sergeant of my regiment, has been present with his command in the faithful discharge of his duties during the entire term of service, which includes the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee campaigns and Spanish Fort.

"CAMP FLOURNEY, Major

"Commanding Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment.

"MERIDIAN, Miss., May 9, 1865."

Soon after the surrender of his command, hoping to return to England, Mr. Newman obtained from his brigadier-general, now United States senator, a letter, a copy of which is subjoined:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 25, 1865.

"I have much pleasure in expressing my high sense of the worth of Sergt. A. J. Newman, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, who for the period of the war has served, with the exception of brief intervals, under my command. I know him to be a good soldier and a good man. I commend him to the favorable attention of all of my acquaintances, and can assure his friends that they have just grounds to be proud of the part he has taken in the great American war.

"R. S. GIBSON, Brigadier-General."

Mr. Newman started for England, but only got as far as Cairo, Ill., when the Government ordered not to issue any more transportation. At that time he had but \$2.50 in gold. He returned to his former employers and came to Shreveport with Hamilton & Co., with whom he remained until March, 1868. After this he went with Col. B. M. Johnson, banker, and kept books until January 11, 1874, when he engaged in the tin business under the firm name of Cook & Newman, selling out in September, 1875. He subsequently went back with Hamilton & Co., remaining with this company until December 1, 1879, and then was with E. & B. Jacobs, afterward E. & W. B. Jacobs, who organized the First National Bank, and was with them until October 1, 1889. After this he was with the Merchants & Farmers' Bank, assisting greatly in opening the business, and has

since been assistant cashier. No man has better business qualifications or is more capable to fill the position than Mr. Newman, for he is one of the finest financiers in the city. Public spirited, liberal minded and generous in disposition, he is one of the city's most prominent citizens and has a host of warm friends. Personally Mr. Newman is a most genial, jovial and agreeable man. Broad and liberal in his views of life and of human nature, he loves his friends and is loved by them. He is a member of the B. A. C. V., Shreveport, La., and was its financial secretary for several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Caddo Lodge No. 179, and was secretary for this organization for some time. Mr. Newman was married on December 14, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Brantley, a native of Caddo Parish, La., and to them have been born three children: Arthur B., Caroline N. and Fannie G. He and his estimable wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

John B. Newton is police juror of Ward 3, Caddo Parish, La., but was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1833 (February 1), being a son of Robert and Rhoda (Byrns)-Newton, their native birthplace being York District, S. C. They were both taken to Tennessee by their parents when children, where the father died when the subject of this sketch was a very small boy, his age being about forty-eight years. He had been a farmer and whisky distiller, and was one of the men who helped to make the famous Robertson County whisky, it being noted for its purity. He was the owner of two establishments. He was highly educated, was a soldier in the War of 1812, being present at the battle of New Orleans, and was also in one of the early Indian wars. He was a Whig, politically, and held different official positions. After his death his widow moved with her family to Fayette County, West Tenn., and there remained until 1844, when they went to Harrison County, Tex., and in 1857 to Hopkins County, where she died in 1864, at the age of seventy-one years, having been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. She had been married twice, her first husband being Isaac Henley, a native of South Carolina, who died in Tennessee.

Mr. Newton's father was also married twice, but the name of his first wife is unknown to the subject of this sketch. His second union resulted in the birth of three children: Ann E. (widow of George White, now residing in Delta County, Tex.), Robert J. (who was in the Third Texas Cavalry, and died at Saltillo, Miss.), and John B. (who attended the schools of Fayette County, Tenn., and McKenzie College, in Red River County, Tex.). Upon the eve of graduating he turned his attention to teaching school at Marshall, and was assistant principal, occupying the chair of mathematics. During this time he was engaged in studying law, but the opening of the war caused him to give up his studies, and in May, 1861, he went to Dallas and joined the Third Texas Cavalry, being a member of Company A. The first battle in which he participated was Oak Hill, but from that time until the close of the war he was in a number of battles and skirmishes, among which may be mentioned Hoiny Creek, Elk Horn, Corinth, Iuka, Second Corinth, Franklin, Big Black, Jackson and Holly Springs, where he was promoted to captain and put on the staff of Gen. J. W. Whitfield and Gen. Ross, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. Although he was not wounded during his service he had several horses shot from under him. He was a true and tried soldier, and made a faithful and efficient officer. At the close of the war his command did not surrender, but simply disbanded and returned home. He almost immediately went to Washington County, Tex., and for one year farmed on the Brazos, but in 1867 he came to Caddo Parish, La., and located on the plantation where he now resides. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mattie E. Hood, who was born in Texas and died in Waco seven months after their marriage. In 1868 he took for his second wife Miss Sarah L. A. Bickham, a daughter of B. R. Bickham. She was born in this parish in 1850, and is the mother of eight children, all of whom are living: Robert, Maude, John and May (twins), Alf, Wilkes, Wave and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are Methodists, and from a youth up he has taken an active part in church matters, and has been steward and secretary. He is a Mason and Democrat, and has served as

magistrate two years, and the last two years as police juror. His son, Robert, recently married Miss Sudie Compton, a daughter of Dr. Compton, of this parish.

William E. Noel is a planter of Ward 3, Caddo Parish, and was born here on January 4, 1844, to Richard T. and Hettie (Burch) Noel, natives of Virginia and Alabama, respectively. In 1838 the father removed from his native State of Louisiana and located on a farm near where the subject of this sketch is now living, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1873 at the age of fifty-eight years. He had been an officer in the State Militia, and was a very successful planter, being the owner of 150 slaves, which of course he lost during the war, his loss in other respects being also heavy. He was always economical and energetic, but the secret of his success was close attention to every detail of his business. Although formerly a Whig in politics he afterward became a Democrat. His wife came to this parish from Alabama about 1838, and in 1840 she was married here to Mr. Noel, their union resulting in the birth of four children: William E., Jennie (wife of R. T. Cole, present representative of the parish in the State Legislature), Taylor (who is a farmer of this parish), and Sudie (wife of W. A. Elliott, also a planter here). The mother of these children makes her home with the subject of this sketch, and is now in her sixty-fourth year. William E. Noel received his primary education in the schools of Louisiana, but finished his education in William and Henry College in Virginia. At the breaking out of the war he came home and joined the Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, the company being known as the "Caddo Lake Boys," with which he served three years, when he was transferred to the Third Louisiana Cavalry, which was disbanded in Concordia Parish. He was captured shortly after and held a prisoner for about three months or until Lee surrendered when he was released. While with the Seventeenth he was in the battle of Shiloh and all around Vicksburg, being also in the siege of that place. He was never wounded but had some narrow escapes. Soon after the war he commenced to farm for himself, and also managed

his father's affairs until the latter's death. He was married in 1869 to Miss Bettie, daughter of Jacob Hoss, of this parish. She was born in this precinct and has borne her husband nine children—six sons and three daughters—all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Noel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Mason, and in his political views a Democrat. He is the owner of extensive tracts of land, of which 1,500 acres are under cultivation, this being one of the largest plantations in the parish. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Burch, was a Methodist minister, and came to this State as a missionary in 1839, at which time there were but very few people living here.

James V. Nolan. In any worthy history of Caddo Parish, La., the name that heads this sketch should be given an enviable place among the leading citizens and its self-made business men. His career through life is one that reflects much credit upon him as a man, and he enjoys the reputation of being public spirited and thoroughly posted on all public affairs. He is at present the efficient secretary of the Cotton Exchange of Shreveport, and no better man for the position could be found, for besides being a rapid worker, he gives the minutest attention to every detail. He was born in the city of New Orleans, January 12, 1844, being the eldest of seven sons and three daughters born to James P. Nolan, who was an extensive importing merchant of New Orleans before the war. He was appraiser of the Custom House during Buchanan's administration, and during the war was appointed tax collector under the Confederate government in New Orleans. After living a useful and honorable life, he died in that city in 1870, mourned not only by his immediate and sorrowing household, but by all who knew him. James V. Nolan was reared and educated in the city of New Orleans, and upon the opening of the war in 1861, he joined the State service, and in January, 1862, was transferred to the Confederate State service, and served until the surrender. He was retired from field service after the battle of Mansfield, and sent east of the Mississippi River under Gen. Dick Taylor, and was with him at Meridian, Miss., when

he received his parole in May, 1865. He then returned home, and began working for the Southern Express Company at New Orleans, was quickly promoted to agent and opened the first express office in Shreveport, this being in the month of March, 1867. He was in the service of this company for fourteen years, and was its superintendent of the State of Texas at the time of his resignation. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the Cotton Exchange of Shreveport, and has held this position continuously up to the present date. Three periods cover Mr. Nolan's business experience, four years spent in the army, fourteen years in the employ of the Southern Express Company, and twelve years as secretary of the Cotton Exchange, in all of which positions he has faithfully discharged every duty. Socially he is a member and past officer of the K. of P., the K. of H., the A. L. of H., an exempt member of the fire department, and has been a charter member, and is now vice-president of the United Confederate Veteran Association. He was married in March, 1869, to Miss Jennie Bond, a native of England, and by her he is the father of three children. His family are regular attendants of the Catholic Church, are respected by all who know them, and move in the highest social circles of Shreveport. C. A. Nolan, a brother of James V., is the assistant secretary of the Shreveport Fair Association, and is a wide-awake, pushing and intelligent young gentleman. He was born in Hancock County, Miss., May 20, 1855, but like his brother, was reared and educated in the city of New Orleans. In 1870 he came to Shreveport, La., and was employed by the Southern Express Company for one year, after which he entered a saddlery establishment, and for some time attended to the office sales. He next became interested in merchandising and continued to follow this calling with success until 1889, when he accepted his present position, at which he is doing well. He possesses many worthy characteristics, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men he is courteous, agreeable and gentlemanlike. For the past seventeen years he has been a member and officer of the fire department, and has ever taken a deep interest in the welfare of Shreveport and vicinity.

R. B. Patterson, retired, Shreveport, La. This prominent citizen owes his nativity to the Big Bend State, his birth occurring in Davidson County on June 10, 1826, and is the only one of eight children now living, born to the union of Martin and Elizabeth (Russell) Patterson, the father a native of South Carolina, and the mother of Tennessee. The father went to Tennessee when a young man, met and married Miss Russell, and afterward resided in Davidson County, where he followed farming. From there he moved to Graves County, Ky., and there received his final summons. The mother died in Tennessee. R. B. Patterson attained his growth and received a fair education in the common schools of Tennessee. He was brought up to the arduous duties of the farm, and remained on the same until 1844, then came to Shreveport, La., in 1848. Here he engaged in the brickmaker's trade, and continued at the same for several years. He afterward embarked in the butcher's business, and was engaged in shipping stock, which he has since conducted, and has been very successful in his business. Together with Col. B. M. Johnson, he invested \$80,000 in a ranch in Texas, and had it well stocked with 10,000 head of cattle, which was a good investment. Owing to reverses caused by war he came to Shreveport, La., at which time he had but \$500 in cash, although at the beginning of the war he was in good circumstances, but like many others this was all swept away. Since then he has been quite fortunate, and is to-day living in ease and comfort. He owns considerable town property, is one of the representative citizens, and has been identified here for forty-two years with the best interests of the community. In 1850 he was married to Miss Amanda Walpool, a native of Georgia, and they are the parents of four children: J. F., R. J. M., Lauretta (wife of J. G. Lee), and Fannie L. (wife of William Sorells, a druggist of Hot Springs.) Mr. Patterson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge W. C. Perrin, cotton factor and dealer in real estate, has been a resident of Shreveport for twenty-five years, and during that time has

won for himself a leading place in the mercantile and social circles of the city. He owes his nativity to Harrison County, Ky., his birth occurring on November 7, 1832, and his educational facilities were such as could be obtained in the common schools. He assisted his father on the home place until seventeen years of age, and then with the latter embarked in the hotel business, which they continued for four years. After this Judge W. C. Perrin was postmaster clerk at Vicksburg, Miss., for two years, then he taught school in the Blue-Grass State for a short time. From there he went to Kansas in 1857, and sold goods there while the Indians were still in the State. Later he returned to Kentucky and was book-keeper at Louisville for about four years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's command, and served until the close. He held the rank of corporal. He was captured at Cheshire, Ohio, taken to Camp Chase, then to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was held a prisoner for a little over twenty-two months. He was exchanged with the last squad at the mouth of Red River. In 1865 he came to Shreveport, La., and was freight clerk with Phelps & Co., remaining in that capacity for two years. Subsequently he was with J. C. Elsner, and had charge of a wharf boat for some time, and then entered the employ of S. B. McCutcheon & Co., remaining fifteen years with this house. He then bought an interest and the firm became McCutcheon & Perrin, thus continuing for two years, when it was changed to Perrin & Ziegler. Four years later Mr. Ziegler withdrew, and since then Judge Perrin has conducted the business alone. He makes a specialty of real estate and cotton, and does an extensive business. Interested as he is in property of all kinds, and in the cotton market, he has at all times striven to advance the very best interests of the community. He is a popular man, and has held the office of treasurer of Caddo Parish for six years, also other offices of trust such as treasurer of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Inter-State Loan Association, besides being connected with other matters of vital importance to the city. He does a general real estate business, and has city, suburban and

country property for sale. He is a most thorough and energetic man of business, and reliable in all his transactions. He came here a poor boy, and has gradually worked his way to the front ranks of the substantial citizens of Shreveport, and now enjoys the fruits of his industry. The Judge is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He has been married twice, first in 1867 to Miss Georgia T. McFall, and the second time in 1885, to Miss Anna Conway. With his worthy wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. His parents, Green K. and Mary B. (Ingles) Perrin, were natives of Kentucky, and of French descent. The father was a farmer and passed his entire life in his native State. The mother died in Shreveport, La. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living at the present time: Mrs. E. W. Sparks (of Shreveport), Benjamin F. (deceased), Solomon C. (in Shreveport), Gwinn K. (of Kentucky), Mrs. Anna Zabor (of Shreveport), Mrs. Evaline Demitt (of Cynthiana, Ky.), James L. (of Nicholas County, Ky.), and Mary (deceased).

Israel W. Pickens. Prominent among the planters of Louisiana who bear such an enviable reputation for courtesy, good judgment and hospitality, ranks Israel W. Pickens, a brief sketch of whose life now claims attention. His birth occurred in Lawrence County, Miss., in the year 1832, he being the son of William L. and Nancy C. (Gordon) Pickens, natives of Kentucky and Alabama, respectively. His parents were married in Lawrence County, Miss., May 22, 1830, and three years later moved to Holmes County, in the same State, where the mother died in January, 1834. On the following year the father moved to Carroll County, and was there married on April 16, 1835, and in 1841 came to Shreveport, and five miles from that city breathed his last June 8, 1852. He was in early life a merchant, but in the latter course of his life devoted his attention to agriculture. His father, William Pickens, a native of South Carolina, was born December 28, 1777, and died in Holmes County, Miss., in the summer of 1865, aged eighty-seven years, having served at one time as captain in an Indian war. Gabriel Pickens, one of the ancestors of this family, was a

native of South Carolina, and brother of Gen. Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame. Isaac Gordon was a native of North Carolina and passed to his final resting place in Carroll County, Miss., in 1845, after attaining his sixtieth year. Thus it will be seen at a glance that the Pickens family is an old and honored one, and that they served their country faithfully and well when a necessity arose. Israel Pickens is the only child born to his father's first marriage. He spent most of his youth on the plantation, and received a good English education. When twenty years of age, he commenced a business career for himself, and in 1856 married, Miss Mattie Herring, daughter of Williams G. and Martha Herring, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Herring moved to Mississippi, and in 1848 came to Caddo Parish, settling on what is now known as the Herndon farm. Mr. Herring died in 1849, and Mrs. Herring in 1853. He served as circuit clerk and as sheriff, and at one time represented Carroll County, Miss., in the Legislature. They were of Scotch descent, and to them were born eleven children. Mrs. Pickens' birth occurred in Carroll County, Miss., and to her marriage have been born eleven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Lula J. (wife of James J. Pickens, of Sulphur Springs, Tex.), Israel W. Jr., John Paxton, Bessie May and Robert Clyde. In 1859 Mr. Pickens settled on his present farm, which at that time was unimproved. This plantation is situated about ten miles south of Shreveport and comprises about 1,800 acres. He has held several public offices; being appointed deputy sheriff in 1860, and elected sheriff in 1861 and 1863, and was twice elected afterward but not allowed to fill the office. During the Cleveland administration Mr. Pickens was deputy revenue collector for the Sixth division of the District of Louisiana for four years. He is a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., is worshipful master of Land Mark Lodge 214. He has been district deputy grand master two years of the Tenth Masonic District of Louisiana. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Farmers' Union. Both himself and wife are identified with the Mis-

sionary Baptist Church, and are at all times interested in advancing both educational and religious causes. Mr. Pickens is a member of both the board of trustees and board of directors of Keatchie Male and Female College, and a member of the executive board of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention.

Anchew S. Reisor, M. D. The subject of the present sketch is not only a practicing physician and surgeon, but is also a prominent merchant, and is postmaster at Reisor. His birth occurred on the same farm upon which he now resides, in 1849, and his parents were E. Madison and Charlotte (Scott) Reisor, natives of Alabama, who were married here, and settled in the woods, near what is now Reisor. Here, in 1860, the father breathed his last, his widow is yet surviving him, now in her sixtieth year. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and devout Christians. Mr. Reisor was a successful planter, and was the only one of his family who came to Louisiana. They were of German descent. The grandfather, Andrew Scott, and his wife, Matilda Jones Scott, were born in North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. They moved from South Carolina to Alabama, and in 1847 came to Caddo Parish. Mr. Scott died in 1873, and his wife in 1870, belonging at the time of their death to the Missionary Baptist Church. Their son, Capt. William J. Scott, was one of the best school-teachers in Louisiana in the early days. He joined the Confederate army, serving as first lieutenant and afterward as captain. Dr. Reisor was the eldest of the eight children born to his parents, of whom, at the present writing, three sons and one daughter are living. He was educated in the neighborhood school of this place, and in McKenzie, Col., and at Clarksville, Tex. After finishing his studies, he was for some years a teacher in Panola and Hunt Counties in the Lone Star State, and in the meantime he devoted much time to the study of medicine, and in 1887 attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, graduating from there in 1890. He is now one of the leading practitioners of the parish, as well as one of the prominent planters. Reisor Station was named for him,

and he has been postmaster there since the office was first established. Dr. Reisor is a member of, and junior warden of, Land Mark Lodge No. 214, A. F. & A. M., Keithville, and is a member of Charity Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Shreveport. In 1870 he was married to Miss Alabama Scott, daughter of William Scott, a native of North Carolina, and Elizabeth Scott, a native of Alabama, who came here in 1860. Mr. Scott died in 1882, and Mrs. Scott is still living. To the subject of this sketch and his wife have been born one son and one daughter. The family belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and are at all times active in trying to advance worthy causes.

John M. Robinson, of the firm of J. M. & G. W. Robinson, is an extensive planter at Bayou La Chute and police juror from Ward 8. He was born in Red River Parish, in 1857, being the son of George W. and Harriet A. (Bludworth) Robinson, natives of North Carolina and Louisiana, respectively. His parents were married in Monroe, La., and soon settled in Red River Parish, where the father died in 1879, and the mother in 1871. The father was a successful planter, and took part in the Mexican War. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Robinson, died in North Carolina, and the maternal grandfather, Milton Bludworth, was one of the early settlers in Monroe, La., where he died about 1824. He, too, was a planter of great prominence. Mr. Robinson was the third of the seven children born to his parents, six of whom are now living. He spent his youth on a plantation, but received an excellent education, graduating from the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Va., where he learned civil engineering, and at first devoted his attention to it. He afterward rented the home farm, and remained in Red River Parish until 1884. At that date he married Miss Mattie G. Hutchison, daughter of William J. Hutchison, one of the old pioneers, and one of the most universally esteemed planters in Caddo Parish. In this place Mrs. Robinson was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born three children. Since the war Mr. Robinson has continued to reside on his present plantation. He and his brother, George W. Robinson,

own a valuable plantation on Red River, containing 1,700 acres of fine land under cultivation, and 3,800 acres in the whole estate. They are remarkably prosperous, and are doing about a \$30,000-business each year.

Hon. William Robson, State Senator from the Twentieth District. This honored citizen is one of the oldest and best known settlers of Caddo Parish, La., and is another example of what energy, industry and perseverance, when intelligently applied, have accomplished for those of foreign birth who have seen fit to locate within the borders of this parish. His home farm, which is known by the name of Long Branch, situated fourteen miles below Shreveport, comprises 1,400 acres and is one of the finest and most valuable pieces of land on Red River. One thousand one hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and besides this property he is the owner of land in Red River Parish and in Texas. He was born in Scotland in 1826, but at the age of fourteen years ran away from school and apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed with success for many years thereafter. On May 17, 1848, he was married to Miss Eliza, a daughter of David Viltue, who was a celebrated engineer and bridge builder of Scotland, and reared to manhood several sons, all of whom became famous contractors and builders in their native country, Scotland. Five days after his marriage Capt. Robson (as he is called) set sail, with his wife, for the United States, and as the vessel in which he sailed was well filled with passengers, the sanitary condition of the same became very poor and he was requested by the captain of the boat to draft a code of rules by which the passengers should be governed during the trip. This he did, and on their adoption he was made captain, although at that time a young man. Under his management affairs were much improved, and the vessel completed the journey with all her passengers in good condition. His first year in the New World was spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the higher and more scientific branches of his trade, also engineering, and in 1849 he came to Shreveport, La., where he acted as engineer of a

boat for some time, but gave this up to found a blacksmith, wagon, harness and saddlery establishment, which he conducted with marked success until the opening of the war, his fortune at that time amounting to \$100,000. In 1858 he was elected to represent Caddo Parish in the Legislature, and while a member of that body he left the Legislative halls to join the Third Louisiana Infantry of Rangers, of which he was made captain, his service being the most of the time in Northwestern Arkansas. After the battle of Oak Hill he returned home, organized Company A and joined the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry and reached the field of Shiloh in time to engage in the second day's fight there. After that he went to Perryville, Ky., where he was made major of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana, and was soon after ordered by the War Department to Texas to engage in the manufacture of iron. In seven months time he had constructed the Davis Company Iron Works, and was ready to begin operations. He continued at this work until the close of the war, then returned to Shreveport and for a short time was again engaged in boating on Red River. The two following years were spent in the mercantile and real estate business, but since that he has been a resident of his plantation—Long Branch. He is a self-made man in every sense of the term, and has been remarkably successful in everything he has undertaken to do. Personally, and in every private relation and duty of life, too much can not be said of Mr. Robson. Liberal, generous and high minded, he is the life of social intercourse and the soul of true honor and an unbounded greatness of heart. He has the instinct and training of a true gentleman, which he manifests in his daily walk and conversation; and while he is not aggressive in his opinions nor disposed to be disputations, yet he has most emphatically a mind of his own with the moral courage to express it when occasion so demands. His life is full of kind deeds, and it may be truly said of him that he never violated a friendship nor forgot a kind action done him. Soon after the termination of the war he was nominated for the State Legislature, and although he declined to run for the

office he was elected to the State Senate in 1883, and has since been a member of that body and has become a prominent legislator as well as a social favorite of the members serving as chairman on several important committees. He is one of the original members of the Water Ways Convention, which was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the last convention he was chairman of the committee on credentials and was made vice-president of the convention with Capt. Holloway, of Cincinnati, as president. In April, 1890, he attended a meeting of that convention in Washington, D. C., where he made a speech on "Rivers and Harbors," in which he gave his experience of forty years on Red River. The result of his speech and by the assistance of Congressman Blanchard, Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the improvement of that river. As a public official he was justly noted for the sterling honesty and superior capability and has always been found perfectly capable of filling any position to which he has been elected. He has always taken a deep interest in secret organizations, and was formerly noble grand of Neath Lodge No. 21, of the I. O. O. F. He has held the highest positions in the gift of this order, and is at present grand representative of Nova Scotia, Arkansas and Louisiana. In an early day he was a member of the City Council of Shreveport for a number of years, also street commissioner, the last two days of the week being devoted to the interests of the city for which he received no compensation. To himself and wife a family of three sons was born, only one of whom is living, William V., who was educated principally in Scotland and is now a man of fine intellect and good business ability. After finishing his education he spent some time in traveling in Germany and other countries of Europe and now has full charge of his father's business, besides being an extensive levee contractor and builder. Capt. Robson is a son of Robert and Jessie (Hamilton) Robson, who spent their lives in their native land of Scotland, the father being a mechanic in moderate circumstances. Mr. Robson is a model American citizen and is of the stuff of which great people are made—of that moral and per-

sonal integrity and clear, well-balanced active intelligence, which adorn the private station and make and keep the public service pure.

Dr. John I. Schumpert, physician and surgeon, Bethany, La. Dr. Schumpert is a man of decided intellectual ability, is ever ready to obey the call of all classes, and is, in truth, a physician of thorough learning and experience. He was born in Newberry, S. C., in 1835, and is the son of Jacob K. and Harriet (Abner) Schumpert, both natives of South Carolina also. There the parents resided their entire lives, the mother dying in 1887 and the father in 1888, and both were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. The father was a successful agriculturist, and was an honest, upright citizen. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Schumpert, was born in South Carolina, and was of German parentage. He served in the Revolution, and passed his last days in his native State. The great-grandfather was also a native of South Carolina, and received his final summons in that State. The great-great-grandparents of our subject were among the early colonists of that country. The maternal grandfather, Zachariah Abner, was a native of South Carolina, and followed farming in that State until his death. His father was born in the Old Dominion, but died in South Carolina. He was of English descent. He also served in the Revolutionary War. Of the six children born to his parents, Dr. Schumpert was the eldest in order of birth. He was taught the duties of the farm in youth, and his early scholastic advantages, as he grew up, tended to increase the natural desire which he possessed to follow the medical profession. He attended college at Lexington, S. C., and then spent three years at the School of Physicians & Surgeons in New York City, where he graduated in 1859. He at once selected Caddo Parish as the scene of his future labors, and has resided here for over thirty years. Soon after the war broke out he joined the Seventeenth Texas Cavalry, as a private, and was soon after appointed surgeon, serving in that capacity in the Trans-Mississippi Department until about the last year, when he was ordered home to run a tannery, etc., for the Confederate government,

a business he had followed before the war and some time after on his farm. For a number of years he had also devoted his time between his practice and the stock-raising industry, raising Jersey and Ayrshire cattle, and also many horses. He is the owner of over 1,600 acres of land at Bethany, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the parish. Just prior to the last constitutional convention he was a member of the State Legislature from Caddo Parish, and afterward served one term as police juror. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., joining Jackson Lodge at Greenwood many years ago, and also took three degrees in Shreveport Chapter. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary P., daughter of Thomas and Rosannah (Herbert) Halt, natives of Tennessee, where they spent their entire lives. To Dr. and Mrs. Schumpert was born one child, Dr. Theo. Edgar, a practicing physician of this State and a graduate of that far-famed and renowned institution, the University of Louisville, Ky.

Martin H. Sharp is an extensive planter residing near Longwood, La., but his birth occurred in Montgomery, Ala., on December 11, 1833. His parents, Cunningham and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Sharp, having been born in North Carolina, moving to Alabama after their marriage. The father was of Irish descent, a Democrat, a planter and a soldier in the War of 1812. He died at the age of seventy years and she at sixty years of age, they having been members of the Presbyterian Church and the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family and the only one now living. In 1855 he came to Caddo Parish and commenced to till the soil, but in 1859 settled in Ward 3, and in 1868 one mile northwest of Longwood, where he has a well improved plantation of 400 acres, his entire acreage amounting, however, to 1,800, 500 being under cultivation. On coming to Louisiana he was without means, but by industry he has become one of the wealthiest planters in this section. In 1863-64 he was in Harrison's regiment, Third Louisiana, and for some time held the office of sergeant. He was a heavy loser by the war, in fact lost all he had accumulated, but has since

retrieved his fortunes. In 1836 he opened a store to supply his own plantation, and has since conducted the same, doing well. His marriage took place in 1866 to Miss Sallie Parnell, daughter of John Parnell. She was born in this parish and died in 1881, on December 30, having borne a family of seven children, four now living: Joseph, Richard, James and Pearl, the two youngest being at home. Anna died in 1885, when fifteen years of age, and the other two died in infancy. In 1882 Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Jeannie Arnold of Kellyville, Tex., and by her has one child, Percy. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his first wife having also been a member, and he is a Democrat, politically, and a member of the K. of P.

J. H. Shepherd, District Attorney, Shreveport, La. The locality in which Shreveport is situated is indeed fortunate in having among its citizens such a man as Mr. Shepherd is conceded to be, for his connection with the interests of the county not only in a professional but in a social point of view has been of much benefit and influence. In all ages of the world, industry, perseverance and energy, where intelligently applied, have achieved a result which could have been gained only by having one object in view, and in improving every opportunity to ultimately attain to that object. Mr. J. H. Shepherd is an example of what can be accomplished when the spirit of determination is exercised in connection with the every-day affairs of life. He began life for himself at the age of eleven years as a newsboy. He worked on a farm for several years. He determined to have a liberal education. Energy and industry will overcome all obstacles, so the young man who left his books when funds gave out for the field, at last received his reward. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1872 with the degree of A. B. He then engaged in teaching at night in the New York City schools while pursuing his studies during the day at Columbia College Law School, from which institution he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in May, 1874. He came to Caddo Parish in that year, and taught school until the memorable campaign of 1876, when at the instance of ex-Gov. Seymour he took part in

the national canvass for the Democratic party in the States of Maine, Ohio and Michigan, explaining the condition of the people of Louisiana in their struggle with the corrupt State government and removing much sectional prejudice. In the fall of 1877 he came to Shreveport. He has been superintendent of the public schools of Caddo Parish for four years. Mr. Shepherd has been an ardent toiler in the cause of public education. He conceived the present State law which devotes to public education all the fines and forfeitures imposed by the criminal courts. In the press convention of 1883 his resolution embodying the idea, secured unanimous approval, and the agitation on that subject finally secured the law in 1888. He was for some time one of the owners of the Shreveport Times. He was elected district attorney in 1888, and the "crimes" during his administration have been reduced at least sixty per cent., as the record shows. His strong good sense, his knowledge of human nature, and his genuine legal ability have rendered him one of the best officers for that position the county has ever had. He was married in 1882 to Miss Hattie Phillips, of a very prominent family, and the daughter of one of the early settlers of DeSoto Parish, La. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have one son, St. Clair. Mr. Shepherd has been supreme representative of the K. of P. of Louisiana, and has been grand chancellor. He represented the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the K. of H. two terms. He was grand master of the A. O. U. W., Grand Lodge of Texas, including besides that State, Louisiana, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He is now supreme representative of that body in the Supreme Lodge. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Presbyterian Church.

E. M. Smith is a real estate dealer of Shreveport, La., and as he has been interested in this business for years past his judgment is acknowledged to be second to none on values, and the utmost confidence is reposed in him by all who know him. He is a South Carolinian, his birth occurring in Anderson County in 1836, in which State his parents, W. C. and Caroline (Majors)

Smith, were also born. Mr. Smith's ancestors were early settlers of that State, but the maternal great-grandfather was left an orphan in North Carolina when quite young, and was compelled to fight the battle of life for himself. He lived to be one hundred and four years of age, and was known as Canon Brezeal. The mother's father was also left an orphan in his youth, but was left with a large fortune, which he afterward lost. W. C. Smith was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church when twenty years of age, and in connection with his ministerial duties he owned and operated a large plantation successfully for many years. In the discharge of his ministerial duties he became noted as an evangelist, and the work he did for the cause of the Master is almost untold. In 1852 he moved to Hall County, Ga., in which place he died in 1889 in his eighty-first year. His widow survives him, and makes her home in Georgia. Although she bore her husband a large family of children; only seven grew to maturity—six sons and one daughter—of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was taken to Georgia when about fourteen years of age, and in this State received the principal part of his education, becoming familiar with farm work, and there continued to make his home until 1859, when he came to Louisiana, and after traveling over this State and also Texas, looking for a location, in the latter part of that year he decided to take up his abode in Alexandria. He immediately engaged in planting as a calling, with which he was most familiar, but gave this up in the latter part of 1862 to enlist in the First Louisiana Battalion, and was a faithful soldier until the fall of 1864. He was captured at Holly Springs, Miss., but made good his escape before reaching St. Louis, and passed his way through as a brakeman to Canada. He had a friend who loaned him money, and he accordingly took passage in a sailing vessel, passing along the east coast of the United States until he reached Matamoras, Mexico. After the surrender he was paroled and given transportation back to Alexandria, landing without a cent or a decent suit of clothes, but, notwithstanding this, he managed to make his way to Shreveport, and being of a

mechanical turn of mind, he went to laying brick for a livelihood, putting up for his first building what is now the Cotton Exchange. He manufactured brick, and was engaged in building until the fall of 1869, during which time he had erected many buildings and had saved enough money to buy a little place to feed his stock, and gradually drifted into the fine stock and dairying business, a calling which received his attention for seven years. He then moved to his now beautiful residence, but still conducts his plantation. He is an extensive real estate dealer, and is the owner of 2,500 acres of land, with 600 or 700 acres under cultivation, besides some valuable city property, and is making a good interest from his real estate business. He is one of the chief promoters and organizers of the State Fair Association, and is interested in laudable enterprises. His marriage, which occurred in 1869, was to Miss Eliza A. Likens, of Alabama, by whom he has four children: Lee L., Carrie W., Alex A. and Albert M.

George W. Solomon is a leading citizen of Caddo Parish, La., but is a native of Alabama, his birth occurring in Butler County, December 1, 1835, being a son of Hartwell C. and Elizabeth (Flowers) Solomon, who were married in Alabama, the father dying in that State in 1855 when about fifty-five years of age. He was a farmer and a member of the Christian Church, also a minister of the same, and in his political views was a Democrat. He had served in the War of 1812 and was of English descent. His wife died in Caddo Parish in 1860 when about fifty-five years of age, she being also a worthy member of the Christian Church. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of their eleven children, and when a small lad commenced assisting his father on the farm, but at the death of the latter he took charge of his mother's affairs and worked, provided for and educated the balance of the family, and himself and a brother, Hartwell C., who is a farmer and a Missionary Baptist minister of Hopkins County, Tex., are the only ones of the family now living. On coming to Louisiana Mr. Solomon had \$375 in gold, which he spent for his first crop, which proved a failure, and he lost all. In the fall of 1861 he became a member

of the Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, with which he served until one year before the close of the war, when he was transferred to the Confederate navy and was on the gunboat "Shreveport," built in Missouri, and was with it when he surrendered at Alexander, La. While in the infantry he was in the battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and a number of skirmishes. At the close of the war he commenced to farm once more on rented land, and two years later purchased a farm in Ward 3, where he has since lived. He has been the owner of five different plantations in this ward, and is now the owner of 360 acres of land, of which 120 are under cultivation, which he devotes to the raising of corn and cotton. In 1876 he bought an interest in a horse gin which he operated several years, but in 1885 built a steam gin which does excellent work. From 1884 to 1886 he was in business in Danville, and expects soon to again engage in business here. In 1865 he was married to Miss Eusabia Attaway, a daughter of Elisha Attaway, she being born in this parish in July, 1838, and to them eleven children have been born: Verona (wife of Thomas Watson, deceased, she now making her home with the subject of this sketch), Stella (wife of Robert Jones of this parish), Sallie, Thurston, Ernest, Frank, Eusabia, Clide and Edward (living), and Allen (an infant, deceased), and Sterling (who died at the age of fourteen years, being the oldest son). Mr. Solomon is a Democrat, and is a liberal supporter of worthy enterprises in his parish. Since writing the above Mr. Solomon has lost his wife, a noble woman, a kind wife and a loving mother. She had been an invalid of consumption for ten months, and was tenderly cared for by her devoted children and sympathizing friends until September 2, 1890, when she departed this life at the age of forty-six years and two months. "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter into thy joys that await thee."

J. H. Stephens. Among the many enterprises necessary to complete the commercial resources of a town or city, none is of more importance than that of the grocer, as being one of the main factors in the furnishing of our food supplies. Prominent in this line is the wholesale grocery establishment

belonging to Stephens & Hunter, which has been in existence since 1886 and is a commodious and substantial house, 40x100 feet, at the corner of Crockett and Levee Streets. The annual sales of the firm will amount to \$225,000, and between 4,000 and 5,000 bales of cotton are handled by them each season. They are substantial, progressive and enterprising business men, and by their united efforts have risen to the very front ranks of the business men of the city. Mr. Stephens was born in Preble County, Ohio, in April, 1822, and is a son of W. D. and Mary (De Frees) Stephens, both of whom were Virginians, the former of Swiss ancestry and the latter a French lady. The great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland, and the maternal grandmother was born in London, England. The paternal grandfather, Stephens, served in the War of 1812 as captain of a scouting party, and he and wife died in Ohio to which State they had moved at an early day, it being almost a wilderness at that time. The father of the subject of this sketch was a mechanic, and left Ohio in 1836 to come to Louisiana, and was among the early settlers of Natchitoches Parish, but gave up his trade after coming here and turned his attention to planting, which he successfully conducted until his death, which occurred about 1860. His wife passed from life in 1858. Mr. Stephens was a member of the convention that changed the constitution in 1847 at Baton Rouge, and he was subsequently superintendent of public instruction in Sabine Parish. He was also a member of the police jury of Natchitoches, and being a man of sound views and well educated, his advice was sought and followed by many. He was also a good orator for his day, and was frequently called upon to make speeches on different occasions. He was a man of unblemished character, and was noted for his honesty and good nature. Four of the six children born to himself and wife are now living: J. H., Elizabeth (wife of Dr. J. C. Armstrong), Lawrence E. and Emily. J. H. Stephens was about fourteen years of age when he first came to this State but his literary education was received in St. Mary's College, Miss., but just before graduating he was obliged to return home for want of

means to continue his studies. He paid his way at school with money earned by his own labor, and upon his return home he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Wamsley Bros., of Natchitoches, continuing with them for five years. He then opened an establishment of his own at Grand Cane, which was then the landing place for Natchitoches, and did a very extensive business, in time securing trade for many miles in the State of Texas. He remained there until 1861, then bought a plantation and purchased a number of slaves, but in 1862 he gave up this occupation and joined Cory's battalion of cavalry which was later disbanded, and he was assigned to Harrison's regiment of cavalry, but was soon after detached and assigned to duty under R. M. Lusher, United States Confederate collector. He was then sent to Sabine Parish to assess and collect the war tax, and this occupation received his attention until the close of the war. Of course he lost all his slaves during this time, and he also lost his plantation by fraudulent means. He was thus left without a dollar, not knowing one day where he would get a meal the next. He concluded to settle in Shreveport, and here in 1869 he was found clerking for Sale & Murphy, a well-known wholesale and retail house. He remained with them as head salesman until the fall of 1873, then, as Sale had died of yellow fever and Murphy found himself bankrupt, he turned over his remnant stock to Capt. Stephens, to whom he owed nearly all of it for his salary. Mr. Stephens started on this as his all, but during his five years' residence in this place he had established an excellent character and his credit was good, and accordingly his trade rapidly increased. In the fall of 1886 he became associated in business with Samuel S. Hunter, and opened up his present establishment with the results named above. Mr. Stephens is now a wealthy man, but owes his prosperity to his own hard work, honesty and push, and no man in the town holds a more enviable place in the estimation of the people than he. In 1860 he was superintendent of education of Natchitoches Parish, and although he has no desire for office he filled this position with ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has also

served one term as a member of the board of trustees of Shreveport. His marriage which occurred in 1847 was to Miss Jane Bludworth, a native of this State, and to them six children have been born: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Eichler (a widow), Mary, Jesse B., and J. H., Jr. The Captain has been a Mason for many years, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William J. Sullivan, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Jackson County, Fla., in the year 1824, being the son of John and Esther (Keith) Sullivan, natives of the Carolinas. His parents were married in Georgia, and from that State moved to Florida. In 1838 he came to Caddo Parish, and was among the earliest settlers in this place, indeed, so few were the inhabitants at that time that the houses were four or five miles apart. They settled upon their present estate, which is situated about eighteen miles from Shreveport, and that city contained in those days only two small log-business houses, while the country around was little more than a wilderness, overflowing with deer, wild turkeys and wolves, and presenting a truly primeval appearance. The chief part of the population was composed of the Caddo Indians, who dwelt contentedly in their rude wigwams made from the bark of trees, with no desire for improvement or progress. The father passed the remainder of his life here, and was regarded as a planter of the strictest integrity and energy. He settled on a 280-acre tract, and supposed he had made all the necessary proof, but only a few years ago his son, the subject of this sketch, was called upon to furnish additional proof, and being unable to do so the case came up before the various departments, and was finally decided against the Sullivan property, thus compelling Mr. Sullivan to buy it in at the price of \$2 per acre, the land being claimed by the V. S. & P. R. R. The father was justice of the peace here for a time, and in Florida had served as deputy sheriff. Mr. Sullivan's paternal grandfather, Robert Sullivan, was probably born in North Carolina, and his parents were of Irish descent. His mother died in 1858, and his mater-

nal grandfather, Elihu Keith, died in Georgia. The subject of this sketch was one of the four sons and four daughters born to his parents, and of these children only he and a sister, Mary Viola, are now living. He received his education in a little old log school-house, such as were found in those days in every neighborhood, and the information imparted by those early school teachers was very limited indeed. In the year 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he remained about four years working in the mines, and returned home via Aspinwall after a season of adventure and excitement. He enlisted in the late war in March, 1862, joining Company I. Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry, and took part in the battle of Vicksburg, and served until the close of the trouble restored peace to the country. He has had possession of his present plantation some time (1839), and owns 800 acres of valuable land, and all this has been gained by means of his own perseverance and energy. He has served as justice of the peace nearly twenty years in all. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Land Mark Lodge No. 214, and was once worshipful master. He is now, perhaps, the oldest Caddoian in the parish, and his agreeable manners and excellent judgment have won him a host of friends both in religious, business and social circles.

F. G. Thatcher, attorney-at-law. A man can never be too wise or too learned to be a lawyer, for at some time or other in his practice his first and last resources will be called into action. It is thus the profession of law has attracted the best talent of our country. An instance of this is found in the gentlemen composing the firm of Young & Thatcher, who stand at the very top of the Louisiana bar. Mr. Thatcher, the junior member of the firm, was born in Fair Haven, Mass., in 1857, both his parents, George and Susan (Gray) Thatcher, being natives of Vermont. They removed to the Bay State while still young people, and the father was engaged in teaching school in Fair Haven until his removal to Mansfield, La., in 1858. He filled the chair of mathematics in a female college of this State until the opening of the war, then enlisted in the Confederate army, ranking as a

captain, and served until the close of the war, after which he returned to Natchitoches Parish and purchased a plantation, but this proved to be a very disastrous speculation, owing to overflows. In 1868 he came to Shreveport, and after teaching for some time in the Baptist College, now abandoned, he, in 1870, in company with Col. George D. Alexander, opened an institute, the latter gentleman withdrawing from the institution at the end of two years. Since that time Col. Thatcher has continued alone, very successfully, and as an educator has not his superior in the State. He has four sons: Prof. George O., F. G., H. W. and J. H. The subject of this sketch was reared in Townshend, Vt., making his home with his grandparents, and was educated there with a view to entering Dartmouth College. He remained in the North until 1875, then came to Shreveport and entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1878, and almost immediately opened an office and entered upon his practice, continuing alone until 1886, when the present partnership was formed with Col. I. S. Young. He was elected city attorney to fill the unexpired term of Judge Sea, and after the expiration of his appointment he was elected to the office and has also served as attorney for the police jury of Caddo Parish. He is a stockholder and secretary of the Shreveport Railway and Land Improvement Company, also the fire insurance company and the canning factory. As a forcible and easy speaker Mr. Thatcher has not his superior, and his wonderful energy has enabled him to overcome at times what seemed insurmountable difficulties. During the four years that he and Mr. Young have been associated in business they have conducted many important cases with success, and are solid, reliable lawyers. Mr. Thatcher is unmarried.

Capt. George E. Thatcher, president of Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La. It has been truly said, that "a good education is the best inheritance that parents can leave to their children." Riches may take to themselves wings and fly away, but a good education will last through life. Thatcher Institute, a school for boys and young men, was originally founded at Shreveport, La., in 1880, by Capt.

George E. Thatcher and Col. George D. Alexander, under the name of "Thatcher & Alexander's Classical and Mathematical Institute." The founders were widely and favorably known throughout this section as successful teachers of great experience, and the school, from its inception, enjoyed the patronage and support of many of the best citizens of Shreveport and neighboring parishes. Its prestige has steadily progressed and still continues, the institution having earned a widespread reputation for efficiency. In 1872 Col. Alexander withdrew, and after that date the school was conducted by its present principal as a select private school. As such it enjoyed the greatest prosperity, but as the number of students was strictly limited, many who applied for admission were necessarily refused. In recognition of the demand for an institution of high grade and extended curriculum, the school was incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, and is now a regularly chartered institution under the name of "Thatcher Institute." Its board of directors is composed of many of the most prominent citizens of Shreveport and Northern Louisiana. The design of the institute is to give a thorough and complete education. Recognizing the fact that many young men, who are denied the advantage of a full collegiate course, desire, nevertheless a thorough training in some branches, the faculty have striven to meet this demand by making the course elective. The number of students will no longer be limited. Capt. George E. Thatcher, principal of the institute and a gentleman of great erudition, was born in Bennington County, Vt., February 3, 1830, and is a son of George and Sophronia (Hurd) Thatcher, natives also of the Green Mountain State. The father was an architect, and his death occurred when the Captain was about six months old. The latter remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, attending the common schools, and then finished his education at Leland Institution at Townsend, Vt., in 1850 at the age of twenty years. He then began teaching school, and went to Massachusetts, where he took charge of an academy at Marion, remaining there about five years. He was next appointed principal of Fair Haven High School at New Bed-

ford, and there remained for about two years. He was next elected professor of mathematics at Mansfield (La.) Female College in 1857, and occupied that position until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Pelican Rifles of De Soto Parish. He entered the ranks as a private and was promoted to bureau chemist of The Nitre and Mining Bureau of the Confederate States, serving in that capacity at Lynchburg and at the copper mines of Southwest Virginia, and at the iron mines of Eastern Tennessee. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to report to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Shreveport, and was placed in charge of the powder works at Marshall, Tex. After about three months of service here he was appointed captain of artillery on ordnance, and served at Marshall in charge of the powder works at that place until the close of the war. After the surrender, or in 1870, he founded this school at Shreveport, and has resided here ever since. It is no question that Capt. Thatcher is one of Northern Louisiana's finest educators. He has built up a fine school, has erected good buildings, and his annual attendance is about 150. He has erected a neat and tasty residence on the same grounds with his school buildings. Capt. Thatcher was married in 1851 to Miss Aurilla S. Gray, by whom he had three sons, viz.: George O. (professor of mathematics), Fred G. (an attorney), and Herbert W. (a merchant). The Captain's second marriage occurred in 1866 to Mrs. Mary A. Lane (*nee* Hunter), who bore him one son, J. Hunter.

E. L. Tillinghast, M. D., is a native of Beaufort District, S. C., where he was born August 3, 1839, his education being also received in his native State, graduating from Columbia College. Upon attaining manhood he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1861 attended the medical department of the Louisiana University, at New Orleans, graduating the same year, having previously taken a course at Charleston, S. C., in 1858-59. In the month of April, 1861, he joined the Second South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, as assistant surgeon, a position he held until the close of the war, and was on the battlefield of the first Manasses, the seven days' fight around Richmond, Lewis-

burg, and Savage Station, where he received a flesh wound, by a bursting shell. For some time he was on detached service in a hospital, and his war experience was of great service to him. In 1866 he came to Mooringsport, and commenced the practice of his profession, and two years later settled on his present well-improved farm. He is acknowledged by all to be an excellent physician and surgeon, and his practice is large and lucrative. He was married in 1867, to Miss Hattie Lewis Fly, daughter of Benjamin Fly, of this parish, formerly of Tennessee, and her birth occurred near Jackson, in the latter State. Their union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Mary Curry (wife of Edward Curry), Maude N., Arthur Y., Blanche E. and Roy. Albert L. and Edwin L. both died when young. Dr. and Mrs. Tillinghast are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a Mason, and in his political views, a Democrat. He is a son of Robert L. and Sophia E. (Wilson) Tillinghast, the former of whom was born in Georgia, and was a successful lawyer. He died in 1858, at the age of forty years, after having served both as a representative and senator in the General Assembly of his State, being chosen to these positions by his Democratic friends. His father, Parvin Tillinghast, is supposed to have been a lawyer by profession, and his life was spent in Georgia and South Carolina. The first Tillinghast to come to America bore the name of Parvin, who came with Roger Williams, the Baptist. He was the fifth elder of the State of Rhode Island, had been a soldier under Cromwell, and came to America on account of his political views, after the death of that great leader. One of Parvin Tillinghast's sons moved southward, the subject of this sketch being one of his descendants. There have been many distinguished men in the family, and some became noted in the Revolutionary War, particularly Lieut. Thomas G. Tillinghast, of the United States navy, and for gallant services was given a sword by the State of South Carolina. Another, Capt. Tillinghast was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and was at one time a United States Senator from Rhode Island. The subject of this sketch had two brothers in the late war,

Thomas S., aged fifteen, and Robert G., aged seventeen, they being members of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, and took part in all the battles of the Georgia campaign, under Gen. Hardee. Some members of the family were also in the War of 1812.

The Times, owned and edited by Charles Schaeffer and S. B. Johnson, two enterprising gentlemen, is now thoroughly established, and its crisp and trenchant editorials command an ever widening area of circulation, while they carry with them that weight and authority which a clear, calm and intelligent judgment must always secure. It is both daily and weekly, and receives all the Associated Press dispatches daily, it being the only paper outside of New Orleans in the State, that gets the daily press reports. Its circulation is very large, and its advantages for an advertising medium are not excelled beyond New Orleans. Mr. Schaeffer, the manager, is a native of Shreveport, born in 1859, and he received good educational facilities in that city. He served an apprenticeship in a printing-office, working nights, and afterward had charge of different papers in Shreveport until 1887. Then he and Mr. S. B. Johnson purchased the Times and have continued its publication successfully since. It would hardly do justice to the paper should we fail to mention the name of Mrs. Julia Rule (perhaps better known as "Pansy"), who has charge of the society and fashion department. This department is always full of choice literature, and is read with avidity by the subscribers of the Times. She is a competent and reliable writer.

Capt. J. F. Utz, of the firm of Utz & Smith, dealers in hardware, machinery and agricultural implements, Shreveport, La. Among the extensive houses in its line in this part of the United States is the above mentioned firm, whose business extends for a radius of 150 miles in the territory adjacent to Shreveport, trade being drawn from Louisiana, Southern Arkansas and Eastern Texas. The firm occupies a fine building of three floors, 75x100 feet, at Nos. 517, 519, 521 and 523 Spring Street, in which is carried a stock valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, comprising all kinds of heavy and shelf

hardware, machinery, agricultural implements, iron pipes and fittings, engineers' supplies, belting, etc. Plumbing and steam-fitting in all its branches is prosecuted. The business was established in 1868 by Capt. James F. Utz, and in 1887 Mr. M. F. Smith became connected with the firm, changing the name to Utz & Smith. From the start this enterprise has prospered, and has had a most successful existence, ranking with the very best houses in the Southern States. Capt. J. F. Utz, one of the leading spirits of the community, was born in the town of Madison, Ind., in 1835, and is a son of John and Henrietta (Badley) Utz. He left Indiana with his parents when an infant, came to Ohio and there grew to manhood. In 1858 he went to New Orleans and was engaged in business in that city for some time. At the breaking out of the war he was residing at Alexandria, La., and he enlisted in Company B, Second Louisiana Regiment, known as the Moore Guards, and held all the offices up to captain. He received a gunshot wound at Gettysburg, was left on the field and was captured and cast into Johnson Island prison. From there he was taken to Fort Delaware, and was there at the close of the war. He was on crutches for seven months from the wound he received at Gettysburg, and he was also wounded at Chancellorsville and Malvern Hill. He participated in all the principal engagements. He then returned to Alexandria and in 1868 came to Shreveport, where he has resided for twenty-two years, having been a resident of the State of Louisiana for thirty-two years. He established his present business after coming here and this is now very extensive. He was president of the Confederate Association for six years, is president of the Board of Trade, director in the First National Bank, director of the Home Insurance Company of Shreveport, president of the Opera House Company for some time, and is the owner of considerable city property. He has in fact been identified with almost every public enterprise of Shreveport, and does all in his power to advance its best interests. Mr. Utz was married in 1870 to Miss Jennie Thompson, a native of Caddo Parish, La. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Van Hoose & Terrell. R. H. Terrell is a member of the well-known firm whose name forms the caption of this sketch, who are planters and general merchants of Grigsby Island and Shreve Island, where they are owners of about 970 acres on one and 800 acres on the other. They have about 1,200 acres under cultivation, produce about 800 bales of cotton annually and corn sufficient to run them. They also conduct a general supply store and are wide-awake, enterprising business men. Mr. Terrell owes his nativity to Grimes County, Tex., in 1860, and his parents, John H. and Susan (White) Terrell, were born in Georgia and Alabama, respectively. The parents were married in Texas, and there the father died in 1868. The mother died in 1889. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and during the late civil war served in the Confederate army. The paternal grandfather, Robert Terrell, died in Georgia. R. H. Terrell, the second of four children, was reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bayou, Tex. After this he clerked about five years and in 1881 came to his present farm, a fine property, all the result of his own efforts.

James H. Van Hoose, a partner of the above mentioned firm, was originally from Fayetteville, Ark., his birth occurring in 1854, and is a son of Peter P. and Annie A. (Gregg) Van Hoose, the father a native of the Blue-Grass State and the mother of Alabama. The parents were married in Washington County, Ark., and there the father died in 1865. He was a lawyer for many years and a man of considerable prominence. He served in the Confederate army and was on Masonic parole at Springfield, Mo., at the time of his death. He was a very prominent Mason. The mother is still living and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her father, John Gregg, died in Marshall, Tex. James H. Van Hoose was the eldest of six children born to his parents. He moved to Marshall, Tex., with his mother in 1869 and from there to Shreveport, La., in 1870. He received his education at Marshall and Shreveport, and was married in 1882 to Miss Anna White, a native of

Shreveport and the daughter of Reuben and Martha White. She died on February 22, 1890, and left three children. Mr. Van Hoose is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and socially is a member of the K. of P., Kalantha Lodge, Shreveport; L. of H., Magnolia Lodge, and K. of H.

Capt. R. T. Vinson, mayor Shreveport, La. There is one man within the limits of this parish whose name, it might be said, is a household word with the people residing therein, for his long residence here and his intimate association with its various material and official affairs have gained for him an extensive acquaintance. Such a one is Capt. R. T. Vinson, mayor of Shreveport, La. He owes his nativity to Assumption Parish, La., his birth occurring on July 23, 1842, and is a son of James B. Vinson, an old resident of the parish of Assumption, and a large sugar planter. The father was born in Gallatin, Tenn., as was also the mother, whose maiden name was Miss Lucy T. Harper. She was a lineal descendant of Randolph Tucker, and her ancestors were in the early wars. The Vinson family is of English and Scotch-Irish origin. The parents of Capt. Vinson emigrated to Louisiana in about 1832, settled in St. Mary's Parish, and there resided for many years. The father had emigrated to Louisiana when but eighteen years of age, worked his way up, purchased a sugar plantation, and then returned to Tennessee for a wife. After residing in St. Mary's Parish some time, he sold his lands in that parish and purchased in the parish of Assumption, where he resided until 1863; he then refuged to Caddo Parish, on account of the Federals being in possession. He was the owner of a large number of slaves and three large sugar plantations. He always took a deep interest in politics, but never aspired to office. He was a man of fine social qualities, and entertained a great many friends. He was in partnership with Col. W. H. Sparks for some time. He is now living in Nashville, Tenn., is seventy-six years old, and is unusually active for his age. He is the father of four living children: R. W., Alice, Lillie (wife of John Harper, of Jefferson, Tex.), and our subject. The mother died in August, 1864. Capt. R. T. Vinson, the second of the above-mentioned children, at

tained his growth in Assumption Parish, received his education in Centenary College, Jackson, La., and volunteered in the Confederate army when in his junior year. He organized a battery, carried it into Missouri, and afterward resigned on account of ill health. The battery was afterward commanded by Capt. Barrett. After recovering from the measles he enlisted in Washington Artillery, Fifth Company, of New Orleans. He then obtained a leave of absence, came home, and was subsequently promoted to the position of captain of artillery of Shreveport department. He surrendered at Marshall, Tex., in 1865. After the war he went to Bossier Parish and engaged in planting, which occupation he still follows, owning a valuable plantation just across the river from Shreveport. He was president of the police jury of Caddo Parish for four years, and was also a member of Bossier Police Jury while residing in that parish. He was elected mayor of Shreveport to fill the vacancy of Mr. Currie, and was elected unanimously. The Captain has always taken an active interest in politics, and is a hard worker for his party. He is agreeable and pleasant in his intercourse with all, and has a host of warm friends. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P., the A. O. U. W. and the Red Men. He has represented the K. of P. at the Grand Lodge in nearly every session since its organization. He is now a member of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. His marriage was consummated on August 4, 1864, to Miss Sallie Hill, a native of Tennessee, and they have two children living: Ada and Allen. Mrs. Vinson and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church.

W. H. Wise, of the firm of Wise & Herndon, counselors-at-law of Shreveport, La., has become well known throughout the State as one of her leading and brilliant attorneys. The profession of law is one of the most momentous and important of human callings, and the man who assumes its practice takes upon himself weighty responsibilities, and although it brings into play the most brilliant talents, the most extensive knowledge, the strongest sentiments, moral, spiritual and material, its power for good or evil is vast and invincible. The honor of the above-mentioned firm is above criticism,

and the ability of its members places it in the front rank of the Louisiana bar. Mr. Wise, the senior member of the firm, was born in Caddo Parish, La., in July, 1843, his parents being Dr. J. S. and Louisa (George) Wise, natives of Virginia and Louisiana, respectively. In 1837 the former came to Louisiana, and located in Shreveport, but soon after returned to his former home and was married in 1840, bringing his wife back to this place with him, but settling in Greenwood, at that time a rival town of Shreveport. He practiced the "healing art" in that village until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and afterward proved a physician of exceptional ability, and was at all times an active member of society. His widow survives him, having borne seven children, six of whom are now living. W. H. Wise is the eldest of their children, and was reared in Caddo Parish, but during his early manhood was put in Hampton Sidney College of Virginia, where he remained until he graduated in 1861. He immediately and warmly espoused the Southern cause and enlisted in what was known as Richardson's battalion, a Virginian command, and served until the surrender, acting as lieutenant a portion of the time. He took an active part in all the principal engagements in which his regiments participated and after the war was over and he returned home he began the study of law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced in Shreveport, and here his ability has been duly recognized, and he has served as district attorney of the First Judicial District of Louisiana, and in 1878 was elected to represent Caddo Parish in the General Assembly of the State. He discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and distinguished himself as a legislator of sound views, and his admirable and forcible way of presenting them. In 1878 the firm of Wise & Herndon was formed, and both gentlemen are admirably adapted to honorably prosecute this most exalted of professions. They combine a knowledge of law, a power of advocacy and elocution, a high sense of propriety, character and prudence second to none, and their extensive practice and wealth is but a

natural result of their individual and confederate action. Mr. Wise was married in 1870, to Miss Lina Crowder, a native of Georgia, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: W. H., Jr., and Caro. Mr. Wise is a Mason, a member of the K. of P., and he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the convention that met in Chicago in 1884, and nominated Cleveland for the presidency, and he has been an active member of the city council of Shreveport.

William E. Wasson has been justice of the peace of the Third Ward for the past ten years, and as a citizen of prominence and influence ranks among the first of the county. He was born in Caddo Parish on February 6, 1845, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Jewett) Wasson, who were born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., and in Johnson County, Ark., respectively, but both died in this parish, he on August 30, 1862, at the age of sixty-two years, and she in 1852, aged forty-five years. The father received his literary education in his native State, and also studied medicine in a college of Nashville, moving afterward to Arkansas and settling in Johnson County. After remaining there for some time he came to Caddo Parish, La., locating first at Summergrove and later at Greenwood, which at that time was a more promising place than Shreveport, and was one of the first physicians of this region, remaining here until his death. His practice soon extended over a wide region, and his services were called into requisition in Texas as well as Louisiana. He was a Whig as long as that party was in existence, and inherited Welsh and Scotch blood of his ancestors. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and to their union a family of five children were born, three of whom lived to maturity, the subject of this sketch being the second child that grew up. A younger brother, Charles E., is the editor of a paper in Riverside, Cal., and an older brother, August C., who died in this parish, was a planter. William E. Wasson received his education in the college at Sulphur Springs, Tenn., but on April 25, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Louisiana Infantry, and

after being with this regiment sixteen months, he was mustered out, and joined Denson's cavalry, and was in the Trans-Mississippi Department until the close of the war. While east of the river he was in Virginia, and took part in the engagement at Malvern Hill, and after coming west of the river was at Helena, Little Rock, and was in numerous skirmishes and raids. Although captured at Poplar Bluff he managed to make his escape at the end of ten days at Collin's Mill. After a hard service of nearly four years, he came to Caddo Parish and commenced farming on a small plantation, and by good management has become the owner of 7,240 acres, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. In 1888 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has held the office, by re-election, up to the present time. February 24, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Wasson, widow of his older brother, she being a daughter of C. Sullivan. She was born in Alabama, and by her first husband became the mother of three children: Neaque, Ardinia and Charles. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Mason, a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in his political views is a Democrat.

Capt. Peter Youree, capitalist, Shreveport, La. Capt. Peter Youree was born in Lafayette County, Mo., April 23, 1843, and is a son of P. E. and M. M. (Zimmerman) Youree, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. The parents emigrated to Missouri about 1830, and located in Lafayette County, where they were among the pioneers. The father followed merchandising at Waverly, Mo., for many years, and received his final summons in Tennessee. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Sumner County, Tenn. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living. Capt. Peter Youree attained his growth and received his education in

Lafayette County, Mo., and early became familiar with the mercantile business in his father's store. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Gordon's regiment, and served until the surrender. He was wounded twice, once at Shiloh and again at Helena by gunshots, being taken care of by friends. He went back as a private, and the latter part of the war commanded Company I. of Slayback's regiment. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, and served the Confederacy faithfully and well. He came to Shreveport with his company, and surrendered there in 1865. He had not a dollar to his name, and as the Captain graphically remarked, "It was a ground-hog case," and he was obliged to stay here. He began life over again, entered a store as a clerk, and continued to fill that position for several years. He finally embarked in the mercantile business for himself, and this he carried on for about five years, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business. He has more business property and residences than any man in Shreveport. He owned the Shreveport Street Railway for several years, and is one of the prominent men of the city. He is a member of the police jury of Caddo Parish, and is a member of the Confederate Association. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Bettie Scott, of Scottsville, Tex., by whom he has two children: W. S. and Susie R. The Captain has one of the finest residences in the city, and everything about the place indicates ease and plenty. He owns the Phoenix Hotel, the style and plan of architecture being original with him. Mrs. Youree comes from sturdy ancestors on both sides of the house. Her father, Col. W. T. Scott, served his State long and faithfully in many positions, and her maternal grandfather, Capt. W. P. Rose, figured in a distinguished manner during the war between the Regulators and Moderators in Texas.

SURNAME INDEX

[A name may appear more than once on a page.]

AARON	ALSTON, 31	ASHMORE
Sarah, 53	ALSTON	J. K., 14
ABERNATHY	J. H., 27	ASHTON
Nancy, 63	Spence A., 23	Dr., 38
ABNER	S. A., 28	James G., 9
Harriet, 86	ANDERSON	James S., 9, 12
Zachariah, 86	S. S., 15	J. S., 12
ABRAMS	ANDREOLA	William Whitcraft, 19
Frances, 67	C., 36	ATOWAY
ADAMS	ANDREWS	Elisha, 11
Mr., 22	J. A., 14	E., 11
Samuel, 16	ANDRIOLA	ATTAWAY
W. B., 13	C., 27	Elisha, 89
W. H., 13	ANSLEY	Eusabia, 89
ALBAN	R. D., 20	J. M., 20
George, 21	APPLEGATE	AUHREN
John, 21	Sam, 21	Tony, 38
ALBORN	ARDIS, 29	AULERS
George, 26	ARDIS	Henry, 36
ALDEN	Col. C. H., 40, 41	AUSTIN, 8
Mr., 8	C. H., 30, 31, 67	AUSTIN
ALEXANDER, 31	J. B., 27, 31, 36, 41	Ed M., 16
ALEXANDER	Louisa NAIL, 40	George, 7
Col. George D., 91, 92	Matthias, 40	George A., 7
Dr. John S., 40	Susan R., 55	G. A., 7
J. M., 13	ARINGTON	Miss, 30
T., 9, 40	Willis A., 10	
ALISON	ARMSTEAD	BACON
Dr. L., 40	Rev., 33	John, 27, 36
Dr. (A. J.) Hartwell, 40	Samuel, 12	John S., 36
Hartwell, 20	ARMSTRONG	J. S., 37
Jacob, 40	Elizabeth STEPHENS, 89	BADLEY
ALLEN	John, 39	Henrietta, 94
Col. H. W., 59	Mrs., 90	BAER, 30
Dr., 29	T. H., 11	BAER
Dr. J. W., 38	ARNAUD	L., 28
Dr. T. J., 37	Rev. C., 34	Mrs. M., 30
Ethan George, 20	ARNOLD	M., 28
Gen., 41	James R., 21	BAHR
Gov. Henry W., 12	James W., 16	L., 37
H. E., 14	Jennie, 87	BALL, 42
John Walter, 19	ARTHUR	BALL
J. C., 14	President, 56	Carrie, 42
J. W., 20, 39	ASH	Ed, 41
Maj. V. S., 16	Mr., 21	Edward, 42
N. S., 36	ASHER	Fred, 16
Thomas Jefferson, 20	P. L., 36	Harriet HOWARD, 41
Thomas J., 12	S. M., 35	BARD
T. J., 20, 39	ASHLEY	Dr. Samuel, 17
T. M., 38	Henry, 22	BARES
ALLWINE, 28	S., 22	A. L., 36

BARKER
 B. , 13
 B. P. , 16, 38
 R. P. , 36
 BARLOW
 Narcissus, 62
 Thomas, 62
 BARNHILL
 John D. , 24
 BARRETT, 13
 BARRETT
 Capt. , 95
 T. C. , 9
 W. G. , 17
 BARRIER
 F. , 36
 BARRON
 Isaac, 27, 36
 I. , 37
 BASCH, 30
 BASS
 Sarah, 70
 BATES
 Mrs. Sarah C. , 45
 BATTLE
 A. D. , 13, 14, 18
 Col. , 14
 Col. A. D. , 18
 Col. H. J. G. , 17, 18
 Henry J. G. , 7
 H. J. , 11, 14, 17, 26
 W. W. , 18, 28, 38
 BAYERSDORFFER
 W. J. , 36
 BEAIRD
 Jeremiah H. , 42
 Joseph, 42, 45
 J. H. , 43
 Mary C. MORRELL, 42
 William J. , 42
 BEALL
 J. Clinton, 7, 26
 J. C. , 9, 10, 14, 26
 BEALLE
 Thomas F. , 14
 BEAR
 M. , 27
 BEARD
 Capt. , 13
 Capt. J. H. , 14
 Jerry H. , 21
 Joseph, 11
 BECK
 W. C. , 13
 BECKHAM
 F. G. , 14
 BECKWITH
 Samuel, 14
 BELCHER
 James C. , 43
 James M. , 43
 Mary Frances NESLEY, 43
 Mr. , 43
 BELL, 12
 BELL
 A. , 28
 Capt. T. F. , 20
 T. F. , 9
 BELNAP
 S. E. , 25
 BENJAMIN
 Samuel, 37
 S. , 36
 BENNETT, 24, 32
 BENNETT
 Artemas, 8
 Artemis, 32
 Mrs. , 25
 William S. , 24
 BENNICK
 G. E. , 15
 BENTON
 E. B. , 9
 Henry J. , 6
 BERCHER
 A. , 35
 BERENSTEIN
 Michael, 28
 BERGMAN
 J. A. , 36
 BERNSTEIN
 Julius, 36
 M. , 36
 BERRY
 C. R. , 8
 Mrs. , 90
 BERTRAND
 G. B. , 28, 30
 BESCK, 29
 BEYNON
 John, 14
 BICKHAM
 B. H. , 20
 B. R. , 79
 Sarah L. A. , 79
 BIGART
 L. J. , 35
 BIGGS
 Samuel W. , 26
 BILLIU
 David Hall, 19
 Dr. D. H. , 36
 D. H. , 36
 M. , 34
 BLACK
 George, 36
 W. R. , 19
 BLACKBURN
 Charles Hinton, 20
 Dr. G. E. , 39
 Gideon Emmons, 19
 BLACKWELL
 W. W. , 12, 14
 BLAKE
 Rev. Dr. , 72
 BLAKELY
 Susan, 75
 BLANCHARD, 40
 BLANCHARD
 Congressman, 30
 N. C. , 9, 12, 13, 31
 BLOCKER
 William J. , 10
 BLUDWORTH
 Harriet A. , 84
 Jane, 90
 Milton, 84
 BLUM
 Eli, 36, 37
 BLUNT
 Alex, 5
 BOARMAN
 Aleck, 10, 14, 26
 Judge Aleck, 9
 BOATNER
 C. J. , 9
 BOAZMAN
 James D. , 27
 J. D. , 30
 William, 28
 BODENHEIMER
 L. , 37
 BOGEL
 Amos Graves, 44
 August J. , 43, 44
 A. H. , 36
 A. J. , 29, 30, 35, 36
 Edward, 44
 Gillitzen N. , 44
 Jessie, 44
 Julia VOGEL, 43
 Nicholas C. , 43
 William W. , 43
 Woodworth W. , 44

BOGGS	BOSSIER	BROOKS - cont.
J., 35	L. D., 10	Jehial, 24
BOISSEAU, 3	S., 11	BROWING, 29
BOISSEAU	BOSWORTH	BROWING
Capt. Joseph, 25, 44	Col, 30	R., 28
Elizabeth S., 44	BOURQUIN, 28	BROWN, 17
James, 31, 44	BOURQUIN	BROWN
James H., 44	G. A., 16	Cornelius, 3
Joseph, 3, 27, 28, 57	Jules, 27	Harriet, 42
Joseph Jr., 44	BOWLES	Henry, 42
Jos., 74	J. M., 39	H. D., 13
Julia RIVES, 44	BOYCE	J. H., 28
Miss Josephine E., 44	Judge, 10	Mary Ann, 72
Nettie P., 44	Judge Henry, 6, 7	Miss Mollie H., 42
Richard W., 44	BOYD	Pamelia, 73
Richie W., 44	Col. Thomas D., 19	William, 14
Robert C., 44	BOYNKIR	BROWNING
William, 44	Mr., 21	J. E., 13
BOITZ	BOZEMAN	W. D., 13
Charles, 36	J. D., 36	BRUNER
BOND	BRADFORD	Capt. W. I., 16
Jennie, 81	Nancy, 21	W. I., 27, 39
BONEY	W. R., 13	BRUNNER
William, 13	BRADSHAW	W. I., 30
William J., 5	Capt., 22	BRYAN
W., 35	BRANTLEY	J. D., 34
W. G., 9	Lizzie, 79	Mrs. E. J., 60
BONIPET, 29	BRAUER	BRYCE
BONIPET	William, 36	Elder John, 32
M., 37	BRAUNIG	John, 26
BONNER	A., 36	BUCKALEW
Capt. Thomas S., 45	Heyman, 36	W. F., 37
Marcus A., 44	H., 38	BUCKELEW
Martha CLEVELAND, 45	S., 36	N. T., 28
Miss Mary G., 45	BREAUX	N. W., 28
BOODER	J. A., 19	BUCKNER, 3, 44
B. J., 37	BRECKINRIDGE, 12	BUCKNER
BOONE	BREMOND	Gen., 39
Rev. R. M., 18	E. L., 32	R. T., 7, 11, 12
BOOTH	BRENT	Simon B., 39
Andrew B., 45	Gen., 39	BUGG
Augustine Rue, 20	BREZEAL	Q. T., 34
A. N., 45	Canon, 88	BULLARD
A. R., 35, 36	BRICKNELL	Charles A., 6
Dr. A. R., 45	J. W., 14	Henry A., 10
Jewett, 45	BRIGGS	Judge, 7
J. J., 41	S. W., 26	BURCH
Mr. & Mrs., 46	BRISTOL	Hettie, 80
Susan A. REEDER, 45	W. H., 9, 18	Jesse, 80
William S., 45	BROADWELL	BURKE
BOOTY	W. A., 21	Sallie, 75
J. A., 16, 28	BRODWARD	Sarah, 75
BOSCH	O. T., 24	William, 75
John, 36	BROOKS	BURNS
BOSLEY, 21	Capt. W. T., 32	R. B., 27

BURNSIDES

Robert, 10

BURRUSS

Emily, 58

Eunice E., 58

Rev. John C., 58

BURT

Frances, 56

BUSBY

Joseph, 33

BUTLER

Albert, 3

BUTLER. L. L., 14

BYLAND

Thomas, 27, 30

BYRNS

Rhoda, 79

CAHN

C. C., 35

H., 36

Simon, 36

CAIN

Frank, 16

John, 6

Robert, 14

CALAHAN

Thomas, 8

CALDWELL

John, 27, 46

John C., 46

J., 29

Martha A., 62

Mary REICHERTER, 46

S., 35

CALHOUN

A. C., 19

John Caldwell, 19

R. A., 36

CALLAHAN

D. M., 9

Elizabeth, 62

CALLOPY

Ellen, 69

CALVERT

John, 46, 47

J. H., 17, 46, 47, 65

Mrs. Anna L., 55

Nancy GALTNEY, 46

William, 46

CAMPBELL

Judge, 6, 7

Judge James G., 6

Lucretia, 65

Mrs. Don, 3

CANBY

Gen., 15

Gen. E. R. S., 60

CANE, 24

CANE

James H., 5, 10, 24, 25

CARNES

R. S., 17, 26

CARR

Judge John B., 7

CARROW

Jordan S., 11

J. S., 10

CARTER

Anna S., 56

Bettie C., 48

Ephraim, 47

Everet H., 48

Foster, 48

Harry B., 48

Hulcey, 48

Judge L. E., 47

Leon M., 48

Lieut., 44

L. E., 20, 30, 39

L. M., 27, 32

Mary A. DEDMAN, 47

Rainey, 48

W. R., 24, 25

CARVER

M. H., 9

CASE

W. W., 26

CASPARIS

L., 30

CATES

Lieut. R. P., 8

R. P., 8

CAWTHORN

J. D., 9, 13

CHAMBERLAIN, 29

CHAMBERLAIN

O. L., 28

CHAMBLISS

Horastio, 10

CHANSE

Jake, 27

CHAPMAN

Robert, 29

S. M., 8, 9, 12

CHASE, 30

CHASE

Anna G., 48

Elizabeth FLOWER, 48

George E., 48

CHASE - cont.

Thomas B., 31, 36, 48, 49, 57

Thomas P., 34

T. B., 16, 17, 22, 27, 35, 36, 37, 39

T. P., 37

William F., 48

W. F., 27, 35

CHEATEM

Green K., 21

CHIFILLE

F., 14

CHRISTIAN

J. C., 21

J. M., 14

CLARK

C. B., 12

Dr. A. F., 26

CLARKE

Ambrose Francis, 19

Irene, 63

CLAY

David M. Jr., 49

Dr. D. M., 16, 38, 49, 56

Fannie H., 49

Henry, 5

CLEVELAND

Gen. William, 45

John, 45

Martha, 45

CLINE

Helen S., 49

CLOSE

J., 13

COATS

James, 39

COBAR, 25

COCKLIN, 28

COHEN

M., 36, 38

COLE

Ferne, 50

Hettie, 50

Hon. R. T., 49

Jennie NOEL, 80

John, 73

J. R., 73

Miss C. A., 73

Noah A., 73

Noah B., 49, 50

Pallie, 50

P. L., 67

Rosa, 50

COLE - cont.
R. T., 13, 28, 31,
67, 80
R. T. Jr., 50
Wealthy, 50, 73
Wealthy TAYLOR, 49

COLLIER
Daridley, 77
F. P., 77
Sallie P., 77

COLLINS
G. E., 10

COLQUITT
Ava Ann LEE, 50
George, 50
George A., 50
G. A., 13
Joseph E., 50
Robert, 50
Walter, 4

COMPTON
Dr., 80
Sudie, 80
T. G., 17, 30

CONE
C. H., 38

CONWAY
Anna, 82
Eugene, 27
Mary W., 75
Mrs., 29

COOK, 78

COOK
L., 27

COOKE
Robert, 26

COOLEY
T. M., 17

COOPER
David, 36
J. M., 36
Levi, 27
Mrs. Thomas, 51
Simon, 36
W. C., 28

COPELAND
Miss Maud T., 34

COPE
W. C., 19

CORBETT
John, 17

CORMUCK
Anna E., 54
Joseph, 54

COTY
Dr. H. C., 50, 51
Henry Colquett, 20
Mabel, 51
Mary McDONALD, 50
Richard, 51
Thomas D., 50
Thomas D. Jr., 51

COZART
L. M., 20

CRAIG
Emmet D., 8
Emmett D., 14, 35

CRAIGE
Miss Mary J., 15

CRAIN, 28

CRAIN
Capt., 13
Capt. L. P., 7
E. J., 32
L. P., 26, 31
L. S., 23, 29, 32, 36
Madam Jessie, 29
M. S., 9, 28, 29, 36
R. C., 9, 18
W. O., 8

CRANDALL
Col. F. M., 16

CRANE
Charles W., 28
M. D. C., 25
W. O., 7

CRAWFORD
L. Z., 13
W. A., 32

CRAWLEY
John B., 24

CRESSWELL, 8

CRESSWELL
David, 10
Judge, 7
Judge David, 7

CROMWELL, 93

CROMWELL
T. B., 11
T. S., 11

CROOKS
Capt. Ben, 21
James, 21

CROOM
Calvin B., 51
Calvin S., 51
Charles, 51
Isaac, 51
Olive GODWIN, 51

CROOM - cont.
W. H. B., 51

CROSS
Kimball A., 8

CROWDER
Elizabeth OGILVIE, 51
George, 15, 52
Lina, 96
Walter J., 13
William B., 51
William J., 51, 52
W. J., 37
W. S., 14

CROWELL
Moses, 26
Moses H., 26

CULP
S. W. S., 14, 27

CUMMING
P. W. H., 13, 28

CUMMINGS
P. W. H., 27, 28
R. C., 12

CURRIE
Andrew, 17, 26, 28
ANDREW Jr., 52
A., 18

Hon. A., 52
James, 52
Mary B., 52
Mary GRIFFIN, 52
Mayor, 26, 38
Michael, 52
Mr., 95

CURRY
Edward, 93
Mary TILLINGHAST, 93

CURTIS
John Sidney, 20

CUSHMAN, 7

CUTLIFF
R. A., 11

DALPINO, 28
DALZELL
W. T. D., 35

DANER
J. W., 27

DASHIELL
W. H., 26

DAUGHERTY
F. A., 35

DAVES
Joel T., 35

DAVION
 Pere, 4
 DAVIS
 Capt. J. R., 21
 Gen. Reuben, 47
 Jane, 26
 Jefferson, 44, 54
 J. T., 35
 Michael E., 10
 M. E., 24, 26
 William, 5, 13
 DAWS
 R., 27
 DAWSON
 William T., 6
 DAY
 S. P., 13
 DE FREES
 Mary, 89
 DEAL
 Charles, 36
 C. H., 36
 DEBACH
 W. W., 14
 DEDMAN
 Mary A., 47
 DELLENBERGER
 H., 36
 DeMARRE
 J., 14
 DEMITT
 Mrs. Evaline, 82
 DeMONTAGNY
 Vicar-Gen., 4
 DENEGRE
 Mr., 30
 DENHAM
 Frank, 36
 DENISON
 Capt., 46
 DENNIS
 E. L., 27
 Hiram Smith, 19
 DENSON
 Capt. W. B., 15
 W. B., 14
 DeOLNIO
 Pere Andrew, 4
 DeSOTO, 4
 DeSOTO
 Zagal, 2, 4
 DEVOE
 W. R., 13
 DEWING
 W. T., 16

DICK
 A., 36
 Lewis, 20
 DICKENSON
 John, 27
 DICKEY
 Fines Jackson, 20
 DICKINSON
 Mrs. John, 28
 DICKSON
 Annie, 53
 B. S., 11
 J.O., 53
 Michael A., 53
 Mrs. George, 51
 Samuel Augustus, 20
 S. A., 53
 William Lipscomb, 19
 W. L., 53
 DILLARD
 L., 13, 17
 DILLENBERG
 Henry, 37
 DILLENBERGER
 Henry, 28
 DILLINGER
 Jacob, 74
 James, 31
 DILLINGHAM
 Mary E., 70
 DILLON
 John J., 30
 J. J., 30
 DOCKERY
 Mr., 22
 T. P., 22
 DOLL
 H. F., 74
 H. T., 31
 DONNELL
 Robert, 29
 DOREY
 Joseph Tabor, 20
 DOTEY
 W. E., 22
 DOUGHERTY
 W. H., 19
 DOUGLAS, 12
 DRANE
 Rev., 30
 DREUX
 Charley, 59
 DREW
 Harman A., 8
 Harmon A., 7

DREYFUS
 S. G., 31
 DREYFUSS
 Albert, 54
 Anetta, 54
 Bella LEVI, 54
 Bertha, 53
 Henry, 54
 H., 14
 Isaac, 53
 Jules, 13, 37, 53, 54
 J., 27, 38
 Samuel, 36, 37, 53
 S. G., 30, 32, 37, 67
 DRYFUSS, 28
 DRYFUSS
 Henry, 30, 53
 Sarah AARON, 53
 DUBOIS
 Mary A., 5
 DUBOSE
 Jules, 37
 DUDLEY
 Moses, 36
 DUGAN
 Phillip, 29
 DUNCAN
 James W., 12
 J. W., 9
 J.W., 9
 W. J., 8
 DUNN
 Capt. Aleck, 21
 Capt. John, 21
 DUNNINGTON
 Col., 52
 DURHAM
 J. B., 3, 37
 O. L., 14
 DURR, 3
 DYSON
 Leonard, 39

EDGAR
 Dr. Theo, 86
 EDGERLY
 Dan W., 10
 EDING
 Gen., 55
 EDWARDS
 Capt. Ruth, 21
 Larkin, 24
 EGAN
 Anna E. CORMUCK, 54
 Dr. Bartholomew, 54

EGAN - cont.
 Dr. J. C., 36, 54, 55
 Dr. W. L., 39, 55
 James Cronan, 19
 James C., 10, 16
 J. C., 17
 Lavina, 55
 Lieut. J. C., 16
 Miss M. C., 55
 William B., 10
 William B. G., 55
 William Lucius, 20
 W. B., 8, 9
 W. L., 20
 EICHLER
 Mrs., 90
 ELDER, 73
 ELDER
 David, 15
 D. J., 3, 12
 ELLIOTT
 Sudie NOEL, 80
 W. A., 80
 ELLIS, 13
 ELLIS
 John W., 55
 J. J., 55
 Margaret SANDERS, 55
 ELSNER
 J. C., 82
 ELSTNER, 3, 13
 ELSTNER
 Anna, 56
 Anna S. CARTER, 56
 Elvina, 56
 John C., 13, 35
 Joseph C., 56
 J. C., 27
 Marcia, 56
 M. C., 9, 10, 55, 56
 William H., 56
 W. H., 56
 ELTSNER
 John C., 23
 M. C., 36
 EMMETT
 Robert, 54
 Thomas, 54
 ENDERS
 William, 29
 ENDRES
 William, 17
 ENOS
 A. A., 28

EPPE
 B. F., 3
 EPPS
 B. F., 5, 6
 ERWIN
 James, 5
 J. M. F., 9
 ESTES
 Dr. M., 17
 ETTRIDGE
 Thomas, 6
 EUBANKS
 Caleb, 6
 EVANS
 C. E., 35
 Rev. C. F., 16
 EVERETT
 James, 8
 FAGAN, 15, 77
 FALCONER, 1
 FARMER
 J. L., 19
 FARRAR
 J. S. J., 5
 FARRIS
 James, 39
 Nat, 32
 FERRY
 William H., 16
 FIELD
 Mahan, 36
 FIGGERS
 W. B., 70
 FILLIQUIER
 L. B., 38
 FILLMORE, 78
 FINK
 Joe, 28
 FISHER
 Levi Hill, 20
 FITZPATRICK
 T. J., 26
 FLANAGAN
 T. A., 9, 37
 FLEISHMAN
 E. R., 19
 FLEMING
 W. H., 10
 FLORSHEIM
 Henry, 27
 H., 30, 31, 37, 67
 FLOURNOY
 A., 10
 A. Jr., 22

FLOURNOY - cont.
 Dr. A., 11, 22
 Kemp, 20
 Maj. C., 16
 FLOWER
 Elizabeth, 48
 FLOWERS
 Elizabeth, 88
 FLY
 Benjamin, 93
 Hattie Lewis, 93
 FORD
 Amelia, 73
 Amelia Enid, 57
 Cornelia NICHOLSON, 57
 Dr. T. G., 38, 53, 56
 Frances BURT, 56
 John, 27, 56
 John G. McWilliams, 57
 Judge J. M., 22, 56, 73
 J. M., 10, 11
 Rosa, 57
 R. W., 28, 30
 Samuel, 11, 57
 S. N., 32, 35
 Thomas Griffin, 19
 T. G., 12, 36
 Virginia, 57
 W. P., 9, 20, 31,
 36, 38, 57
 FORDYCE
 Col., 22
 S. W., 22
 FORNEY
 Gen., 15
 FORTSON
 Capt. J. L., 16
 E. R., 20
 W. T., 5
 FORY
 Alice, 60
 FOSTER
 Capt. C. J., 57, 58
 C. J., 13, 14, 20
 Flavel, 58
 James M., 58
 J. B., 34
 J. M., 13, 20
 Mary HOLLINGSWORTH, 58
 FOWLER
 Charles N., 57
 FREDERICK
 Philip, 39
 FRICHELL
 Manuel, 39

FRISBY	GILBERT	GORDON - cont.
John, 14	John S., 10	S. F., 35
FROST, 7	GILES	GOSMAN
FROST	Gov., 54	F. H., 39
Attorney, 7	GILFILLAN	GOSSMAN
John William, 6	R., 30	F. H., 36
FULLILOVE	GILL	GRABILL
J. H., 13, 20, 29	Edward, 36	Jacob D., 20
FULTON	John L., 27	GRAGARD
V. L., 37	J. L., 16	J. J., 30
GAILICK	GILLILAND, 17	GRAHAM
Mrs. Sarah J., 50	GILLILAND	Capt. John, 21
GAINES	B. F., 19	GRAVES
John, 8	John F., 18	C. N., 14
GALL	John H., 19	GRAY
Jacob, 16	J. H., 18	Aurilla S., 92
GALTNEY	GILLIS	Charles, 74
Nancy, 46	C. S., 14	Dr., 39
GAMABLIN	GILLISPIE	Dr. R. A., 38
Martha A. SCOGIN, 58	Angie A., 63	George, 39
GAMBLE	GILMER	Georgiana, 74
John A., 10	David, 28	Louisa, 74
J. A., 10	Robert L., 24, 25	Robert Archibald, 19
GAMBLIN	R. L., 11	Susan, 91
John, 59	T. M., 11, 28, 30	GREEN
J. S., 58	GILMORE	Gen., 39
Thomas, 58	Capt., 14	John G., 6
GARDNER	Col. J. B., 16	GREENELATT
Narcissa, 61	I. B., 50	Dr., 33
GARY	James B., 25	GREGG
Thomas D., 10, 26	J. B., 26, 27, 28, 30	Annie A., 94
GATHER	GINGRAS	Annie Fort, 52
Mrs. Isella M., 61	J., 38	C. W., 34, 37
GEISSE	GLEADNEY	H. L., 37
Clara G., 69	Gertrude, 43	John, 94
GENTILE	Mary M., 43	Mrs. H. L., 37
Father, 34	Miss Elizabeth R., 43	Nathan, 28
GEORGE	GLOVER	N., 13, 27, 31, 35, 74
A. B., 10	D. H., 14	GRENEAUX
B. W., 11	GODWIN	C. E., 24
Dr., 28	Olive, 51	GRIFFIN
Louisa, 96	GOLDBERG	Mary, 52
Mrs., 29	R., 37	S. P., 3, 16
W. W., 25, 26	GOLDSMITH	GRIGGSBY, 28
GEORGE. W. W., 26	M. J., 37	GRIM
GERGAUD	GOOCH	L. P., 16, 28
Father, 33	John L., 26	L. R., 17
GIBBS	John S., 19	GRIMES
Miss, 34	GOODWIN	James, 8
GIBSON	J. E., 19	GRISBY
C. W., 13	GORDNER	A. M., 25
Levi, 8	S., 37	John, 25
R. S., 78	GORDON	L. K., 25
	Isaac, 83	GRISWOLD, 11
	Nancy C., 82	

GRISWOLD
C. R., 11, 26

GRONER
L., 36

GROSJEAN
Agnes, 60
Alice, 60
Frank, 60
George, 60
Laurens, 60
Mattie Grace, 60
V., 16, 18, 36, 59, 60

GRUBBS
R. A., 27

GUERRE
Jules, 27

GUERRO
Jules, 28

GUILL
Elizabeth Sophia, 59
Josiah, 59
Margaret HUGHES, 59
Mary C., 59

GUNBY
Judge A. A., 19

GUNTHER
George, 28

GUSTIN
L., 16

HACKETT
Rev. J. H., 16
William H., 11

HADEN
W. C., 27

HAGOOD, 73

HAILE
Mrs., 34

HALES
Mrs. Eliza, 51
Mrs. E. R., 51

HALL
Dr. John, 62
Dwight, 38
D. S., 12, 13
D. S., 13
H. G., 9, 10
S. C., 13
T. P., 10

HALT
Mary P., 86
Rosannah HERBERT, 86
Thomas, 86

HAMILTON, 28, 30, 78

HAMILTON
Dr. D. B., 74
Jeanette V., 65
Jessie, 85
John, 60
J. C., 24, 34, 35, 60
Katie E., 60
Miss Harriet L., 41
Miss Theo, 74
Robert, 5
Virginia JOHNSON, 60
W. B., 35, 38
W. E., 24, 34, 37,
60, 61

HANSBOROUGH
P. C., 25, 26

HARDEE
Gen., 93

HARDWICK
Dr. J. W., 11
Joel W., 7

HARDY
C. W., 18, 19

HARGROVE
Capt. H. H., 13, 18
Capt. J. L., 16
Elizabeth LEGGETT, 61
Hardy H., 61
H. H., 35
J. L., 9, 35
Maj. J. L., 61
Reuben M., 61
Zach, 35
Zach B., 61

HARPER
John, 95
Lillie VINSON, 95
Lucy T., 95
William, 36

HARRALSON
Silas, 6

HARRELL
R. H., 13

HARRIS
Ann, 71
Elizabeth CALLAHAN, 62
John B., 62
John H., 62
J. P., 8, 14

HARRISON, 86

HARRISON
Dr. John R. R., 62
Elizabeth RIEVE, 62
Willoughby, 62
W. K., 14

HARROLL
R. R., 4

HART
E. C., 44
J. L., 15

HARTWELL
Jesse, 40

HASS
Jacob, 13
James, 30
Nathan, 8

HATCH
Frank T., 26
F. T., 10

HAUGHTON
M. W., 16

HAUSSABRUNK, 31

HAWLEY
R. B., 27

HAY
Mrs., 34
Rev. Joseph, 14

HAYDEN
H., 15

HAZARD
R. T., 35

HAZLETT
C. W. U., 10

HEAD
S. C., 12, 13, 14, 16

HEARSEY
Maj. H. J., 18

HEATH
J. T., 8

HEATH. J. T., 8

HECOX
J. A., 14
Warren, 13

HEFFNER
W., 9

HEINE
A. L., 27
D. C., 37

HELM
W. D., 24

HELME
Rev. S. P., 34

HELPMAN
Alice F., 63
Beulah I., 63
D. C., 63
Irene CLARKE, 63
Irvin L. Jr., 63
I. L., 62, 63
Luther, 63

HELPMAN - cont.

Martin, 63
 Martin I., 63
 Mr., 63
 Neffie Z., 63

HENDERSON

C. C., 9
 Eleanor, 69

HENDRICK

Dr. Gustavus, 63
 John, 63
 Mrs., 64
 Nancy ABERNATHY, 63
 William A., 63

HENDRICKS

Mr., 12

HENLEY

Issac, 79

HENSLEY

Rev. P. H., 34

HERBERT

Rosannah, 86

HERD

Sophronia, 92

HERNDON, 95

HERNDON

C. C., 64
 E., 10
 E. B., 9, 13, 20,
 26, 64
 E. B. Jr., 64
 James, 13
 James R., 64
 Jessie M., 64
 John, 5, 30
 John R., 64
 John W., 64
 J. R., 20
 Mary E. WOOLFOLK, 64
 William, 64, 65

HEROLD

H., 4, 36, 37
 S., 27

HERRING

Martha, 83
 Mattie, 83
 Williams G., 83

HERRON

Francis Jett, 20
 Gen, 39

HESS

Dr., 33
 E. L., 36
 Rev. E. L., 37, 38

HIBBETTE

E., 36

HICK

A. W. O., 9

HICKS, 3, 48, 60

HICKS

C. D., 18, 20, 28,
 36, 37

Frank R., 20

F. M., 27, 31, 38,
 39, 67

John N., 9, 12

J. M., 27

J. N., 36

S. B., 27, 31

S. H., 36

HILL

Sallie, 95

HILLIARD

Dr., 30

Walter, 20

HINCKLEY

Capt., 21

Col., 22

HINKLE

E. G., 16

HIRSCH

Moise, 36

N., 37

HOBES

E. D., 24

HODGE, 8

HODGE

Attorney, 8

B. L., 12

Col., 29

HODGES

C. B., 65

Gen. John L., 65

Jeanette HAMILTON, 65

John L., 28, 47, 65

L. K., 65

Marshall, 65

Mary P., 65

Mrs. Anna G. CHASE, 48

Mrs. J. B., 74

W. H., 65

HOENTHAL

S., 35

HOLLAND

D., 17

D. G., 16

HOLLINGSWORTH

Carrie LAND, 71

Col. James H., 71

HOLLINGSWORTH

Jacob, 58

James M., 13

J. M., 13, 20

Mary, 58

Samuel, 6, 10

Sarah, 6

HOLLOWAY

Capt., 85

William V., 85

HOLMES

B. A., 35

Capt. William, 68

Henry L., 7

Priscilla, 77

Rebecca, 68

Robert, 77

William, 77

W., 13

HOLT

J. W., 36

HOLZMAN

Benjamin, 38

HOOD

Mattie E., 79

HOOKS

David I., 22

HOPE

John J., 9

HORAN, 76

HORAN

John G., 16

John J., 20, 28, 39

J. J., 28, 37, 38

HORD

Amelia, 25

HOSS

Bettie, 80

Jacob, 80

HOTCHKISS

T. P., 13, 25, 35

HOTZMAN

Ben, 37

HOUSTON

George, 36

HOWELL, 3, 26, 30, 48, 60

HOWELL

H. S., 14

John N., 10, 11, 26

Joseph, 30

J. N., 26

Miss Amanda, 37

R. H., 32

Zach, 12

HUBBARD
William, 12
HUCKABY
G. W., 13
HUGG
H., 27
HUGHES
John V., 65
Lucretia CAMPBELL, 65
Margaret, 59
Samuel, 65
HUME
Joseph, 72
Mary, 72
HUMPHREY
Mrs. Rosa J., 61
HUMPHREYS
Gov., 70
HUNSICKER
Henry, 14, 30, 35
H., 11
HUNT
Dr. Randell, 57
Feve L., 38
F. L., 36
Gen. Theodore G., 57
Randell, 20
HUNTER, 89
HUNTER
A. C., 16
Mary A., 92
Mrs. O. C., 65
Samuel B., 10
Samuel S., 90
S. B., 25
Trustee, 26
HURD
Capt. C. B., 21
HUSSEY, 17
HUSTED
Capt., 22
HUTCHENS
Charles W., 19
HUTCHINSON
John B., 66
Matilda WALKER, 66
Mattie G., 84
William J., 66, 84
W. J., 13
HYAMS
H. P., 16
S. M., 15
ILER, 29

ILER
Dempsey, 11
Robert L., 39
R. L., 28, 35
T. H., 37
W. M., 15
ILES
Elizabeth, 73
INGE
Capt. R. A., 47
INGLES
Mary B., 82
ISAACSON
Capt., 15
ISLER
William, 10
ISRAEL
M., 30
ISREAL
M., 29
JACKSON, 4, 42
JACKSON
L. F., 18, 37
Miss Pinkie, 37
Mrs., 21
Walter, 39
JACOBS, 27, 28, 29,
30, 68
JACOBS
Ben, 21, 27
B., 3, 35, 57, 78
Captain T. E., 67
Capt. Thornton E., 30
Ed, 22, 31, 35
E., 3, 31, 57, 66,
67, 78
John W., 67
J. A., 30
Mary THATCHER, 67
Mr., 22
Myrtle A., 61
T. E., 17
W. B., 31, 32, 66,
67, 78
JAMES
John, 7
JASTREMSKI
Gen. Leon, 71
Sallie LAND, 71
JEFFERSON
Thomas, 54
JENKINS
Alf, 27
Ann M., 25

JENKINS - cont.
A. S., 36
Bushrod, 24
B., 25
James, 36
Judge, 5, 10
Judge Washington, 6
J. D., 35
Wash, 14
Washington, 10, 25
W., 10
JETER
Joseph H., 45
J. A., 11
Mary, 45
Miss Araminta L., 45
W. N., 13
JEWETT
Elizabeth, 96
JOHNSON, 3
JOHNSON
Ben, 31
B. M., 22, 28
Capt., 46
Capt. Cheney, 21
Col. B. M., 34, 78, 81
Franklin Lafayette, 20
George J., 13
Hiram, 11
James, 21
John, 68
Mary SHROW, 68
Micajah, 11
Mrs. Edna McCUTCHEN, 50
Mr., 22
S. B., 18
Thomas, 3
Thomas C., 68
Virginia, 60
JOHNSTON
S. B., 93
S. J. H. R., 27
JOINER, 4
JONES, 7, 28
JONES
Capt. J. W., 16
Col. J. G., 10, 11
Effie, 76
G. J., 12
Henry T., 11
John B., 24, 60
John R., 31, 68, 69
John W., 9, 12, 35
Judge, 7
Judge Roland, 8

JONES - cont.

J. G., 10, 11
J. W., 8, 16, 26,
28, 35
Madam Roland, 29
Mrs. Ann E., 44
Mrs. Roland, 15
Mr., 11
M. S., 9, 10, 36, 37
Robert, 89
Roland, 7, 9
R. B., 10
Stella, 89
S. B., 13
Thomas B., 11
T. W., 28
V. H., 22

JORDAN

A. S., 16
John H., 28
J. H., 27, 28
Thomas H., 16
T. S., 14

JOSLYN

R. E., 8

KAHN, 29

KAHN

A., 36
Gus, 36
Isaac, 37
Mrs., 30
Ralph, 37
Raph, 38
R., 39
Yoise, 37

KAUFMAN

Gus, 37
Moses, 37
M., 36
M. Jr., 37

KEITH

Elibu, 91
Esther, 90

KEITING

C. W., 30

KELLUM

R. F., 29

KELLY

Thomas, 37
T., 30

KENDALL

Capt. George W., 16
George W., 28, 35

KENNEDY

W. E., 28
KENNEY
Capt. William, 16

KERBY, 60

KERLEY

S. N., 29, 32, 35
W. G., 7, 26

KERN, 29

KERRIGAN, 22

KILPATRICK

Col. J. H., 9
J. H., 9

KIMBELL

John Lamar, 20

KIMBLE, 30

KING

George R., 7

KINNEY

Anna C., 69
Capt. William, 37, 69
Dennis, 69
Ellen CALLOPY, 69
Frances B., 69
Leonard E., 69
Paul G., 69
William, 16, 17, 28
William B., 69

KINSWORTHY, 3

KIRK

John, 11
Mr., 11

KIRSCH

A., 38

KLINE

Charles B., 57
Clara B., 57
Edwin G., 57
J. J., 57
S., 35

KLINGMAN

A. K., 20
KNEELAND, 28

KNEELAND

E. S., 3

KNUEY

J. C., 14

KRETZ

H., 31, 67

LACY

Capt. W. A., 8
Cynthia M., 6
Drury, 17
Dr., 30

LACY - cont.

Dr. D., 37
E. W., 16
P. A., 23
W.A., 11

LAFITTE

Clement, 6
Elizabeth, 5
Emanuel, 6

LAKE

Eleanor HENDERSON, 69
Elias, 69, 70
Isaac W., 70
John, 9, 16, 17, 20,
35, 69, 70
Joseph R., 70
Lizzie L., 70
Mattie J., 70
Nellie H., 70
Thomas H., 70

LAND

Alfred D., 71
A. D., 9
Capt. John, 70
Carrie, 71
Charles, 70
Charles A., 71
David T., 71
D. T., 9
Hon. J. R., 34
John R., 36, 70, 71
Judge Thomas, 7, 70, 71
Maggie May, 71
Mary E. DILLINGHAM, 70
Sallie, 71
Sarah BASS, 70
Thomas T., 10, 12
T. T., 9

LANDMAN

B., 36

LANDRUM

John M., 7, 8, 26
J. M., 8, 28
Sam, 37

LAND. T. T., 9

LANE

Mary A. HUNTER, 92

LANG

Mary, 59

LANIER

Miss Olivett, 42

LATTIER

Julia, 46

LAUDMAN

B., 37

LAWTON
J. M., 9

LAY
Old, 39

LEAVENWORTH
F. P., 12

LEE, 15

LEE
Ava Ann, 50
Jesse, 33
Lauretta PATTERSON, 81
William, 50

LEFFINGWELL
Maj., 32

LEGGETT
Elizabeth, 61

LEGRAND
John C. F., 5
R. W., 5

LEIBMAN
L., 37

LEMAN
E. J., 31, 32, 37,
38, 67

LEONARD
Adaline, 71
Adam, 71, 72
Ann HARRIS, 71
A. H., 8, 9, 17, 18,
26, 27, 28
Capt. A., 21
E. S., 21
Fred A., 26
F. A., 26, 37, 71, 72
Lieut. E. S., 16
Mattie, 71
Mr., 22, 25
Nettie, 71
Willie, 71

LESAGE
Capt., 22

LEVERETT
J. F., 19
S. D., 30

LEVEZOUET
Father, 33

LEVI
Bella, 54

LEVISEE
A. B., 8, 9, 31
Judge A. B., 9

LEVY
Abraham, 36
A., 36, 37
Henry, 35

LEVY - cont.
Louis, 36, 37
Mayor, 26
Simon, 38, 39
Simon Jr., 38
Sylvan, 38
S., 30
S. Jr., 31, 34, 37

LEW
John A., 7

LEWIN
Rabbi, 33

LEWIS
Cadwallader, 11
Calwallader, 26
C., 11
C. W., 12, 14, 17, 18
John C., 7
John M., 7, 10
John W., 26
Mrs., 21
Mr., 21
T. C., 14
William T., 5
W. S., 14

LIGON
Charity OXFORD, 59

LIKENS
Eliza A., 88

LINDMAN
H., 27

LINDSAY
Col. R. H., 72
Mary HUME, 72
Mary H., 72
Mr., 22
Nannie B., 72
R. H., 13, 14, 21, 27,
28, 36, 37
William, 72

LINDSEY
Mary E., 50
William H., 50

LINES
C. W., 14

LIPSCOMB
Elihu, 5
E. H. S., 24
Mattie, 53
William, 53

LISSO
Julius, 35

LITTLEJOHN, 7

LOCKWOOD
Dr., 40

LODWICK
Capt. Joe, 21

LOGAN
B. F., 13
Dr., 29
R. W., 6

LONG
Vaughan Z., 7

LOONEY, 29, 76

LOONEY
Prof., 56
Robert J., 8, 9, 12
R. J., 8, 9, 13

LOONEY, R. J., 9

LOVE, 30

LOVINGGOOD
J. T., 19

LOWE
Mary A., 61
Patrick, 28
Robert, 11
R., 11
R. G., 37

LOWENTHAL
Paul, 29
P., 28

LUSHER
R. M., 90

LYON
Aurelius Augustine, 20
A. A., 35, 36, 37
Dr. A. A., 20
Frank, 21
Mrs. T. L., 21

LYONS
D. R., 19

LYTLE
Robert T., 21

MAAS
George, 36

MABRAY
W. A., 70

MAC KEE
Mrs. M. N., 34

MACLIN
James Bullock, 20

MAGEE
A. W., 26

MAGRUDER
Gen., 15

MAGUIRE
J. E., 13

MAHALA
J. W., 11

MAHLA
John H., 10, 11
MAHLE
I. H., 6
MAHON
M., 11
MAITURG
Guido, 28
MAJORS
Caroline, 88
MALLARY
S. R., 12
MAPLES, 29
MAPLES
W. E., 10, 27, 36
MARCH
Dave, 16
MARKHAM
H., 13
James, 32
MARKS
James, 7
J. R., 17
Leon D., 12
L. D., 7, 8, 14
MARSH, 28, 29
MARSHALL, 12
MARSHALL
A. W., 12
J. J., 3, 4
Mrs. Jennie M., 61
MARTEL
F., 32
MARTIN
Capt. John, 21
D. B., 3, 21, 29
Ed, 13
Edward, 13
James, 17
James M., 13, 16
MASON
E., 14, 18, 27
Secretary, 27
MASTIN
E. A., 36
MAY
Miss Mary A., 43
Philip, 43
P. C., 43
MAYRE
R. V., 14
McALLISTER
Seloma E., 50
McALPIN
John, 6

McCAIN, 73
McCAIN
E. S., 73
Fannie, 73
George N., 73
Hearsey, 73
James B., 72
James B. Jr., 73
John, 72
J. P., 73
Katie, 73
Mary, 73
Mary Ann BROWN, 72
Ruth, 73
Will, 73
McCARTHY, 22
McCARTHY
C., 23
McCLEERY
James, 12
McCLELLAN
Dr., 54
McCORMICK
Dr., 25
McCOY
J. A., 28
R. M., 19
McCULLOUGH
Ben, 56
McCUTCHEN
Amelia FORD, 73
Bessie, 73
Col. S. B., 73
Marcus A., 73
Mark, 73
Mertis, 73
Mrs. Edna, 50
S. B., 27, 35, 74
S. B. Jr., 73
S. P., 34
McCUTCHEON
Mrs. S. B., 56
S. B., 22, 30, 31, 82
McDONALD
E. E., 16
Hannah, 6
J. F., 27
Mary, 50
McEACHEN, 30
McENERY
Gov., 30, 38, 45, 50
McFALL
Georgia T., 82
McGARVAN
Alex H., 7

McGARY
William L., 9
McINTOSH, 56
McIVER
D. R. W., 40
Miss E. G., 40
M. E. S., 40
McKELLAR
Edwin D., 74
E. D., 65, 74
Hattie, 74
Learline, 74
Mary B., 74
R. N., 22, 27, 28,
31, 32
Susan MILLER, 74
Virginia H., 74
McKELLER
R. N., 74
McKENNA
William, 30
McKENNY
William, 28
McKITRICK
D. L., 35
McMAHON
W. T., 35, 36
McMILLAN
Archie B., 74
D. B., 10
Lucinda VINES, 74
Marion, 74, 75
Matthew, 6
McNEAL, 5
McNEAL
Angus, 6
Henry C., 6
McNEIL
Angus, 5, 6, 24, 25
A., 24
Henry C., 24
McRADY
J. A., 12
McWILLIAMS
Alice B., 57
John G., 35
J. G., 12, 20, 27,
31, 74
R. W., 8
MEANS
Maj., 44
Waddy T., 8
MEISNER
A. E., 36

MEMBRE
Father, 4
MERRIWEATHER
Surveyor, 24
MERSHON
A. L., 8
A. S., 12
Clerk, 9
MEYER
A., 31
MILLER
George, 75
Jessie T., 6
John Isaac, 75
Susan, 74
Susan BLAKELY, 75
Thomas A., 75
MILLS
Mrs. Pennie, 41
MINGE
C. H., 35
MINGO
C. H., 27, 35
MITCHELL, 11
MONCURE
Conway, 27, 28, 76
C., 76
Effie JONES, 76
Fannie, 76
John C., 10, 28
Judge John C., 75, 76
Judge R. C. L., 75
J. C., 8, 9, 37
Kate, 76
Maj. John C., 16
Mary W. CONWAY, 75
MONK, 29
MONKHOUSE
John Sr., 20
MONROE
Daniel, 3
Dr. Joe L., 38
MOODIE, 13
MOORE
Capt. Thomas, 21
C. G., 19
Dr. J. L., 28
E. R., 3
Francis H., 77
Gen., 54
Gov., 12, 41
Mrs. Mary T., 61
Priscilla HOLMES, 77
Robert F., 77
R. P., 18, 19
MOORE - cont.
W. E., 14
MOORING, 11
MOORING
Christopher Madison, 20
Margaret Ann, 51
Timothy, 51
MORCH
D., 37
MORENO
Mary Rachel, 6
MORRELL
John, 42
MORRIS, 3
MORRIS
Allen D., 35
Amanda, 22
John W., 72
J. W., 11
Samuel, 39
Thomas H., 14
T. H., 37
William, 22
MORRISON
Samuel M., 9
S. M., 13, 35
MOSELEY
James, 29
MOSS
Emily, 77
John Robert, 20
J. C. C., 77
Nancy C., 77
MULHAUPS
F., 26
MULLIGAN
Thomas, 21
MULLINS
Mamie, 46
Mattie C., 46
Prof. Samuel G., 46
Susie, 46
MURFF
N. B., 27, 37
MURPHY, 90
MURPHY
J., 36
J. M., 19
Mayor N. W., 38
N. W., 21
MUSSER
Ewing, 77
George W., 77
Mary WADE, 77
MUSSON
Mr., 30
MYERS
Charles, 39
Henry L., 7
NASH
William J., 16
NATTIN
Capt. J. H., 16, 43
NEESON
H., 16
NEIL
George, 36
NELSON
Miss Kate P., 19, 34
NESBITT
Robert, 6
NESTER
H. A., 19
NEVILLE
H. A., 19
NEW
Mr., 21
NEWBERRY
J. G., 36
NEWCOMB
Caroline, 78
NEWMAN
Arthur B., 79
Arthur J., 31, 57, 78
A. J., 16, 17
Caroline NEWCOMB, 78
Caroline N., 79
Fannie G., 79
Frank T., 78
John F., 78
Katie, 78
Lizzie BRANTLEY, 79
Mary S., 78
M., 36
NEWTON
Alf, 79
Ann E., 79
Dave, 9
Frank, 79
John, 79
John B., 79
J. B., 13
Maude, 79
May, 79
Miss Sadie, 43
Rhoda BYRNS, 79
Robert, 79
Robert J., 79

NEWTON - cont.

Wave, 79
Wilkes, 79

NICHOLS, 50

NICHOLS

George W., 6
G. M., 29
G. W., 24

NICHOLSON

Angus, 63
Cornelia V., 57
Daniel, 6
Judge, 57
Mary, 63
Virginia, 63
W. F., 26
W. R., 36

NIHILL

M., 16

NOEL

Hettie BURCH, 80
Jennie, 80
Richard, 6
Richard T., 80
R. T., 11, 12
Sudie, 80
Taylor, 13, 80
Virginia, 50
William E., 80

NOLAN

C. A., 81
Frank J., 13, 27, 28
James P., 80
James V., 16, 80, 81
John, 6
J. V., 16, 17, 27, 32,
35, 36
Secretary, 27

NORMAN

Mariam C., 62

NORRIS

Mary E., 5
Mary S., 5
Nathaniel A., 5
Samuel, 5

NOTT

E., 24

NOTTINGHAM

Columbus, 32

NOWELL

R. T., 11

NUTT

Capt., 16, 76
Capt. L. M., 15
Dr., 29

NUTT - cont.

L. M., 7, 8, 9, 14
Mr., 25

ODUM

W. M., 20

OGDEN, 18

OGILVIE

Elizabeth H., 51
James, 52
O. P., 18
W. B., 27

OGLESBY, 11

OGLESBY

Col. Dick, 63

OLCOTT, 7

OLCOTT

E. R., 7

OLDHAM

Joseph, 6

OVERTON

Walter, 7

OWENS

G., 16

OXFORD

Charity, 59

O'BANNON

Fannie, 49

O'BRIEN

Jeremiah, 33

O'BRYAN

Andrew Franklin, 20

O'CONNER

John J., 9

O'CONNOR

Col. J. J., 9

O'GILVIE

O. P., 28

O'LEARY

James Francis, 19

J. F., 47

O'MEALLIE

H. M., 16

PAGE

Marshall, 13

Mr., 12

M., 13

PALMER

Adam D., 53

Hannah, 53

PARKER, 65

PARKER

B. P., 28

Mrs. Mary L., 41

PARKER - cont.

S. D., 11

PARNELL

Anna, 87
Fannie, 73
James, 87
John, 73, 87
Joseph, 87
Pearl, 87
Richard, 87
Sallie, 87

PARSONS

Josie, 48
Livie, 48
Mattie L., 48
S. H., 12

PATSMAN

John, 28

PATTERSON

Elizabeth RUSSELL, 81
Fannie L., 81
James F., 30
J. F., 81
Lauretta, 81
Martin, 81
R. B., 81
R. J. M., 81

PAYNE

John H., 11
Louisa, 55

PEACE

Dr. James, 5
James, 6

PEGRAM

W. A., 11

PEGRAMS, 7

PEGUES

C. L., 12
C. M., 9

PELHAM

I. M., 6

PENNALL

J. W., 26

PENUALL

John W., 8

PEREONCEL

C., 36

PERONCEL

C. E., 38

PERRIN, 13, 61

PERRIN

Benjamin F., 82
Green K., 82
Gwinn K., 82
James L., 82

PERRIN - cont.
 Judge W. C., 81, 82
 Mary, 82
 Mary B. INGLES, 82
 Solomon C., 82
 S. C., 16
 W. C., 13, 16, 27, 32
 PERRY
 William, 7
 PHELPS, 3
 PHELPS
 Charles O., 26
 E., 36
 PHILLIPS
 Alex, 22
 Attorney, 22
 Hattie, 87
 James, 22
 John A., 22
 Martha A., 22
 Robert, 22
 Thomas, 37
 PICKENS
 A. J., 11, 12
 Bessie May, 83
 Gabriel, 82
 Gen. Andrew, 83
 Israel, 83
 Israel W., 8, 9, 82
 Israel W. Jr., 83
 I. W., 20
 James J., 83
 John Paxton, 83
 Lula J., 83
 Nancy C. GORDON, 82
 Robert Clyde, 83
 William L., 82
 PICKERING
 Timothy, 61
 PICKETT
 James B., 24, 25
 PIERCE
 Benjamin, 55
 PIERRE
 Father, 33
 PIRES
 L. A., 31
 PITTS
 Mrs. Ann, 11
 Stephen, 12
 PLEASANTS
 W. A., 16, 17, 39
 POIRA
 B., 39
 POLAND, 3, 29
 POLAND
 Thomas, 37
 POLANDS
 Roland, 10
 POLIGNAC
 Gen. C. J., 76
 POLLAND
 Rolland, 5
 POLLARD
 Willis, 6
 POLLOCK, 6
 POLLOCK
 Capt. T. G., 8
 Lewis I., 7
 Thomas C., 8
 T. G., 14
 POLLOCKS, 7
 POND
 B. M., 11
 PORTER, 46
 PORTER
 Mr., 12
 Thomas C., 10, 24
 T. C., 26
 POTTER
 S. H., 10
 POURIER
 Catherine, 6
 Elizabeth, 5
 Francois Jr., 6
 Jean B., 5
 Joseph, 5
 Louisa, 6
 Marie L., 6
 Mary Jane Olivia, 6
 Zelia, 5
 POWELL
 A. C., 14
 Mrs. Mariam NORMAN, 62
 T. D., 31
 PRESCOTT
 J. H., 29, 37
 Nathan, 6
 PRICE, 44
 PRICE
 T. E., 36
 T. S., 76
 PRYOR
 Milton H., 6
 PUCKETT
 Charles McD., 18
 C. McD., 18
 PUGH
 Lewis, 11
 PUSSEY
 Anthony, 6
 Kesiah, 6
 PYRON
 Col., 64
 QUEMARAIS
 Father, 33
 QUERBES
 Andrew, 38
 QUICK
 Katie NEWMAN, 78
 QUIGLES
 M. T., 28
 RACHAL
 J. B., 19
 RAINEY
 Bettie H., 48
 RAMBIN
 Naville, 6
 RANDALL
 Beall, 24
 RANDOLPH
 E. H., 10
 RANKIN
 Emmett, 26
 E., 14
 RAUE
 George, 28
 RAWLINS
 W. C., 19
 RAY
 John, 5
 J. W., 6
 RAYMOND
 C. C., 37
 REEDER
 Susan A., 45
 REICHERTER
 Mary, 46
 REINHARDT
 M. F., 14
 REISOR
 Anchew S., 83
 Charlotte SCOTT, 83
 E. Madison, 83
 REMER
 George, 21
 RENOYS
 Andre, 5
 RESOTTI
 John, 28
 REYNOLDS
 A. J., 16, 32

REYNOLDS - cont.

J. H., 37
Mr., 31
RICHARD
C. T., 38
RICHARDE
Monsieur, 25
RICHARDS
Dick, 27
RICOU
J., 38
RIEVE
Elizabeth, 62
RINNOLDS
B., 11
RIPINSKY
B., 36, 38
Morris, 37
M., 36
RITCHIE
Vincent, 35
RIVES
C. G., 35
C. P., 27
ROACH
H. S., 13
W. McD., 20
Yancy, 4
ROBERTASON
H. G., 37
ROBERTS
W. U., 7
ROBERTSON
Moses, 39
Mrs. Elizabeth, 51
ROBESON
Jonas, 13
ROBINSON
Ellen, 64
George W., 84
G. W., 29, 84
Harriet BLUDWORTH, 84
John M., 84
Jonas, 26
J. M., 13, 29
S. J., 8
William, 64
ROBISON
Jonas, 6
ROBSON
Capt., 73
Capt. William, 28
Hon. William, 84
Jessie HAMILTON, 85
Robert, 85

ROBSON - cont.

William, 14, 26, 27,
28, 30, 35
ROGERS
H. C., 36
John L., 6
Mrs. H. C., 56
ROMINE
Charles, 5
ROOTS
Mr., 22
ROQUEMORE
Andrew Jackson, 20
ROSE
Capt. W. P., 97
ROSS
Gen., 79
ROSSEN
P. H., 12
ROUNTREE
J. O., 29
ROWAN
Thomas, 11
RULE
Mrs., 18, 22
Mrs. Julia, 93
RUNNELS
Gov., 70
RUSSELL
Elizabeth, 81
J. M., 6
RYAN
Edward H., 9
SAENGER
I., 36
SALE, 90
SALE
Mr., 22
R. D., 17
SAMFIELD
Dr., 33
M., 37
SANCHEZ
F. N., 27, 28, 30
SANDERS
L. T., 20
Margaret, 55
SARTINI, 28
SAWYER
Edmund, 14
SAYRES
William, 7
SCANLAND
J. M. A., 17

SCANLAND - cont.

W. H., 17
SCHAEFFER
Charles, 18, 19, 93
SCHULER, 4
SCHUMPERT
Dr. John I., 86
Frederick, 86
Harriet ABNER, 86
J. I., 13
SCHUMPERT. Jacob K., 86
SCHWARZ, 29
SCOFIELD
W. D., 29, 36
SCOGGIN
A. G., 11
B. T., 11
SCOGIN
John, 59
Martha A., 58
Mary LANG, 59
SCOTT
Alabama, 84
Andrew, 83
Bettie, 97
Capt. William J., 83
Charlotte, 83
Col. W. T., 97
Dr. John, 35
Dr. J. J., 36
Dr. J. L., 5
Elizabeth, 84
John F., 10
John Joseph, 19
John J., 16, 35
John S., 10
J. J., 20, 35, 37
J. P., 31, 74
J. W., 13
Matilda Jones, 83
William, 84
W. J., 14
SCOVELL
Matt L., 20
M. L., 31, 35
SCULLY
Peter, 22
SEAY
Judge, 30
William A., 12
W. A., 9, 18
SEEGAR
M. S., 16
SEIGLE, 29
SEWALL, 7

SEWALL	SILVERSTEIN	SMYTH
Capt., 21	R., 36	John F., 5, 6
Charles A., 6, 7, 10	SIMMONS	Lucinda T., 5
Charles M., 7	L. R., 16, 18, 39	SOADY
C. A., 7, 10, 25	W. W., 26	J. W., 27
John O., 5, 6, 24, 25	SIMMS	SOAPE
Mayor, 26	John M., 6	Capt. J. C., 30
Rufus, 24	SIMON	SOLOMON
R. E., 14	Sol., 37	Allen, 89
SEWELL, 2	SIMPSON	Clide, 89
SEWELL	Thomas R., 7, 9, 12	Edward, 89
Mrs. F. E., 38	SKANNAL	Elizabeth FLOWERS, 88
SEYMOUR	Mrs. Carrie, 60	Ernest, 89
Gov., 87	SKEESICKS, 17	Eusabia, 89
SHAFFER	SLATTERY, 30	Frank, 89
A., 27	SLATTERY	George W., 88
J., 9	J. B., 10, 37	Hartwell C., 88
SHANKLIN	SLAUGHTER	Sallie, 89
Thomas R., 6	William, 36	Stella, 89
SHARP	SLAYBACK, 97	Sterling, 89
Cunningham, 86	SLIGH	Thurston, 89
Elizabeth GIBBONS, 86	Mrs. T. S., 19	Verona, 89
Jennie ARNOLD, 87	SMITH, 17, 93	SORELLS
Martin H., 86, 87	SMITH	Fannie PATTERSON, 81
Percy, 87	Albert M., 88	William, 81
T. A., 14	Alex A., 88	SOUR, 29
SHEARMAN	Caroline MAJORS, 88	SOUR
Frank, 14	Carrie W., 88	A., 30
SHELBY, 39	Eliza A. LIKENS, 88	Ben, 27
SHELDON	E. Kirby, 15	B., 36
Seth, 24, 26	E. M., 87	H., 31, 35
SHENEX	F. M., 10	SPARK
Rachel, 6	Gen., 15	John, 16
SHEPHERD	Gen. E. Kirby, 92	SPARKE
J. Henry, 20	Gen. Kirby, 48	Col. W. H., 5
J. H., 9, 10, 18, 87	George L., 12	SPARKS
St. Clair, 87	Hinton, 7, 8	Col. W. H., 95
SHEPPARD	Jacob, 6	Mrs. E. W., 82
J. H., 13, 36	James B., 13	SPEARMAN
SHERIDAN	John R., 6, 25	F. G., 12, 13
Gen., 12	J. B., 14, 16, 29, 38	J. P., 13
SHIDET	J. R., 25	SPIKER
V., 27	Kirby, 5, 39, 75	C. W., 28
SHIVERS	Lee L., 88	SPILKER
W. R., 14	Maj. A., 16	C. H., 13, 27
SHREVE	M. F., 94	SPOFFORD
Capt., 6, 21	N. M., 35	Henry M., 7, 10
Henry M., 20, 24	R. B., 14	Judge Henry M., 71
H. M., 24	W. C., 88	SPRAGUE, 5
SHROW	W. L., 13	SPRAGUE
John, 68	W. W., 32	Sturgis, 24
Mary, 68	SMITH B. B., 11	STACEY, 3, 29
SHULER	SMOKER	STAITs, 28
C., 4	John, 21	STALLWORTH
SIGEL, 56	Julia, 56	Calloway J., 62

STALLWORTH - cont.

Ida A., 62
 Sophronia, 62
 STANTON
 Ben, 13
 STARR
 J. J. W., 16
 STEELE
 T. E., 17
 STEERE
 C. S., 36
 STEERS
 S. B., 29
 STEPHENS
 Elizabeth, 89
 Emily, 89
 H. P., 6
 Jesse B., 90
 J. C., 89
 J. H., 39, 89
 J. H. Jr., 90
 Lawrence E., 89
 Martha, 6
 Mary, 90
 Mary DE FREES, 89
 Mittie, 21
 W. D., 89
 STERRETT, 26
 STERRETT
 A. B., 25
 Martha, 6
 Moses, 26
 W. A., 26
 STEVENSON
 John A., 16
 STEWART
 H. T., 14
 STOCKMAN
 Henry, 39
 Peter, 39
 STOCKWELL, 25
 STODDARD
 Amos, 68
 Phoebe, 68
 STONER, 29
 STONER
 Col. G. W., 20
 G. W., 12, 20
 J. H., 30
 STRAGUE
 Sturgis, 6
 STRINGFELLOW
 T. L., 31, 74
 W. L., 30

STROTHER

Adaline, 66
 Eliza, 66
 James P., 66
 STUART
 Dr., 2
 STURGES
 E. M., 27
 STURGESS
 E. M., 27
 St. DENY, 4
 St. VIGNE
 Antoine, 7
 SULLIVAN
 C., 97
 Esther KEITH, 90
 John, 90
 Robert, 90
 William J., 90
 SUMMERS, 8
 SUMMERS
 Harry M., 21
 SUTHERLAND
 Will A., 19
 SWANSON
 H., 36
 SWEENEY
 Charles, 16
 TABER, 29
 TABER
 Mrs., 38
 TABOR, 17
 TALIAFERRO
 Judge Norman, 55
 TALLY, 3
 TALLY
 Dew, 14
 Dew L., 29
 D. L., 30
 Maj., 30
 Martin, 13, 16, 26
 TALMADGE
 Mrs., 29
 TAYLOR
 Gen. Dick, 80
 Joseph, 20, 26
 Judge, 7
 Judge S. L., 29
 S. L., 9, 10, 12
 Wealthy, 49
 W. F., 3, 13, 27,
 35, 36
 TEAH
 A., 37

TENNEY

E. L., 9
 TERRELL
 John H., 94
 Robert, 94
 R. H., 94
 Susan WHITE, 94
 William, 11
 TERRILL
 William, 11, 26
 THATCHER, 29
 THATCHER
 Capt. George E., 91, 92
 Fred G., 92
 F. G., 9, 10, 31, 91
 George, 91, 92
 George E., 34
 George O., 92
 Herbert W., 92
 H. W., 91
 J. Hunter, 92
 J. H., 91
 Mary, 67
 Mrs. Delia A., 34
 Prof. George O., 91
 Sophronia HERD, 92
 Susan GRAY, 91
 William, 3, 27
 THENARD, 28
 THENARD
 C. P., 38
 THOMAS
 Gen. Allen, 73
 H. P., 27
 THOMPSON, 3, 29
 THOMPSON
 Amos, 6
 James, 8
 Jennie, 94
 Joseph B., 11
 THURMOND
 C. G., 27, 30, 35
 T. H., 37
 TIBAULT
 Mr., 30
 TILLEY, 32
 TILLINGHAST
 Albert L., 93
 Arthur Y., 93
 Blanche E., 93
 Capt., 93
 Edwin Lawrence, 20
 Edwin L., 93
 E. L., 92
 Lieut. Thomas G., 93

TILLINGHAST - cont.

Mary, 93
Maude N., 93
Parvin, 93
Robert G., 93
Robert L., 93
Roy, 93
Sophia E. WILSON, 93
Thomas S., 93

TILLY
J. L., 36

TISBY
James, 13

TOMKIES
L. L., 20, 36

TOMLIN
Fannie D., 76

TOMPKIES
Hoyle, 10
L. L., 31
L. L., Jr., 27

TONEY
J. T., 11

TOWNSEND
Mrs. O. T., 74

TREGEVANT
P. J., 39

TRENT
J. C., 26

TREVET
W. A., 33

TREZEVANT
Peter I., 48
P. J., 38

TRICE
Frank, 23
J. F., 35

TRIPLET
Thomas H., 14

TRYON
N. G., 14

TUCKER
Adeline, 55
A. W., 6
Capt., 8
Charley, 55
Louisa PAYNE, 55
Mrs. Mary, 44
Randolph, 95
Rev. Geo., 14
Rev. J. H., 14

TUNNARD
Capt., 18
Capt. W. H., 19
W. H., 17

TUOMEY

William L., 7
TURNERTURNER,, 29

TURNER
Dr., 12
Dr. W., 12
Dr. W. M., 38
Evan, 17
George A., 35, 37
G. A., 35
TWYMAN, 29

URBACK
Charles, 14

USSERY
Anthony W. P., 6
A. W. B., 10
A. W. P., 10

UTZ, 29
UTZ
Capt., 16
Capt. James F., 94
Capt. J. F., 16, 93
Henrietta BADLEY, 94
James F., 16, 31, 67
John, 94
J. F., 17, 27, 32

VALENTINE
Marie T., 5
Mary, 6
Merciline, 6
Nicobich, 6

VAN BIBBER, 10, 17, 26, 31

VAN BIBBER
H., 11

VAN CREELAN
O. L., 12, 30

VAN DORN, 56

VAN HOOSE
Annie A. GREGG, 94
James H., 94
Peter P., 94

VAN LEAR
Rev. Matthew, 33

VAN NOSTRAND
E. M., 15

VANCE
J. C., 20

VANDOREN
J. A., 28

VASILE
B., 38

VAUGHN
Wealthy COLE, 73

VAUGHN - cont.

William, 73
Zachariah Edmunds, 20

VAWTER
L. K., 21

VILTUE
David, 84
Eliza, 84

VINES
Andrew Jackson, 74
Lucinda, 74

VINSON
Ada, 95
Alice, 95
Allen, 95
Capt., 3
Capt. R. T., 26, 95
James B., 95
Lillie, 95
R. T., 13, 16, 17,
20, 35, 36
R. W., 95

VOELCKER
F., 28

WADDILL
Daniel, 10
Daniel Jr., 7
James, 6
William, 7
W. M., 35, 36
W. W., 28

WADE
Mary, 77

WADSWORTH
Joel, 5

WAGNER
John, 36
J. D., 37
Louis, 36

WAHL
J. M., 36

WALKER
Alexander Spann, 20
A., 15
John, 36
Joseph, 66
Matilda, 66
Richard A., 7
R. A., 11, 26

WALLACE
Caesar, 39
James, 6, 39
WALLER
R. A., 26, 27

WALLER - cont.
 Thomas C., 35
 WALMESLEY
 W. F., 26
 WALPOLE
 E. H., 9
 F. C., 25
 John, 28
 WALPOOL
 Amanda, 81
 WALSH, 3
 WALSH
 G. P., 28
 James, 5
 M. A., 9
 WALSHE
 Mr., 32
 M. A., 26
 WALTERS, 73
 WALTERS
 John, 26
 R. F., 13
 WAMSLEY, 90
 WARD
 E., 32
 S. J., 13, 21, 26
 WARDSWORTH
 James, 6
 WARMOTH
 Gov., 12, 26
 WASHINGTON
 Col. William, 75
 WASSON
 Ardinia, 97
 August C., 96
 Charles, 97
 Charles E., 96
 Elizabeth, 97
 Elizabeth JEWETT, 96
 Neaque, 97
 William, 96
 William E., 96
 W. E., 20
 WATSON
 Matthew, 7
 M., 11, 28
 Thomas, 89
 Verona SOLOMON, 89
 WATTERS
 George Winn, 20
 WEAVER
 A., 28
 A. B., 39
 WEBB
 J. A., 35
 WEEMS, 12
 WEEMS
 James I., 13
 James J., 8
 Judge, 8, 9, 16
 WEIL
 A. B., 37
 I., 37
 Jacob, 37
 Samuel, 37
 S., 36
 W., 37
 WEINSTOCK, 28, 30
 WEINSTOCK
 A., 29
 Jules, 37
 Moses, 36
 WEIR
 Charles, 21
 WELL
 Benjamin, 7
 WELLS, 12
 WELLS
 Gov., 16
 O. J., 27
 Samuel, 8, 9, 14, 26
 WELSH
 P. M., 34
 WESPY
 Dr. F., 34
 WHARTON
 J. W., 27
 WHEATON
 Dr., 62
 John W., 9
 J. W., 26, 36
 WHELOCK
 E. B., 29
 WHETLEY, 3
 WHITAKER
 F. E., 34
 WHITE
 Anna, 94
 Anne E. NEWTON, 79
 B. C., 13, 16, 23
 B. M., 35
 George, 79
 H., 28
 Martha, 95
 Mr., 11
 Reuben, 11, 12, 29, 95
 R., 11
 Susan, 94
 WHITFIELD
 Gen. J. W., 79
 WHITWORTH
 B. B., 11
 William Thomas, 20
 WILDER
 Josephine, 71
 WILKINSON
 Charles Benjamin, 31, 57
 WILLIAMS
 C. G., 14
 D. C., 5
 E. D., 11
 H. G., 6
 Martha, 22
 Mrs. Elizabeth, 5
 Mrs. Mattie H., 18, 19
 Roger, 93
 Thomas, 13
 WILLIAMSON, 55
 WILLIAMSON
 George, 9, 12, 14
 Thomas I., 26
 Thomas T., 24
 T. T., 24
 WILLOUGHBY
 W. J., 35
 WILLS
 Benjamin, 11
 James, 6
 WILLSON
 Ephraim K., 6
 Samuel C., 10
 WILSON
 Hon. George A., 71
 John H., 14
 Maggie May LAND, 71
 Samuel C., 6
 Sophia E., 93
 S. C., 26
 W. Lee, 20
 WILTZ
 Louis A., 10
 WINANS
 Capt., 14
 Col. W. P., 8
 W. P., 8, 14
 WINDHAM, 17
 WINTER, 29
 WINTER
 H. A., 29, 36
 P. W., 10
 William, 29, 36, 37
 WISE, 55, 64
 WISE
 Caro, 96
 Dr. J. S., 96

WISE - cont.

Louisa GEORGE, 96

Mary F., 64

William H., 9

W. H., 10, 95, 96

W. H. Jr., 34, 96

WITHENBURY

Capt. W. W., 21

WOLF

A., 36

L., 35

S., 35, 38

WOLFF

Sol, 36

WOMACK, 29

WOOD

Josephine, 70

Mrs. Margaret I., 51

R. N., 26

WOODWORTH

Miss Julia, 43

WOOLFOLK

Mary F., 64

WOOLFORK

Mary E., 64

William, 65

WORTHY

Emma, 51

WORTMAN

E., 28

WRIGHT

Bryant, 9

Capt. Isaac, 21

Clerk, 8

Michael, 5

N. E., 7, 8, 9, 11, 14

Richard J., 9

R. J., 9, 14

Samuel C., 9

S. C., 30

William N., 9

WYCHE, 29

WYLIE

W. D., 9

YETTER

James, 14

YOAKUM

Finis Ewing, 20

YOUNG, 18, 29, 91

YOUNG

Col. I. S., 91

James A., 7

John, 11

John S., 31

YOUNG - cont.

J. S., 10, 17

YOUREE

, P., 13

Capt. Peter, 97

H., 27

M. M. ZIMMERMAN, 97

Pete, 13, 16, 32

P., 31

P. E., 97

Susie R., 97

W. S., 97

ZABOR

Anna PERRIN, 82

ZEIGLER

H. C. C., 28

S. J., 22, 27, 32

ZIEGLER, 82

ZIMMERMAN

M. M., 97

ZODER

G. W., 28

ZODIAG

H., 31

ZODING

H., 36

ZWALLY

H., 36

Alexander, 5

Caesar, 7

Caroline, 5

Hannibal, 5

Littleton, 5

Mother -

Anna of Jesus, 34

St. Bernard, 34

M. Eulalie, 34

Sister -

All Saints, 34

Angel Guardian, 34

Mary Alexis, 34

Mary Hyacinth, 34

Mary Martha, 34

Mary of Jesus, 34

Mary Philomina, 34

St. Jean de Baptiste, 34

St. Yves, 34

Theresa of Jusus, 34

